"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, colder to-day; cloudy Sunday; moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,517. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1914.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT WINS TOLLS TEST VOTE

Special Rule Limiting House Debate on Repeal Passes, 208 to 177.

PARTY REBUKE TO CLARK

Only 55 Democrats Follow Him —Attack on Speaker by Hardwick.

FINAL VOTE BY TUESDAY

Majority of 100 to 125 Predicted—Senate Majority Likely to be Small.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The first skirmish in President Wilson's battle for the repeal of the free tolls provision of the Canal act was won to-day. By a vote of 208 to 177 the President's supporters in the House of Representatives carried the motion that put the issue to the test.

While the majority on this motion was only 31, it made certain that in the vote on the Repeal bill itself, which is expected to be reached late on Tuesday afternoon, the President's cause would have a round majority. A White House estimate is that this majority will be at least 100 and possibly 125.

But the Administration victory was accomplished at the expense of a party split that bears all the signs of being serious. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House and the natural leader of the Democrats in that body, found not only that the call to arms against the tolls question which he issued last night had been productiev of little if any effect among his party brethren, but he heard himself virtually accused of disloyalty to Democracy.

Mr. Hardwick of Georgia asked the House whether it should stand behind "our grand, glorious President," or fight under the men who were trying to stab the Administration in the back. This was a pointed reference to Speaker Clark and Representative Oscar W. Underwood, the Democratic floor leader. Mr. Hardwick even made the application more direct when he called on Speaker Clark to say if he did not realize that to tear down Woodrow Wilson would leave no chance for any other Democrat. There was no mistaking this as a declaration that Speaker Clark was not the man to lead the Democratic Party to victory in the Presidential contest of 1916.

More Signs of a Party Split.

Evidences of a party split were also furnished by the remarks of Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Democratic caucus, who was the real spokesman for the President. Mr. Palmer had prepared a speech for the occasion, and had it before him in manuscript form, but before dellvering it he spoke extemporaneously in criticism of Mr. Underwood's stand. Sitting only a few feet away, Mr. Underwood heard his close associate in party leadership tell a story of a Quaker who, bitten by a dog, refused to kill the animal, but obtained his revenge by running down the street crying "Mad dog!" The crowd in the street did the rest.

Mr. Palmer made this story such a pointed reference to Mr. Underwood's expression of regret over his inability to agree with President Wilson that it was plain that the Pennsylvanian meant to charge that the majority leader had cried "Mad dog!" at the President in the hope that the Republicans and dissatisfied Democrats would act as the crowd did when Mr. Palmer's Quaker set up a similar cry.

To-day's voting in the House was on the adoption of the rule providing that the debate on the Sims bill to repeal the free tolls provision should be limited to twenty hours, and that the bill should not be amended. Two votes were taken. The first was on ordering the previous question on the motion to adopt the rule and the result was: Yeas, 208; nays, 177; present, 3; not voting, 45. On the motion to adopt the rule the vote was: Yeas, 200; nays, 173; present, 4; not voting, 56. On the previous question vote, which furnished the real test, fifty-five Democrats voted against the President's repeal policy, while eight Republicans voted for it.

Supporters of the President are calling attention to-night to the fact that out of 255 Democrats who voted, only 55, or little more than one-fourth, followed the lead of Speaker Clark and Representative Underwood. Twenty-eight Representatives who voted on the canal tolls provision in 1912 switched their votes. Of these 27 were Democrats and one (Bartholdt of Missouri) was a Republican. All of them had previously voted for free tolls. To-day they voted for repeal. Forty-five of those who voted for free tolls two years ago stood pat. They comprised 16 Democrats and 29 Republicans. Thirty-nine Democratic Representatives who were not in the House two years ago voted against repeal. Eleven members who voted for free tolls in 1912 did not vote at all. Ten were Democrats.

Many of those who cast their ballots against the rule are expected to vote for the repeal bill, and this is the basis for the Administration's estimate that the majority of 31 will be changed to a majority of from 100 to 125 in the final test.

Outlook in Senate.

While a victory for the President in the House is assured, the situation in the Senate is not as rosy from an Administration viewpoint. One of the Senators who will support the repeal bill said to-day that there were now about fifty Senators who would vote for the measure, but there were indications that some of these would change front. The present membership of the Senate is ninety-five, so that fifty votes for repeal would give a majority of five only.

The contest in the House was full of interest. When Speaker Clark ascended the rostrum he was cheered by the Re-

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QUEEN ELEANORA MENACED.

Letters Warn Bulgarian Sovereign Not to Visit United States.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, March 28.—A dispatch from Sofia to The London Times says:

"Threatening letters have been received at the palace warning the Queen not to visit America.

"It is quite understood here that these missives are not American in authorship, and I learn that her Majesty will make no change in her arrangements."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The announcement from Sofia of the intended visit of Queen Eleanora of Bulgaria to the United States during May and June was received with a degree of mild surprise in official circles to-day, although there had been previous rumors concerning it. The State Department was unable to furnish any details in regard to the approaching visit, and the White House was without advices and could say nothing about the extent to which official ceremony or hospitality would go.

Whatever may be done to provide a suitable reception will depend upon Congress, which must provide an appropriation for the purpose. The usual custom will, in all probability, be observed, and the ceremonies connected with the visit of Queen Eleanora will be in charge of Third Assistant Secretary of State William Phillips, who has just been appointed. Army and navy officers will be designated to accompany the Queen wherever she may choose to go in her tour of the country, and these, with the State Department's envoy officers, will represent her in all arrangements with local officials of cities and States in connection with her entertainment.

As one of the objects of Queen Eleanora's visit to this country will be to see the Panama Canal it has been suggested that she may be taken to the Isthmus on a warship. Secretary Daniels said to-day that he had no information in regard to plans for the entertainment of the Queen. While not disposed to discuss the matter in the absence of any official knowledge of the Queen's intentions, Mr. Daniels indicated that every courtesy would, of course, be shown to her.

The statement from Sofia in published dispatches to-day that Queen Eleanora's visit will be the first to the United States of a reigning sovereign is erroneous. King Kalakaua of Hawaii visited this country in the seventies. His Queen, Kapiolani, accompanied by her sister-in-law, the Princess Lilliuokalani, afterward Queen, was later a visitor to the United States while she was on the throne of her country, and was received with all the honors shown to a royal guest.

In 1876 Emperor Dom Pedro visited this country accompanied by the Empress, both being the special guests of President Grant.

HELD UP IN HOME.

Thieves Promise to Return Jewels if Reward is Offered.

ROCKAWAY, N. J., March 27.—Alfred S. Levi and his sister, Mrs. Sanford S. Harris of Chicago, were held up last night in the former's bungalow on the Dover Road in Rockaway Township by two men and robbed of about $1,300 in jewelry and cash.

From Mrs. Harris was taken jewelry worth $1,200, including her engagement ring, which she values at $500. Only one of the men was masked, but both carried revolvers.

The unmasked robber leveled a gun at Mr. Levi's head while his companion went through his pockets and obtained $17 in cash. They took all the jewelry worn by Mrs. Harris. This done, they announced that if an advertisement were inserted in a Newark paper on Saturday offering a reward of $200 and guaranteeing that no questions would be asked the jewelry would be returned. The advertisement will be inserted.

Mr. Levi is a nephew of Simon J. and Emil N. Lowenthal, proprietors of the Liondale Print Works of Rockaway, and his home is one of the most beautiful in this section. It is believed by the police that the robbers came here in an automobile and are the men who have been operating near Short Hills, Summit, Chatham, and Morristown.

SOUTH AMSTERDAM CUT OFF

Span of Bridge Over the Mohawk Carried Away by Ice.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., March 27.—The south span of the Mohawk River bridge in this city was carried away to-night by the high water and ice. This was a temporary structure replacing the span which was washed out just one year ago to-night.

The other spans of the bridge are in danger, as the water in the river is still rising and a large part of the ice in the valley and in tributary streams has not yet broken up. The lowlands for miles up the valley are inundated, and as it is still raining more serious trouble is apprehended.

The southern section of this city is likely to be cut off from the main portion of the town for several weeks because of the damage to the bridge.

BOY VICTIM OF MOTOR CAR.

Dies as Chauffeur Is Carrying Him to Hospital.

While crossing Broadway at 125th Street yesterday afternoon Sidney Goldslider, 5 years old, of 3,147 Broadway, was struck and knocked unconscious by a motor car driven by Arthur Cargill of 208 West Sixty-seventh Street. Cargill picked up the boy and took him to Washington Heights Hospital, but he died on the way.

His mother heard of the accident and hurried to the West 125th Street Station. When she heard the boy was dead she fainted, and Dr. Peterson of the Washington Heights Hospital took her to her home in the ambulance.

The police found witnesses who said the chauffeur was free from blame and he was allowed to go.

BOY KILLED BY AUTO.

Chauffeur for J. G. Kerr Carries Injured Lad to Hospital.

Nine-year-old John Mullins of 163 West Sixty-sixth Street, son of Abraham Mullins, a court attendant in Part II. of General Sessions, while playing with companions at Sixty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue last night was struck and knocked down by an automobile owned by J. G. Kerr of 135 Central Park West and operated by William Pierce of 146 West Sixty-eighth Street.

Pierce stopped the auto and with the aid of Patrolman O'Hallaran of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station put the lad in the auto and carried him to Roosevelt Hospital. There the boy died. Pierce was not arrested.

POINTS TO CONLEY AS GIRL'S SLAYER

Important New Evidence Contained in Motion for New Trial for Frank.

WITNESSES WHO RETRACT

Repudiate Absolutely Their Unfavorable Testimony Given on Stand —Alibis for Condemned Man.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 27.—An extraordinary motion for a new trial, tending to show that the negro Jim Conley was the murderer of little Mary Phagan and that Leo M. Frank, under sentence of death for the crime, was innocent of any connection with it, will be filed before Judge Ben H. Hill on April 16, the day before the date set for Frank's execution, and the hearing on it will be begun immediately.

Notice of the extraordinary motion was filed to-day by Frank's lawyers, and a copy of the motion itself, which covers sixty typewritten pages, was served on Solicitor General Dorsey.

It is based on new evidence concerning the movements of Frank and of Conley on the day of the murder, and establishing alibis in the case of the former, on testimony designed to show unwarranted "shaping" of evidence by the Solicitor General and the police, and on the repudiation by several witnesses of evidence given by them on the stand. Reuben R. Arnold, of counsel for Frank, pronounces it "the strongest motion for a new trial ever filed in the State of Georgia." It contains nothing of the researches of Detective William J. Burns, and it is inferred that the service of the notice in reality is merely to fix the date for the hearing so that any other new evidence that may be obtained in the intervening period may be added.

The defense holds that the new evidence obtained upsets completely contentions of the State which sought to establish that Mary Phagan was killed by Frank in the National Pencil factory between 12:05 and 12:30 in the afternoon of April 26, and that between 12:50 and 1:30 Frank, assisted by Conley, moved the dead body from the second floor down to the basement. The solicitor sought to show by Conley, the motion sets forth, that Frank was in the factory the entire time from 12:30 to 1:30 o'clock assisting Conley in the disposal of the body, whereas he was seen in the town a few minutes after 1 o'clock.

Witnesses Who Saw Him.

Samuel A. Pardee and W. V. Green declare that they were at the local store of the Cotton States Belting and Supply Company at 9 North Broad Street during the morning of April 26 and up to 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Pardee professes to know Frank well by sight. They left the store at 1 o'clock, according to their story, and walked to Jacob's pharmacy at Whitehall and Alabama Streets, arriving there between 1:05 and 1:05 o'clock. Pardee affirms that he saw Frank leaning against the power pole of the Georgia Railway and Power Company with a paper in his hand, that he Pardee) waved his hand, and that Frank replied by waving the paper. This evidence supports that of Miss Helen Kern at the trial.

Mrs. Ethel Harris Miller deposes that she also saw Frank at Whitehall and Alabama Streets between 1 and 1:10 o'clock.

Mary Rich, a negro woman who conducts a small restaurant and sells lunches at the factory, declares in her affidavit that she knows Jim Conley, and that at about 2:15 o'clock on the afternoon of the murder he came from the alley at the rear of the factory and bought a twenty-cent dinner from her, and, carrying it in his hand, went back to the alley in the direction of the pencil factory. She saw no more of him that day.

Conley, according to his own story, had left the factory by the front door at 1:30 o'clock, and was on his way home at this time. If the woman's assertions are true, then Conley left the factory returned by the back way might explain the broken lock on the rear door of the basement. The affidavit of Mrs. J. B. Simmons, previously made public by the defense, says that at 2:30 afternoon heard screams coming from the pencil factory basement between 2:20 and 2:30 o'clock. This tends to show that the girl was alive an hour after the State contends she was killed.

Mrs. J. B. Simmons's evidence that the solicitor failed to call her as a witness after she had informed him that she heard screams from the basement of the factory at 2:30 o'clock is set forth as further justification for a new trial. Mrs. Simmons is quoted as declaring that the solicitor tried hard to make her change her story, but that she refused to deviate from it. The motion then contains this paragraph:

"Defendant further shows that it has come to the knowledge of this defendant, since the motion for new trial was denied, that on April 26, 1913, between 2:30 and 3 o'clock, on Whitehall Street, said Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey had seen Frank at about the time just stated, and this is the reason that he attempted to discredit the statement made to him by Mrs. Simmons."

Ivy Jones, a cousin of Jim Conley, who at Frank's trial told of meeting Conley shortly after 2 o'clock on the day of the murder, asserts in a new affidavit that he did not see Conley at all that day.

Girls Repudiate Testimony.

A large number of the girl witnesses who were called on the stand by the State to testify to Frank's alleged bad character have repudiated their testimony, and they are represented in the extraordinary motion as having been overinfluenced, in some cases intimidated, and in others misled into giving testimony derogatory to the defendant.

Miss Mamie Kitchens swears that her testimony at the trial was misunderstood because she was not allowed to tell in her own way the circumstances of Frank entering the dressing room. She declares that the girls were not undressed, and that Frank never evidenced any improper motives or intentions in looking after the girls.

Charges that she was prompted and coached by the solicitor are contained in the affidavit of Miss Marie Karst. She asserts that the solicitor directed her to say on the stand that Frank's character was bad and that later, when she was asked as a witness if the defendant did not have the reputation of being lascivious she answered that he did, not knowing the meaning of the word, as it had not been explained to her at that time. She swears that since she has learned the meaning of the word she can deny that, so far as her knowledge extends, Frank's character or reputation was bad.

Dewey Hewell was one of the State witnesses against Frank at the trial. She was called to show that Frank had tried to force his attentions on Mary Phagan and that he was a man of bad character. In the affidavit made for the defense, she affirms that she was coached and drilled in her testimony given on the stand and that Maggie Griffin, another of the State's character witnesses, was one of those most eager in coaching her. She asserts that the Griffin girl told her exactly what to

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Easter Times Sold Out Days Ahead

The edition of 250,000 copies of to-morrow's New York Times Easter Number will not meet the demand. Orders from newsdealers already exceed this number. Many thousands of occasional buyers will be disappointed to-morrow when they find it impossible to buy a copy. It may be, however, that your dealer has had the forethought to order enough to supply you with a copy, if you place your order with him to-day.

Beautiful rotogravure reproductions of the remaining famous paintings in the Altman Collection, thirty-eight in all, will be given with The New York Times of Sunday, April 5. See full-page announcement in the Magazine Section to-morrow.

25,000 MEN DROPPED BY THE N. Y. CENTRAL

Falling Off in Earnings Has Forced Retrenchments Since Dec. 1, Hardin Says.

A. T. Hardin, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad and head of its operating department, announced last night that the New York Central had been forced to dismiss 25,000 workmen since Dec. 1, 1913. This statement followed the announcement of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Thursday, that 15,000 men had been dismissed on that line.

Mr. Hardin said that the conditions, so far as he had learned, were the same on other Eastern railroads. Information which came to THE NEW YORK TIMES was to the effect that thousands of employes had been discharged on each of the fifty railroads running east of Chicago and north of the Ohio line.

Of the 25,000 men dismissed by the New York Central about 15,000 were taken off the lines east of Buffalo and 10,000 were taken from the lines west of Buffalo. The departments most affected were the construction department, the operation department, and the maintenance of way department.

All new construction, except such as is absolutely necessary to safeguard the public, has been stopped on the New York Central lines, according to Vice President Hardin. The completion of the Grand Central Terminal marked the end of the extension plans for the time being. By far the heaviest cut in labor, so far as affected the New York Central, was in the construction department, Mr. Hardin said, that comparatively few men were left in that branch of the service. In the operating department, Mr. Hardin said, approximately 15 per cent. of the men had been dropped. He said that the cut affected every mile of track that the New York Central owned. He could not give the figures for the maintenance department and other departments, but said that not a department had escaped the rigid policy of economy which the Executive Board of the railroad had found it necessary to institute.

Reports had come to THE NEW YORK TIMES that the New York Central was about to lay off 12,500 men at one time. This information came from a railroad official in Philadelphia. It was said that the men would be dropped to-day or to-morrow. Vice President Hardin did not confirm this. He said that the report was due probably to the number of men that had been dismissed.

The business depression, as reflected on the New York Central lines, began last October, according to Mr. Hardin. All through October and November, he said, the railroad tried to arrange to retain its men. When December came without any increase in earnings, it was found necessary to begin to retrench. Vice President Hardin pointed out that the reduction in the working force since Dec. 1 had been gradual.

"There has been less money made on all of the Eastern railroads, and there has been a gradual reduction on all lines," said Mr. Hardin. "Of course, I can speak in a specific way only of the New York Central Railroad. On the New York Central we have found that the business depression started slowly in October, has accelerated every month since that time. We began laying off men in December and have never stopped since that time. Every month we have dismissed thousands.

This is a gradual procedure. It is automatic, in fact. We have not laid off any men where it was unnecessary. Compared with 1913 the business of this year on the New York Central suffered a reduction of from 8 to 10 per cent. The reduction of the working force has been on the same ratio.

"We are not trying to create a panic by laying off men. We must conduct our business in a business way—that is the plain truth. I wish we could employ our full force of men, but it is impossible. We haven't anything for them to do."

When asked to tell what he thought was responsible for the falling off in railroad earnings, Mr. Hardin said that he would rather not talk about that side of the case. He said that expenses had piled up on the railroads and that there had been no consequent return in added income.

Definite figures as to the number of men dropped on other lines could not be obtained last night. The Pennsylvania Railroad announced on Thursday that it had dropped 15,000 men, about one-tenth of its working force. It was said also that a third of the remaining force of 125,000 had been put upon short time. The Bureau of Railway Statistics announced recently that the earnings of 143 leading railroads of the country for the last seven months had been $8,995,000 less than for the previous year, and that the expenses had been $48,611,000 greater.

SAYS INCOME IS INADEQUATE.

President Willard Appeals for Higher Rates to Meet Demands.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 27.—Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Chairman of the Presidents' Committee of Railroads in Official Classification Territory, at the annual dinner of the Traffic Club of Pittsburgh to-night argued for higher freight rates, and John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, sounded a note of warning in connection with the Panama Canal. Present at the dinner were many important railroad executives from New York, Chicago, and other transportation centres.

"It has gradually come about that under existing conditions rates now in effect in official classification territory do not yield sufficient revenues properly to meet the situation," said Mr. Willard. "It has been shown to the Interstate Commerce Commission that

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TANNENBAUM GUILTY GETS A YEAR IN JAIL

I. W. W. Leader Must Pay $500 Fine Also for Invading Church with the Unemployed.

With a smile parting his lips, Frank Tannenbaum, the twenty-one-year-old I. W. W. leader, stood in Part 2 of General Sessions at 6:30 o'clock last evening when he was found guilty of participating in an unlawful assemblage. He was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500.

Apparently a conviction and the maximum sentence was what he had been hoping for. His eyes were keen and his lips trembled with excitement, when, in response to the formal question whether he had anything to say before sentence was pronounced, he made a fifteen-minute speech in which he assailed the jurors, Assistant District Attorney Press, who prosecuted him, and Father Schneider of St. Alphonsus's Roman Catholic Church, where he led his "Army of Unemployed" to ask for shelter.

The jury retired at 5:45 o'clock. Forty-five minutes later they returned and announced that they had found Tannenbaum guilty on both counts. One count was participating in an unlawful assemblage and the other was refusing to leave when the police ordered him to do so. Judge Wadhams instructed the jury that the verdict must be on one count only and the jurors retired for further deliberation. At 6:50 o'clock they returned and announced a conviction on the first count. Tannenbaum gave his address as "Cell 45, the Tombs." He said that he and his parents were born in Austria but that he was a "citizen of the world." He said that he was single and that his parents were both living. He announced that he wished to be sentenced at once. When asked if he had any statement to make, Tannenbaum said:

I'd like to make a statement, but if I do, I expect that the press will have me playing myself up as a hero. There was once a person who said that society would forgive murder, or arson, but that the one thing that it would not fogive was the preaching of a new gospel. That is my crime. I am accused of participating in an unlawful assembly. I don't know of any assembly on the part of the working people that would be lawful. It was unlawful. Of course it was unlawful. I don't doubt that.

Why is there all this nonsense about bloodshed? The capitalistic class sheds more blood in one day than the workers do in five. We have been killed in the mines, we have been killed in the factories, in buildings, and on the battlefield. We don't fear death, for we have nothing to live for. There has never been a war in the interests of the workers, and yet it is the worker who dies.

I don't believe the Assistant District Attorney has heart enough to be a dog catcher. He did me a great injustice when he said that I took "$25 graft" in the church. It was given to Mr. Martin. We took hungry men-neighborless men-homeless—to a restaurant and fed them. They talk about religion—praying to God—I know of no better religion than seeing a number of starving men comfortably seated around a clean table eating.

I am by nature polite even to my enemies. I tell you that Dr. Schneider, who was supposed to represent the Gospel of Christ—the Man who died on the Cross—would be the first to crucify Him if He came to earth to-day.

I have only one thing more to say. Before I was arrested I never knew anything about the police or courts. I was ignorant of all such things. From what I have learned since I have very little respect for courts or law. I admit I feel to-day after living with those boys in the Tombs, that they are as good as any one, even the District Attorney.

The day that I was brought into the court, justice flew out of the window and never came back. You jurymen never take the circumstances, the passions, the feelings of men into consideration. These boys are more spontaneous, they are more human, I think, than other people, so they can't adapt themselves to this rotten system. It is my last trial. If I am ever arrested again, there will be no more trials. You couldn't get a jury of workingmen to convict me. These gentlemen are members of your class. They are capitalists in miniature.

While Tannenbaum was making his speech, Judge Wadhams, the jurors, and the spectators showed much surprise. Assistant District Attorney Press compressed his lips when Tannenbaum referred to him. In pronouncing the maximum sentence Judge Wadhams said:

"There is no place in the world where the workingman finds such opportunities as in the United States. One who goes to the pier and watches the incoming ships, overcrowded with those who are coming to these shores, realizes that here is the best place in the world for every man who has industry. Your father and mother realized that. They came here and brought their boy with them.

"You have failed to appreciate the spirit of American institutions. Most of those who come here from other countries come to work, to use every means to better their fellow-men. Inasmuch as you tried to do this you have the sympathy of the entire community.

"True liberty can only exist through respect for the law which all the people have adopted in order that all may have equal opportunity. You tried not simply to better conditions, but you did it in such a way as to violate one of the rights which all, including you, may enjoy—the right to worship their God as they see fit. Your offense was not in seeking to help your fellow-men, but the way in which you did it."

Earlier in the day Tannenbaum testified in his own behalf. He was an unruly witness, and had to be cautioned several times by his counsel, Justus Sheffield, for not answering directly. He admitted leading the mob to the church, but denied that he did anything disorderly there. Throughout the day fifteen policemen in uniform patrolled the corridors of the Criminal Court Building to guard against any disorder on the part of Tannenbaum's followers.

TAMMANY CAPTURES POSTS FROM GLYNN

G. M. Schulz Nominated for the Public Service Board, First District.

IGNORES OSBORN PROTEST

P. E. McCabe Chosen for Conservation Board—Eugene L. Richards Banking Superintendent.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—After conferences lasting several hours and abounding in hot debates, Gov. Glynn sent his nominations to the Senate at 1:40 o'clock this morning.

The Legislature, in all-night session, had been in a double deadlock, for the Senate and Assembly had been at loggerheads over appropriations and both this matter and the appointments had been held up.

In the nomination of Patrick E. McCabe of Albany for Conservation Commissioner Gov. Glynn overrode the emphatic protest of William Church Osborn, the newly elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who even threatened to resign if Mr. Glynn persisted in naming the Murphy man.

Gov. Glynn's Slate.

Following are the Governor's nominations:

For Public Service Commissioner, First District, George M. Schulz of the Bronx; salary $15,000; term, five years.

For Public Service Commissioner, Second District, William Temple Emmet of Westchester and Prof. Frank T. Irvine of Cornell; salary, $15,000; term five years.

For Conservation Commissioner, Patrick E. McCabe of Albany; salary, $10,000; term six years.

For State Superintendent of Banks, Eugene Lamb Richards of Richmond; salary, $10,000; term three years.

For State Superintendent of Insurance, Frank Hasbrouck of Dutchess; salary, $7,000; term three years.

For Compensation Commissioner, Howard Townsend Mosher of Monroe; salary $7,500, term two yearg.

For State Hospital Commissioner, Andrew D. Morgan of Ilion, salary $6,000, term five years.

For State Tax Commissioner, Thomas F. Byrnes of Kings, reappointed; salary, $8,000; term three years.

Commissioner of Board of Claims, William A. Gardner of Amsterdam; reappointed.

Associate Member of the Industrial Board, Maurice Wertheim of New York City; reappointed.

County Judges of and for the County of Kings, Robert H. Roy and John F. Hylan, both of Brooklyn.

There were a number of minor appointments in the list. Ex-Gov. Dix was appointed a Trustee of Cornell University.

All the nominations were confirmed by the Senate without the usual reference to a committee.

The same course was followed with John B. Riley of Clinton, whose nomination as prison superintendent was sent in some days ago.

George M. Schulz succeeds John E. Eustis of the Bronx. William Temple Emmet succeeds Curtis N. Douglas, whom Gov. Dix appointed, and Prof. Irvine succeeds James K. Sague, who is a Hughes appointee and is now Appraiser of the Port of New York.

Patrick E. McCabe succeeds James W. Fleming of Rensselaer on the Conservation Commission. Eugene Lamb Richards will take the place of George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., whose term expires in May. Mr. Van Tuyl was appointed by Gov. Dix. The vacancy filled through the appointment of Mr. Hasbrouck was created through the elevation of William Temple Emmet to the Public Service Commission. On the Hospital Commission, Mr. Mosher succeeds Eugene M. Strouss of Rochester, a Sulzer appointee.

Tammany members of the Senate expressed themselves as well pleased with the appointments. Mr. Schulz, the new Public Service Commissioner, while serving in the Assembly in 1907 and 1908, and in the Senate in the following two years, always was looked upon as a hard and fast Tammany man.

Patrick E. McCabe is one of Murphy's principal lieutenants up-State. Mr. Emmet led a bolt from the Democratic League to Tammany Hall in 1911 when Daniel F. Cohalan ran for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Thomas F. Byrnes is a McCooey district leader in Brooklyn. Mr. Hasbrouck's chairmanship is regarded as a sop to Chairman Osborn to reconcile him to the appointment of McCabe. Eugene Lamb Richards was counsel of the Frawley Committee and of the Board of Managers during the Sulzer impeachment. The appointment to the County Court in Kings was made with the approval of John H. McCooey, Murphy's understudy in Brooklyn.

Still Deadlocked on Appropriations

At 1:30 this morning the Assembly, by a vote of 91 to 33, voted non-concurrence with the Senate on the supply bill. This formally threw the difference into Conference Committee.

At that time one set of conferees, with a corps of expert accountants from the Controller's office, was at work in the Senate Finance Committee's room on the main appropriation bill, and was said to be making progress toward an adjustment.

In Double Deadlock.

A double deadlock marked the closing hours of the session. There was a deadlock between the Democratic Senate and the Republican Assembly over appropriations. There was another deadlock between the Democratic Senate and the Democratic Governor over appointments.

In this second deadlock, of which Gov. Glynn was the centre, William Church Osborn was a big figure. Thoroughly aroused over the determination of Gov. Glynn to appoint his life-long friend, Patrick E. McCabe Democratic boss of Albany County, a member of the Conservation Commission, and stirred by the action of the Democratic Senate in killing the amendment to the direct primary law recommended by anti-Murphy members of the National Democratic Club, Mr. Osborn put on war paint yesterday morning, and when he got together with Gov. Glynn declared that McCabe must not be appointed and the primary law amendment must not be killed.

Mr. Osborn became so zealous as the day advanced that he delivered an ultimatum to Gov. Glynn and the other conferees declaring that unless his view was accepted by the Governor he would resign forthwith as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. With the going of Mr. Osborn, it was generally admitted at the Capitol, every hope the friends of the Democratic Party in this State had of a real uplift and rejuvenation of the New York Democracy would go glimmering.

After it had become known that Mr. McCabe was to be the nominee for Conservation Commission Mr. Osborn was asked if he were going to resign.

"No," he replied, "I am not going to resign. But there was one time this afternoon when I thought I would."

It is years since the private sanctum of the Governor, back of the Executive Chamber, has been the scene of such a conference as occurred there yesterday. In the conference were Gov. Glynn and Mr. Osborn alone at first. Then Robert

Continued on Page 2.

TO WATCH GERMAN OIL BILL.

Gerard Instructed to Protect Standard and Other Interests.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Ambassador Gerard has been instructed by the State Department to examine carefully the German Oil Monopoly bill, which is now under consideration by the Reichstag, and if it appears that the bill would work injustice to the Standard Oil Company or other American oil interests to make representations to the German Government.

Secretary Bryan, it was learned today, consulted with the President before sending the instructions to the Ambassador.

Officials of the Administration have not been inclined to take any action in this matter, assuming that Germany would impose no conditions upon American interests that it did not impose upon those of other countries.

STRIKE RIOTS IN OHIO.

Shoe Workers Stone Employers and Attack Men Who Remain at Work.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, March 27.—Hundreds of striking shoes workers and sympathizers gathered in the vicinity of the shoe manufacturing plants here tonight when factory whistles dismissed strikebreakers and loyal employes, and several sharp clashes took place, but so far as known no one was seriously injured.

A crowd of strikers surrounded and stoned the automobiles of George D. Selby, a shoe manufacturer, and his son, Pearl E. Selby, as they emerged from the plant of the Selby Shoe Company. Both men, however, reached their homes without injury. A moving van occupied by employes of a transfer company, who were mistaken for strikebreakers, was also attacked, and the occupants of the van were severely beaten before the strikers discovered their mistake.

NO ROUGE FOR MILL GIRLS.

"Wash Your Faces or Lose Your Jobs," is New Order.

Frank E. Guttridge, Superintendent of the lace mill of the Patchogue (L. I.) Manufacturing Company, has issued an order barring paint and powder from the faces of the young girl operatives of the mill.

"Wash your faces or lose your jobs" is the order.

"The girls can paint and powder all they please outside the mill, but I won't stand for helps to beauty during working hours," said Mr. Guttridge yesterday. He found two young women who had failed to obey his order and sent them home with word to wash their faces or look for new places.

RIO HEARS FROM ROOSEVELT

About to be Out of Touch with Civilization for a Month.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 27.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his exploration party are still proceeding down the Duvieda River on their way to Manaos, according to advices received here today from Col. Rondon, the representative of the Brazilian Government with the expedition. The dispatch said that the territory being traversed had never before been explored, and that it was unlikely that the party would be heard from again for a month.

Another section of the expedition, commanded by Leo E. Miller, naturalist, of the American Museum of Natural History, will undertake a descent of the Parana River. The section through which the party will pass is well peopled and has telegraphic communication.

HELD FOR ROBBING CHILD.

Father of Mrs. Howard Phelps Arrested for Stealing Her Gems.

Patrick White, 46 years old, who says he is a waiter and lives at 108 West 105th Street, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street station early this morning by Detectives Boyle and Dalton of the West 100th Street station charged with having stolen $1,000 worth of jewelry from his daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Howard Phelps, the President of the Austro-American Steamship Company. The robbery is said to have occurred yesterday at Mrs. Phelps's home, at 124 West Fifty-fifth Street.

White was found by the detectives in Second Avenue. The police say he admits stealing the jewelry, but says that since yesterday afternoon he has been robbed of it.

NEW CLUE TO MISSING BOY.

Two Arrests Promised in Mystery of Warren McCarrick.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 27.—The police have obtained information which tends to show that Warren McCarrick really has been kidnapped, and that the boy is still alive," said Detective Frank O'Connor to-day.

O'Connor declared that he and others expected to arrest two persons, and that the clue on which he was working was the best discovered since the boy disappeared.

Mr. and Mrs. Willets of 2,029 West Moreland Street, whose little son, Norman, was attacked several months ago and left unconscious in a spring house, to-day wrote a letter to Mr. and Mrs. McCarrick, telling them to trust in God, and that perhaps their boy would be returned to them.

WOMAN MAYOR IS WARNED.

Must Stop Lawbreaking by Saloon Men, Including Her Husband.

SALEM, Ore., March 27.—Gov. West served notice to-day on Mrs. Hilda Larson, the Mayor, and members of the Town Council of Troutdale that unless violations of the liquor laws by saloon men in that town ceased immediately he would close the saloons.

The Governor's action came after the request of the Mayor, Mrs. Larson, that the District Attorney investigate alleged sales of liquor to minors. This resulted in the arrest of the Mayor's husband, John Larson, a saloon keeper, and two others.

Mrs. Larson and her husband asserted that the arrest was spite work on the part of other saloon keepers. Bert Edmunson, one of the other men arrested, appeared before the District Attorney and charged that all the saloon keepers were breaking the law, and that Mrs. Larson's request for an investigation was a scheme to shut up all saloons except that of her husband.

The Grand Jury failed to find true bills against any saloon keeper, and then Gov. West investigated on his own account.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Adv.

REBELS RE-ENTER TORREON, VILLA JOINING ATTACK

Federals, Fighting Desperately from House to House, Are Steadily Driven Back.

CITY'S FALL LIKELY TO-DAY

Most of the Business Section in Rebels' Hands—Federals Are Near Their Last Defenses.

BOTH SIDES LOSING HEAVILY

Three Huerta Generals Reported Slain—1,000 Rebels Dead and Gen. Benavides Missing.

FOUR DAYS' OUTPOST FIGHT

Gomez Palacio, Retaken Thursday Night, Saw Fiercest Conflict of the Revolution.

REBEL LEADER EVERYWHERE

Uses Gun Like Common Soldier—Wounded Frantically Cheer Him as He Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

GOMEZ PALACIO, Mex., March 27.—With Gen. Herrera's force of 4,000 rebels pushing their way into the heart of Torreon from the eastward, and Villa with his victorious troops from this place moving southward to join the attack, the fate of the Federal stronghold, which Gen. Velasco has defended with such vigor and skill, is to-night hanging in the balance.

The attack on the eastern part of the town was temporarily abandoned when Villa, after having virtually taken possession of this outpost, three miles north of Torreon, was driven out by the rallying Federals.

It required two assaults, the last one last night, to recapture Gomez Palacio from the Huerta force, which was directed by Gen. Velasco in person. The town regained, Villa sent Herrera's command and the Zaragoza brigade, led by Benavides, back across the low ground east of Torreon, and set them to work battering the Federals, who were fighting from behind steel coal cars on the Mexican International tracks.

Slowly, but steadily, the Federals have been driven back from the big smelter and the machine shops and the railroad fortifications. The rebels have penetrated past the bull ring on the northern edge of Torreon and are fighting their way from house to house toward the central plaza, driving the foe back toward the hills on the west of the city.

Villa and his men are marching down from the north through a defile in the mountain. They will cross the Nazas River to-night and enter the city with his main force.

The artillery and machine guns on the hills overlooking the river front have been silenced, and the Federals are relying largely upon the effectiveness of their rifle fire to beat back the enemy.

Large Losses on Both Sides.

The losses on both sides are heavy, but the number of dead and wounded cannot be estimated. The rebel loss alone is estimated roughly at 1,000, and as many more wounded. The Federals have probably lost even more heavily, for they have been in more exposed positions.

It is reported by scouts that Gens. Pena, Reyna, and Anaya have been killed on the Federal side, and Ocaranza, the dashing cavalry commander, who retook Gomez Palicio for the Federals, has been mortally wounded.

On the rebel side it is said that Gen. Ben

dispatches from Gomez Palacio, were prepared to believe every word concerning Torreon, including a prediction that the town would be in Villa's hands to-night.

Villa, more conservative, suggested to-morrow in his earlier messages, but at 5 o'clock this afternoon he sent word that he had concentrated his forces to force his way into Torreon, there to join Gen. Herrera and take supreme command. Officials here asserted that the Federals had already tried to escape from the city, but were driven back and were in no condition to withstand such an attack as that of which Villa gave notice in his telegram.

A telegram received an hour before from Villa said that practically all of Torreon, including the entire business section, was in the hands of the rebels. Subsequently Villa sent another telegram correcting his first, and indicating that the Federals were concentrated in their last defenses in the western part of the city. This telegram stated that the Federal Generals Pena, Reyna, and Anaya had been killed, and that Gen. Ocaranza was seriously wounded.

Gen. Herrera, with his own brigade and part of the Zaragoza brigade, led by Benavides, are reported to have entered Torreon from the east 4,000 strong and to have fought their way from house to house and from street to street until the bull ring on the northern fringe of the town had been taken, together with the part of the city through which the railroad passes. This includes the business section or most of it.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Stirnau Hotel, in the heart of the city, was said to be in rebel hands, and a battle for the possession of the railroad shops was being carried on. Gen. Angeles was directing a heavy artillery fire on the Federals from north of the city.

The city was reported on fire in several places, but as the buildings are mostly of adobe there is no fear of a conflagration.

Villa and Angeles Send the News.

The first official tidings of events around Torreon came early in the day in a telegram from Gen. Villa, addressed to Gen. Carranza, as "Chief of the Revolution," reporting the victory at Gomez Palacio and the repulse of the Federal attack on Lerdo. The message, which was relayed by wire to Guaymas, where Carranza arrived yesterday on his way to Juarez, read as follows:

After three days and nights of bloody fighting the enemy has been dislodged from Gomez Palacio and Lerdo. We have not been able to determine our own losses in killed and wounded. All of our chiefs conducted themselves well and co-operated splendidly.

The artillery was particularly effective, and to it I must ascribe the panic created in the ranks of the enemy. Gen. Angeles commanded the big guns with his usual ability. The brunt of the fighting was borne by the Villa and Morelos brigades, the latter commanded by Gen. Urbina. All of the Generals combine with me in sending best wishes.

Another brief message from Villa stated that the Federals fought ten hours to recapture Lerdo, which is a manufacturing town to the northwest of Torreon.

Gen. Angeles, Secretary of War in Carranza's Cabinet, who is in charge of the artillery at Gomez Palacio, also telegraphed to the "Jefe Suprema," congratulating him on the possession of so efficient a military commander as Villa. His message read:

To-day we re-routed the enemy from Gomez Palacio after three days of sanguinary conflict. I am very much pleased with the conduct of the troops and the manner in which their Generals led them, but above all am pleased with Gen. Villa, who has proved himself a man of strong heart and high principles.

Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

This dispatch, dated yesterday at "Constitutionalist Headquarters Above Torreon," and marked "delayed by censor," was received about noon to-day:

"Gen. Villa and his rebel army, after four days of almost incessant fighting, during which victory seemed first with one side and then with the other, occupied Gomez Palacio to-day. Losses on both sides have been heavy.

"The rebels delivered three assaults before permanent success was achieved, and at times the battle extended into streets leading into Torreon proper.

"Villa predicts that he will have the latter city by Saturday or Sunday.

"A pitiable incident of the battle was the disabled wounded crying for water, the lack of which was as deadly as bullets. The meagre hospital corps, consisting of a half dozen wagons, did heroic work, but was unable to cope with the situation. It was the first time in recent Mexican revolutions that the flag of the Red Cross had been seen in a rebel army.

"Garbed in a dusty, torn suit, a slouch hat, and a red handkerchief tied about his neck as in his bandit days, Gen. Villa was a conspicuous figure among the ragged, thirsty, half-famished soldiers who have fought day and night for the capture of Torreon. The conventional notion of a commanding General, directing a campaign through field glasses and with a map spread before him found no illustration in Villa. Instead he climbed over the rocky hills or crept among the mesquite bushes to tell the men at what points to fire. His principal activity was that of scout, but his presence never failed to inspire the soldiers wherever he appeared.

"The rebels fought amid scenes of intense suffering. Water was scarce and was supplied only from tanks hauled on freight cars at the rear. Rations had become unavailable after the first day's fighting, for the battle was too continuous to permit the men to retire for food.

"With nothing behind them but a desert and before them only the enemy, the rebels fought, unaffected by the scattered heaps of dead and wounded.

Villa Confident Amid Conflict.

"Gen. Villa during pauses in the firing talked confidently of the fall of Torreon. He did not place himself, however, among those who thought the capture of Torreon would speed the collapse of the Huerta régime, but intimated, rather, that he expected Huerta to fight on until possibly the rebel forces surrounded Mexico City.

"'When we take Torreon, which we will do,' said Gen. Villa, mopping the dust from his face as he sat on his horse, 'we will establish our military base there for movements eastward and southward. Chihuahua, with Gen. Carranza there, will become the provisional capital. It will be the centre of our civil government. But the military government will be here, and it will be a moving government.

"'One force will be sent south to attack Zacatecas and then follow up the National Railroad toward Aguas Calientes. Another force will start east to pursue the Federals at Saltillo and Monterey. The fall of Monterey will give us half of the republic.'"

A brief message from Villa to-day ordered the speedy shipment of the military monoplane from Juarez, and directed that all equipment for rebuilding railroad track be hurried south.

That Villa had ordered the monoplane was construed by some to mean that he had met unexpected conditions to surmount in the final attack on Torreon. The machine has been undergoing repairs and it is not known how soon it can be made ready.

In expectation of the arrival of Gen. Carranza here to-morrow, several triumphal arches have been erected and stores and houses generally are decorated with flags and bunting.

FOUR DAYS' FIGHT AT OUTPOST

Gomez Palacio Scene of a Terrific Struggle—Third Assault Wins.

GOMEZ PALACIO, Mex., March 27, 9 A. M.—Four days of fighting, including three desperate assaults by rebels, were crowned with rebel success to-day when Gen. Villa moved into the town and established his headquarters on the side looking toward Torreon, and within three miles of that goal of his campaign.

The final and deciding assault on this place was delivered yesterday. It was preceded by a bombardment, after which the infantry and cavalry dashed into the streets.

Rifles, machetes, pistols, and hand grenades were used in a hundred different encounters in the narrow thoroughfares. The grenades, all of home manufacture, were lighted with the cigarettes which are an unofficial part of the equipment of every Mexican soldier.

Gen. Villa does not yet know his own loss, except that it was heavy. The wounded suffered terribly from thirst, and many died for the lack of water and surgical attention.

The dead of both sides were mingled in the streets or found huddled under the piles of earth which had once been adobe houses or corrals, wrecked by rebel shells.

Veterans say that no more furious battle ever was fought in Mexico. It was like a delirium. Gen. Villa did not stop to mourn his losses, but with characteristic energy began preparations to move on Torreon. He expects to co-operate with 4,000 men under Gen. Herrera, who is under orders to attack the town from the east.

The newspaper correspondents were permitted to enter the town with Villa. Everywhere rebel soldiers were engaged in rescuing the injured and taking them to the railroad. There were stretchers, but not nearly enough of them, but a stout pole with a blanket suspended hammock fashion sufficed.

Velasco Directed Defenses.

The day was hot and the air fairly smelled of stale blood. Those with flesh wounds disdained to desert, and many a soldier, limping from a wound in the leg or with one arm supported in a blood-stained bandage, was seen among the stretcher bearers.

Villa's first assault in force took place four days ago. There was a comparatively small number of Federals in the town, and premature reports of victory were sent out. Soon, however, the Federals received reinforcements, and in the desperate fighting which followed the rebels had rather the worst of it, and Gen. Villa withdrew.

The next day (Wednesday) Gen. Angeles, the artillery commander, shelled the town all day and part of the night. Villa had learned that the Federal commander, Gen. Velasco, was concentrated in force in Gomez and was himself in the trenches, inspiring his men to do their duty, and the rebel leaders under cover of the bombardment concentrated every available man for a fresh assault.

This was delivered Wednesday night, but it was not decisive, although the rebels held the stone round house and a few other natural defenses in the outskirts of the city.

Villa Led Furious Last Attack.

Last night the third and final assault was delivered. Gen. Villa, grimy with dust and sweat, a red bandana handkerchief about his neck, participated. He rode up and down the lines, swearing and cheering, cursing and calling on the saints. At times he was apparently calm and again he was furious.

Through it all he urged his men forward and seemed to realize that the attack was the last one. Human flesh could stand no more of the heat, the thirst and hunger, and the cruel scenes, which followed one another until the whole picture was a confused blur of blood and men in their dying agonies whined for water or cried out uncanny "vivas," petitions to Our Lady of Guadalupe, and other jargon of delirium.

On the way into the town from El Vergel this morning and particularly in the streets of Gomez Palacio itself, Gen. Villa was constantly called upon to return the salutes of the wounded.

Some of these were limping, not to the rear, but to the front to catch up with their comrades. Some of them, already placed on hospital trains, had escaped and returned to their commands. Others, regaining consciousness as they were being borne away in litters, had promptly cursed their would-be rescuers and tumbled out, joining the scattered procession, following in the train of the General.

Frantic Cheers for Commander.

Viva Villa! Viva Madero! Viva Constitutional!" they cried in cracked voices from parched throats.

The remarkable endurance of these peons and their mad obsession to return to the front deeply impressed the Americans in the train of Gen. Villa. There were men in that strange procession with deep gashes across their cheeks. Others had flesh torn from their backs or thighs while their uniforms were soaked in blood. Some had arms and legs torn and lacerated with blood-matted hair pasted over their eyes.

There was more than patriotism to inspire the rebel assaults, for behind them lay the most cruel desert in Mexico, and ahead the possessions of the enemy, food, and the shade of the cooling streams of the irrigation ditches.

The wounded in the outskirts of the city were the first to receive assistance, but the small hospital corps, although working heroically, was inadequate to meet the situation. The dead, who fell early in the assaults, or had been slain by Federal shells, were the first to be buried.

At every water car station there were groups of wounded. In plain sight of the dying the dead were removed and the bodies dragged into shallow trenches. It will be necessary to incinerate the bodies of those who fell in the streets, as decomposition sets in rapidly and the duties of fighting requires every available man. Gen. Villa is anxious that the bodies shall be disposed of quickly to avoid a possible pestilence.

During the battle there were instances of detachments, whose officers had been lost, running wildly about, calling for new officers to lead them, or joining other commands, which still had leaders.

Mowed Down in Heaps.

Other detachments in the excitement of the fight failed to hear orders to fall back, or deliberately disregarded them or did not seek the shelter noted by their calmer officers. These dashed unheedingly into barbed wire entanglements or the enemy's trenches and were mowed down in heaps by Federal rapid-fire guns.

Another incident of the engagement yesterday was the meeting of two armored trains at long range. One was on a siding and the other on the main track. They exchanged shots like two warships, but with little damage, and the Federal train, which had the switch track, retired around a curve and was lost to sight. Gomez Palacio is a railroad town and has a network of tracks, which made the encounter possible.

Gen. Villa said to-day that his hat was off to Gen. Velasco for his defense of the town. The conduct of the Federals was a credit to them as soldiers, Gen. Villa said, and Gen. Velasco had proved himself a man of resource as well as of courage.

Three of his Generals, it was reported, gave their lives in defense of the town —Gens. Pena, Reyna, and Anaya. It was reported also that Gen. Ocaranza was seriously wounded.

HUERTA SENDING MORE TROOPS

But Officials Profess to Have No Definite Reports from Torreon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 27.—Preparations were being made to-night to rush troops north under Gen. Carlos Garcia Hidalgo. Great caution was being observed to guard the facts regarding the number of men leaving, also the amount of artillery and ammunition which is being sent, since it is feared that alarm might be caused here for fear the capital would be left unprotected.

It is not known whether these forces are going to Torreon or to Tampico.

Gen. Blanquet, the War Minister, stated to-night that he had no definite reports from Torreon, but was confident of a favorable outcome of the fighting there.

It is said that only meagre details have been received and that these indicate that after a first repulse the rebels have advanced, strengthened by reinforcements, and are renewing the assault.

The newspaper reports of a sweeping Federal victory which are printed here are admitted to be greatly exaggerated.

Those who called on President Huerta this morning say that he is optimistic, although not at all flushed by his first successes. He is reported to have said: "One skirmish doesn't make a battle, even as an advance guard does not constitute an army." The President is said ot be gratified, however, by the conduct of Gen. Velasco and to have full confidence in his ability to handle the situation.

"If I did not have full confidence in my Generals," he said, "I would be in Torreon now, and not here."

Military men here attach great importance to the first success, however, for they say Mexican soldiers fight much better while winning, and the Torreon garrison may be expected to resist further rebel assaults with still greater vigor, while the rebels, disheartened by a defeat, however slight, will be more likely to weaken in their attacks.

It is reported here that Villa is encountering great difficulty in obtaining food for his men and horses in the vicinity of Gomez Palacio. The country is unproductive of cereals, cotton being the chief crop. His difficulties are said to be still further increased by his great distance from Chihuhua, his base of supplies. It is also reported that the Federal commander has stripped the outlying districts of provisions, preparatory to standing siege in Torreon, if necessary.

Such details as have reached here thus far regarding the fighting indicate that the rebel left wing, under Gen. Benavides, advanced southward from Bermejillo along the railway line, encountering slight resistance and occupying Lerdo. Some skirmishing is believed to have taken place during the advance, but the Federals consistently retreated before the rebels. When fighting would become heavy they retreated to the next town, until they finally reached Gomez Palacio, where the first real battle was fought.

The fact that Gomez Palacio was chosen by Gen. Velasco for making a stand is thought to indicate his confidence in his strength, as the place is believed here to be incapable of defense, inasmuch as it is surrounded by cotton fields which are laced with irrigation ditches, making the manoeuvring of cavalry practically impossible.

The town is also at such a distance from the artillery positions as to make it impossible for cannon to protect the Federal forces, while near enough to make it untenable for the rebels. It is believed here that rebel ranks were broken by the fire of light field artillery, when infantry completed the rout.

A report was current here to-day that Gen. Ricardo Pena, with 3,000 cavalry, was harrying the rebels a hundred miles north, near Escalon. Although this cannot be confirmed, it is thought possible that he was ordered to make a rear attack, as this was understood to be part of the general campaign plans, as indicated by military officers, previous to the beginning of the fighting around Torreon.

One report received here to-day stated that Gen. Moure, with 3,000 veterans, has reached San Pedro de Las Colonias, on his way to Torreon, without resistance, and is expected to arrive in Torreon within the next few days.

Rebel agents here to-day received a code message, which they allege meant:

"Torreon's ours."

The message came from El Paso.

Railway officials received a dispatch, believed to have been delayed, which said the Federals had been victorious in a battle north of Gomez.

REBELS HAMMER TAMPICO.

Two Attacks Made in a Day—Federal Gunboat in Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 27.—Tampico was attacked by the rebel forces this morning and again this afternoon.

The assailants were repulsed in a combined land and water engagement, the gunboat Vera Cruz taking a prominent part in the fighting.

The attack came as a surprise here, being generally unexpected, although it was learned to-day that the Department of War several days ago took precautions to handle the assault. The situation there is regarded here as more serious than the attacks on the towns to the north.

ARMY CAPTAIN MUTINIES.

Incites Fellow-Officers to Join Villa and Is Arrested.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 27.—An army Captain tried to-day to incite the officers of a crack regiment in the capital to revolt.

The officer entered the officers' mess, where he told his fellow-officers that the reports regarding a Federal victory at Torreon were untrue and invited them to go northward with him to join the rebels.

The officers indignantly refused, and, drawing their revolvers, disarmed and arrested him.

Gen. Ignacio Bravo, the Post Commander, when the man was brought before him, said: "Why did you arrest him? Why didn't you shoot him and have done with it?"

The offender was sent to a military prison and will probably be executed.

CARDEN DELAYS HIS RETURN,

And London Hears He May Not Go Back to Mexico.

LONDON, March 27.—Sir Lionel Carden, Minister to Mexico, canceled to-day his booking on the Mauretania, which he was to take from Liverpool to-morrow for New York on his return to Mexico City.

It is understood that there is a possibility of Sir Lionel going direct to Rio de Janeiro to take up his post as Minister to Brazil instead of returning to Mexico. Nothing, however, has been definitely decided as to his future movements.

The only statement the Foreign Office would authorize was that Sir Lionel's passage to New York had been canceled and that no date had been fixed for his return to Mexico City.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Sir Lionel Carden's departure from England for Mexico has only been delayed and not abandoned, according to the understanding in official circles here. Sir Lionel left all his personal effects in the legation at the Mexican capital, and it is thought that it will be necessary for him to return to Mexico, even if he is to be transferred soon to Rio de Janeiro. When Sir Lionel was ordered to Mexico last year it was with the understanding that he should remain there only six months, when he was to be transferred to Rio de Janeiro.

LARGE CLAIMS OF FEDERALS.

Official Reports Assert Villa Is Completely Defeated.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A report of the complete defeat of Villa and the Constitutionalist forces before Torreon reached the Mexican Embassy to-day in a dispatch from Senor Portillo y Rojas, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Mexico City.

The dispatch asserted that the Constitutionalist forces had been driven back several miles from their positions of vantage.

This message followed a dispatch from the Mexican Consul at El Paso, Diebold, which read:

Rebels have been severely defeated at Torreon. A column of 5,000 troops under Gen. Moure have left Saltillo in flanking movement to reinforce the garrison. The rebels last week also suffered a severe repulse at Monclova, losing over 1,000 men, as well as at Arteaga, where the losses were over 100.

THREE EL GRECOS STOLEN.

Old Masters of Great Value Missing from Toledo Gallery.

MADRID, March 27.—It is reported that three pictures of great value by El Greco have been stolen at Toledo.

In the Museo del Greco in Toledo there are twenty paintings by El Greco, including the famous "Penitent Peter."

Only One "BROMO QUININE."

Whenever you feel a cold coming on, think of the full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 25c.—Adv.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS SENT AWAY TO DIE

McAneny Committee Attacks Many Private Institutions.

FLOWER HOSPITAL DENIAL

Director Copeland Says the City Should Have a Hospital Department.

A report to the Board of Estimate yesterday by the Hospital Investigating Committee of which George McAneny is Chairman, condemned private hospitals, which receive city aid for emergency service, for sending dying patients to Bellevue and the Kings County Hospitals in order that their own death records may be kept as low as possible. The committee said:

"Flower hospital has carried many patients in its ambulances to Bellevue Hospital when practically at the point of death.

"That eighteen patients brought to Bellevue in private ambulances (in the three-month period under consideration) died on the day of arrival indicates a marked tendency on the part of private hospitals to carry dying patients to Bellevue rather than their own hospitals.

"The private hospitals in Brooklyn are evidently more prone even than some of the private hospitals in Manhattan to transfer patients on the point of death to Kings County Hospital.

"The death of a large number of patients within a short time after reaching Bellevue would seem to indicate that a number of cases had been transferred in a very critical condition, or else that the distance of transfer had a serious effect on the patient's illness."

The committee recommends that the Ambulance Board or the Bellevue authorities make rules to compel private ambulances to carry dying patients to the nearest hospital.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Director of Flower Hospital, issued the following statement last night:

"I do not believe any hospital in the world, certainly not a New York City hospital, would transfer a patient in a dying condition from one hospital to another in order to avoid a high death rate. All the hospitals which have big ambulance districts must necessarily pick up patients who are desperately injured. Humanity demands that in such cases these patients be taken to the nearest hospital, whether it be the one from which the ambulance was called or not.

"In the case of any hospital which is transferring patients, if the figures be analyzed, it will be found that the patients who die are not those who are transferred, but those that are picked up on the street. For our own part, we never consider the matter. If a patient is injured within easy reach of Flower Hospital he is brought here, no matter how badly he is injured.

"The question of statistics has nothing to do with the matter. There are 16,000 hospital beds in New York City; 12,000 of these, or three-quarters of the total, are in private hospitals. That means that three-quarters of the hospital beds in New York City are supported by the charitably inclined. This is the highest sort of philanthropy, and certainly those who support and govern these institutions would not tolerate such a situation for a moment. This whole matter emphasizes the importance of having a Hospital Department organized by the city.

"The present Ambulance Board controls only the physical side of the question, but if a Hospital Department were appointed, it would have direct charge of all the city hospitals, and the Commissioner would have full supervision over every other hospital in the city. It would be his duty to see that good care was given to patients at all times all over the city, and to see that the hospitals were located in the centre of ambulance districts."

KING WINS A PRIZE.

French Savants Award It for Victor Emmanuel's Work on Coins.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 27.—The French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres this afternoon awarded the King of Italy a numismatic prize worth $200. It was awarded for his work "Corpus Nummerum Italicorum," published in four volumes.

The King is a keen and learned collector of medals and coins.

RUSSIAN HORSE EMBARGO.

German Government Organ Describes It as Sensational.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Government-controlled Lokal Anzeiger describes as "sensational" the intention of the Russian Government to prohibit the exportation of horses by way of the western frontier and Black Sea ports, owing to its disastrous effect on the market for army remounts. Russian horses have recently been exported in great numbers to Austria-Hungary and the Balkan States.

The Lokal Anzeiger's communique says the "extraordinary and surprising measures" of the Russian Government recall the embargo which Russia placed upon the exportation of horses and oats during the Russo-German war scare of the late eighties. It was on that occasion that Bismarck coined the famous saying: "We Germans fear God and nothing else in the world."

UP IN ARMS FOR MRS. STEEL.

British Women Writers' Suffrage League Demands Apology.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 27.—The executive of the Women Writers' Suffrage League, having received a letter from Mrs. Flora Annie Steel describing her experience at Ellis Island, has demanded a public apology for her treatment.

Letters have been written to President Wilson, Ambassador Page, and to the British Ambassador at Washington.

GOETHALS ALLAYS FEARS.

Panama Zone Rejoices Over Maintenance of the Wage Scale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 27.—Col. Goethals's announcement, made on his arrival yesterday, that the present wage scale for all canal employes would prevail indefinitely, has been warmly received. It allays the fear of an exodus of Americans as a result of the threatened reduction in pay.

The Governor declined to say anything about the New York Police Commissionership.

FLIES 2 MILES UPSIDE DOWN

Huck Performs Remarkable Feat at Northampton Aviation Field.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 27.—Huck, the airman, to-day at Northampton flew upside down for two miles.

He had previously taken his 2-year-old niece for a flight.

Hope for British Women Lawyers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 27.—Women went away smiling from the House of Commons to-day. They were part of a deputation, headed by Lord Robert Cecil and J. W. Hills, M. P., which interviewed the Lord Chancellor concerning a bill to allow women to become solicitors. Lord Haldane told them that the Prime Minister and the law officers were all in favor of the principle of the bill. He said he was unable to make any promise for the Government at the time, but that later in the session he was sure that they woul have a sympathetic hearing.

WATCHING MRS. GUNNESS.

Police Guard Strengthened and Arrest May Be Made To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEVILLE, Sask., March 27.—With the exception of police reinforcements around the ranch home, no move has been made toward the arrest of Mrs. Wisner, supposed to be Mrs. Belle Gunness, wanted by the Laporte, Ind., authorities on a murder charge.

Deputy Cochrane had not arrived here late to-night. He is expected on an early train to-morrow, and the officers are arranging for the four-mile trip to the Wisner ranch to make the arrest.

Fearing trouble, Inspector Nichols has called mounted police from other districts to aid in surrounding the house and making the arrest.

POINTS TO CONLEY AS GIRL'S SLAYER

Continued from Page 1.

say and that others were coached in a similar manner. She told Maggie Griffin, she says, that she knew nothing against Frank and nothing about Mary Phagan, but that the Griffin girl told her to go on the stand just the same and say that she knew Frank's character to be bad and that she had seen Frank whispering to the Phagan girl with his face very close to her. "Now we'll go over it again so that you won't forget it," the Griffin girl said, according to the affidavit, after she had given directions as to how Dewey Hewell should testify.

Miss Ruth Robinson, one of the State's character witnesses and a former employe at the factory, charges that Solicitor Dorsey, who interviewed her in his office for an hour and a half, insulted her by insisting that she knew of the alleged immoralities of Frank after she had denied having any knowledge of anything derogatory to the defendant's character. She avers that she was shocked by the solicitor's broad insinuations, and that she had never heard such insulting language by direct speech or innuendo by any of the commonest laborers about the pencil factory as was used to her by the solicitor in his private room. She asserts that she was badgered by the solicitor into saying that Frank new Mary Phagan by name. She also corroborated much of the affidavit of Dewey Hewell, declaring that she heard the Hewell girl say that she didn't even know Mary Phagan.

Says Police Persuaded Him.

C. Brutus Dalton, the Gwinnett County character, who testified on the stand that he had been in the factory and had seen women in Frank's office Saturday afternoons, repudiated that testimony. He asserts that he was led to tell untruths by the detectives and the solicitor, and that, as a matter of fact, his only knowledge of Frank was obtained on an occasion when he went to the factory with one of the young women employes who drew her pay.

When Detectives Stearns and Campbell first came to see him, he says, he told them that so far as he knew Frank was a moral man in every respect. He asserts that the detectives laughed at him and insisted that he should testify that Frank was a man of bad character, and that he (Dalton) had joined the defendant on various occasions in acts of immoral conduct with women, and that he had seen Frank and Conley in earnest conversation at different times. Dalton says that he told the detectives that every word of it was untrue, so far as it related to Frank, but that they induced him to go on the stand and testify the way they wanted him to.

Albert McKnight's repudiation of the testimony he gave that he saw Frank at the Selig home on the day of the crime, and that he acted suspiciously is quoted. The defense says McKnight swears the statement was written and prepared by Albert Craven, a white man employed by the Beck & Gregg Hardware Company; was witnessed by E. H. Pickett and Angus Morrison, Jr., both employed by the same firm, and that he was threatened with the chain gang if he changed the story prepared for him, which he now brands as an entire untruth. McKnight says now he left the Selig home before 12:30 o'clock and did not see Frank at all on the day of the crime.

The defense contends that Craven planned to collect the reward offered for the arrest and conviction of the slayer, a part of which he promised to McKnight. McKnight says he was weak enough to follow Craven's directions after he had been thoroughly drilled. The defense points out that the McKnight testimony was relied upon strongly by the State in shaking Frank's alibi, and that the repudiation should entitle him to a new trial.

A good part of the motion deals with the evidence the solicitor introduced to prove that the hair found on the lathe on the second floor of the factory was Mary Phagan's. The statement of Dr. H. F. Harris that careful microscopic examination showed him that the hair was entirely unlike that of the murdered girl is quoted in support of a new trial.

The defense avers that the solicitor asked his brother, Dr. E. T. Dorsey, to examine the hair after Harris had made his findings and that the physician refused. Dorsey then failed to introduce Dr. Harris's evidence, and later reported the hair to have been lost. It is declared that the State introduced a number of witnesses to prove that the hair found was from the slain girl and distinctly prejudiced the case against Frank in that way while in the possession of expert evidence of its own to the contrary.

Testimony by Miss Jennie Mayfield and Mrs. Cora Falta, factory employes, is then quoted to show that the hair was not Mary Phagan's. These two young women testify absolutely to that fact, declaring they knew Mary Phagan well and that the hair found was much lighter and altogether different.

The Notes Found Beside the Body.

The notes found by Mary Phagan's body are discussed at length, particularly in the light of the new discovery that one of them bears the carbon tracery of the signature of H. F. Becker, former master mechanic in the factory. The improbability that such a pad, which was used in 1909 by Becker, should be in the office of Frank rather than in the basement, where all discarded and used pads were taken, is dwelt upon at length.

The testimony by Miss Helen Ferguson, in which she says she was menaced by the negro, Jim Conley, the week before the murder, also enters into the new motion.

The testimony of J. M. Duffy, who declares that he was led into giving false and misleading testimony by the solicitor, forms the basis for the concluding ground. Duffy alleges that Dorsey bullied him into saying that when he cut his hand in an accident at the factory none of the blood could have dropped on the floor near the ladies' dressing room. On the contrary, Duffy now testifies his hand did bleed considerably, and it is quite likely that blood dropped on the floor at that point.

Duffy says that when he was called to Solicitor Dorsey's office the Solicitor said that Lemmie Quinn and a boy named Charlie had testified that Duffy had cut his hand badly and had let a lot of blood drop near the ladies' dressing room, where the blood spots were found by the detectives. Duffy, in his affidavit, declares that Dorsey then said to him:

"Now, Mr. Duffy, you know that this is not so, and you know that you were not in front of the dressing room at all, and that there was no blood that ran on the floor, and that as soon as you had injured your finger you promptly went to the office of Mr. Frank and then to the Atlanta Hospital."

This witness declares that Dorsey asked the questions and then answered them himself, and that he could see exactly what the Solicitor wanted him to testify to, and that he did so testify.

TAMMANY CAPTURES POSTS FROM GLYNN

Continued from Page 1.

F. Wagner, acting Lieutenant Governor, and ex-Speaker Alfred Smith of the Assembly were summoned. After the quartet had discussed the situation John H. McCooey, the Democratic leader of Kings County, was admitted, and an hour or so later the Governor sent for Patrick E. McCabe. At other times Senate Leader Murtaugh and Senators James A. Foley of Murphy's district and George Blauvelt took part.

Sign of Murphy Influence.

Mr. Osborn made it clear both to the Governor and to Mr. McCabe that he had the utmost confidence in the latter's ability and his fitness for the important office for which he has been slated. But he pointed out the unfortunate effect the appointment would have throughout the State, where McCabe is looked upon as one of Tammany Leader Murphy's chief lieutenants up-State. Mr. Osborn said that undoubtedly it would be taken as an indication that, as far as Gov. Glynn was concerned, the Tammany Chieftain remained the big figure in the Democratic organization, who would have to be reckoned with in the matter of appointments. Mr. Osborn urged that this would do more to retard the proposed reorganization of the party and to cost Gov. Glynn and his friends the confidence of Democrats of an independent turn of mind than any other act the Governor could possibly undertake.

Oddly enough, Mr. Osborn was backed in his attitude by Mr. Wagner and behind Mr. Wagner, it may be stated authoritatively in this relation, was the overwhelming sentiment of the Tammany members in the Senate. Mr. Wagner urged, from a political point of view, the inexpediency of making the appointment. One Tammany conferee said afterward that it was a case of Tammany trying to save Gov. Glynn from himself.

Gov. Glynn, it is said, told the conferees of his absolute confidence in Mr. McCabe, based on years of close friendship and intimate knowledge of the man. He said he knew that Mr. McCabe would make good in the position for which he had been slated. He proved adamant against the pressure brought to bear on him to change his mind.

Legislators Mark Time.

Hour after hour passed with the Governor and the other members of the conference closeted in his little private office. In the meantime the Senate was marking time. The Assembly went through its calendar and then took a recess to give the Conference Committee appointed to adjust the differences over appropriations a chance to meet.

It was not only the proposed McCabe appointment that caused dissension in the Governor's conference. The conferees who were looked upon as spokesmen of Tammany Leader Murphy had some very definite views which they freely voiced with reference to the filling of the vacancy on the Public Service Commission in New York City.

Gov. Glynn, it was learned, suggested that Cyrus C. Miller, former Borough President of the Bronx, might be a good man for the position. Mr. Miller was elected Borough President on an anti-Tammany ticket in 1909. The Tammany conferees made it plain that in their opinion Mr. Miller would not do and gave the Governor the choice of two other candidates from the Bronx—Thomas J. Quinlan and Patrick B. Hayes. The former is a builder and contractor. The latter is a lawyer. The Governor, it was said, refused to be won over to their way of thinking. Mr. McCooey had Brooklyn candidates to urge, but if the Governor was impressed by this plea for Brooklyn he gave no indication of it, according to one of the conferees.

It was after 7 o'clock when the conference broke up temporarily while the Governor went to the Executive Mansion for dinner. At that hour, one of the conferees said, the situation was still "up in the air."

The meetings of the committee representing both branches of the Legislature at the conference over the appropriation had no better luck. When the Senate and Assembly went into session at 11 o'clock in the forenoon the conference committee had broken up without reaching an agreement on any vital difference at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Senate took a recess, and the Assembly soon afterward did likewise to afford opportunity for another conference.

This second session of the conference committee lasted until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Both Speaker Sweet and Chairman McDonald of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee declared when they emerged from the conference that no agreement had been reached.

Predicts Extra Session.

"I believe the Governor will have to call an extra session," said Mr. McDonald. "The Democrats absolutely declined to listen to reason. They have added, roughly, $3,000,000 to the appropriations which passed the Assembly. This sum is largely for salary increases. We are pledged to economy and cannot possibly budge in this matter."

Afterward it was learned that the amounts alleged by the Republicans to have been added to the appropriations by the Senate Finance Committee were as follows: One million five hundred thousand dollars in the Appropriation bill, $1,200,000 to the Supply bill, and, in round numbers, $300,000 to special appropriation bills pending before the Legislature. The Democrats insisted that the Legislature, after the failure to abolish the Department of Efficiency and Economy and the Fire Marshal's office, should give these departments sufficient money to get along until another Legislature could meet and decide their fate.

As yet the Sullivan Graft Hunt Committee has not been positively assured of an appropriation to enable it to carry on the work mapped out for it. Last night Senator Murtaugh, President pro-tem, and Chairman Sullivan of the committee were in conference with a view of providing for appropriations to carry both the Sullivan committee and the Murtaugh committee, which is to investigate the practical side of road building and route making through their work. The likelihood is that this bill will pass even though there is no agreement on other appropriations.

GENERAL BILLS PASSED.

Child's Welfare, Drug Sales and Markets Among Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—When the Senate and Assembly met this morning the Senate had about 250 bills for final reading on its calendar while the Assembly had about half that number. In both Houses most of the important legislation had been cleared during the preceding two or three days and the bills on to-day's calendar were largely local in character.

The first matter of business transacted by the Assembly to-day was the passage of the Murtaugh bill appropriating $50,000 for the establishment of a brick-making plant at the Elmira Reformatory. The measure is considered the first important step in the Governor's plan for building future State highways of brick manufactured by convict labor. It now goes to the Governor.

After a hard fight between advocates of the Boylan bill, intended to restrict the sale of habit-forming drugs and representatives of retail druggists, the measure passed the Assembly unanimously. It now goes to the Governor, who has said he would sign it.

The Frawley bill to restrict the sale of heroin also passed the Assembly today, and now will go to the Governor.

The Foley bill, placing civil service employes within the province of the Workmen's Compensation law, was sent from the Senate and passed the Assembly without dissent.

Executions at Sing Sing.

All executions of death sentences in this State will take place at Sing Sing Prison, regardless of the particular prison in which the person under sentence may have been confined, if the Emerson bill, which passed the Legislature, receives Executive sanction.

The Healy bill, which would authorize the Public Service Commissions to suspend rate schedules for a limited period pending the determination of the reasonableness of the rate and putting the burden of proof on the companies, passed the Legislature.

The Healy bill, to prevent the interference of court orders with orders suspending railroad rate increases or deductions made by the Public Service Commission, passed the Senate under an emergency message from Gov. Glynn. The measure has passed the Assembly and now awaits the Governor's approval.

The McCue bill, which provides for the establishment of local boards of child welfare empowered to grant relief to children of widowed mothers, passed the Assembly. The bill carries no appropriation, as the disbursements are to be made by the local authorities.

The Assembly passed a series of primary amendments somewhat similar to those which were killed in the Senate yesterday. One of these bills limits to $5,000 the primary expenditure of a candidate to be voted for throughout the State. A candidate for Congress or for a city or county office may spend half that amount, and candidates for all other offices are limited to $1,000.

To exceed the amounts is made a misdemeanor. Contributions by contractors doing public work to the acceptance of contributions from them is also prescribed. The bill remedies some more or less technical defects in the present law, and applies the signature law, now applied in general elections only, to the primaries. The bill passed without debate or dissent.

Widows' Pension Bill Blocked.

The Widows' Pension bill, passed in the Assembly by 100 to 2, was blocked in the Senate. The Assembly Rules Committee failed to disgorge the bill appropriating $43,000 to defray expenses incurred by William Travers Jerome in connection with attempted extradition of Harry K. Thaw, much to the chagrin of Mr. Jerome, who was at the Capitol in an effort to get his appropriation through.

Senator White's bill amending the motor vehicle law by abolishing the State tax on machines was defeated in the Assembly, only four members voting for it. Senator White's bill, which was recommended by the interstate conference for uniform automobile legislation last year. He also said that the bill would deprive the State of revenue to the amount of more than $1,000,000 a year.

Gov. Glynn scored another point when the Legislature passed his bill to establish a Statewide system of markets for agricultural products, 88 to 39.

The measure had an easy passage through the Senate, but was opposed vigorously in the Assembly, Republican Leader Hinman being among those who attacked it.

The Governor lost his fight to put through his Land Bank bill, the measure being defeated in the Assembly by 39 to 66.

BRITISH MILITARY LEADERS OBDURATE

Refuse to Withdraw Their Resignations Despite Asquith's Efforts.

NEW ARMY ORDER ISSUED

It Prohibits Asking or Giving Assurances as to Future Action of Soldiers.

LONDON, March 27.—The political situation to-night appeared to be unchanged. Another Cabinet council will be held to-morrow morning, and no official declaration as to what course Field Marshal Sir John French, Chief of the General Staff, and Gen. Sir John Spencer Ewart, Adjutant General of the forces, will take with regard to their resignations is expected until after that meeting.

Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leader in Ulster, has left Craigavon for London; but the report that Brig. Gen. Hubert Gough of the Third Cavalry Brigade at Curragh camp, is coming to the capital seems to-night to be premature. He is still at the Curragh camp.

The continuation of the crisis is attributed to Premier Asquith's reluctance to remove Col. Seely from the post of Secretary of War. Col. Seely's relinquishment of his portfolio doubtless would satisfy Gens. French and Ewart, and Premier Asquith's objection to having him retire seems to indicate dissensions in the Cabinet itself.

Field Marshal Sir John French and Gen. Sir John Ewart stood firmly to their resignations to-day, in spite of the efforts of the King and the Cabinet Ministers to induce them to retain their posts as the working heads of the British army.

According to current reports Gen. Gough has been asked to surrender the written guarantee given by Col. Seely that army officers would not be ordered to fight the Ulster Unionists.

New Army Order Gazetted.

After a long Cabinet meeting, to which Field Marshal French was summoned, Premier Asquith announced to the excited House of Commons that neither the Chief of the General Staff nor the Adjutant General would give way. He announced the issue of a new army order intended to prescibe the duties both of the War Office and of officers on service in contingencies such as that of Ulster. The order forbids superiors asking officers and soldiers what they will do in hypothetical contingencies, and is designed to prevent a repetition of Gen. Sir Arthur Paget's action. It also prohibits officers and soldiers from asking for assurances, and sets forth the duties of the army almost in the words of the statement which, when Col. Seely's amendments had been added, became the crux of the whole controversy.

The inclusion of soldiers with officers in the terms of the order places both on the same basis in the matter of conscientious scruples. It is the result of the attitude taken by the Labor members in the debates and is intended as a compromise.

Premier Addresses the House.

Sir John French and Lieut. Gen. Sir John S. Ewart, the Adjutant General of the Forces, had intimated a wish to be relieved of their offices, Mr. Asquith said, not because of any differences between their views and those of the Government as to the conditions under which the army should serve or should be employed in the aid of the civil power, but because, having issued the memorandum to Brig. Gen. Gough, they thought this course incumbent upon them. Premier Asquith then added:

"The Government has conveyed to them its wish that, as there is no difference of opinion on any ground or policy, they should not persist in their request, the carrying out of which the Government would regard as a serious misfortune to both the army and the State. We still are awaiting their final reply.

"These two gallant officers believe that in the circumstances they were justified in believing their action was in accordance with the instructions of the Cabinet, and that they were transmitting those directions to the officers concerned.

"It is clear to us and to them that there has been a misconception—a genuine misconception—in regard to the intention and purport of the proceedings in Ireland, out of which these difficulties have arisen.

"In view of these misconceptions and to obviate the possibility of their recurrence in the future the Army Council has to-day—Field Marshal Sir John French and Lieut. Gen. Sir John Ewart being present—unanimously determined to issue a new army order."

Text of the Army Order.

The Premier continued:

"The new order to the army is headed 'Discipline.' It has three articles, which are as follows:

"I.—No officer or soldier shall in future be questioned by his superior officers as to what attitude he will adopt or as to his action in the event of his being required to obey orders dependent on future or hypothetical contingencies.

"II.—An officer or soldier is forbidden in future to ask for assurances as to orders which he may be required to fulfill.

"III.—It is the duty of every officer and soldier to obey all lawful commands given them through the proper channels, either for safeguarding public property or to support the civil power in the ordinary execution of its duty, or for the protection of the lives and property of the inhabitants in case of a disturbance of the peace.

"That is an order issued by the Army Council to-day which has now been approved and which regulates the conduct and discipline of the army in future."

Proceeding with his speech, the Premier remarked that, in view of the wild legends current, he must repeat what Ministers in both houses of Parliament had said several times this week. He said:

"It is altogether untrue that the Government or any member of the Government ever contemplated active operations of an aggressive character in Ulster or any operations which now or in the future would impose on the army any duty or service which was not amply covered by the terms of this order. To that I have only to add that the Government adheres to all the declarations it has made."

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, said he preferred to await the decision of the army officers concerned before dealing lengthily with the matter. He contended there was nothing new in the "discipline orders" which was not implied in the existing army regulations. He added:

"The fact that such a proceeding has been necessary is due to one cause only, and that is the incredible folly of the Government and of the Minister for War."

Mr. Law hoped Premier Asquith would explain to the House on Monday how he had come to make a statement to the country regarding the memorandum to the officers in Ireland which he must now admit was contrary to fact. The resignations of officers, he said, had been due solely to the fact that they had been questioned as to what they would do under certain circumstances, and had been required to give an answer. No officer and no soldier, he argued, had any right to have any such question put to him by the Secretary of State for War or any officer serving under that Cabinet Minister.

Before the Premier spoke rumors had been circulating that the Cabinet had resigned, but it was evident that the Government purposed proceeding with its legislative programme.

The House of Commons afterward adjourned for the day.

Percy Holden Illingworth, chief Liberal whip in the House of Commons, in a speech at Blackburn to-night, declared that if every officer in the army resigned the Government would not flinch a hair's breadth from the task it had in hand.

"ARSON SQUAD" IN ULSTER.

"Volunteer" Leader's House Burned, Supposedly by Suffragettes.

BELFAST, March 27.—A militant suffragette "arson squad" is believed to have been responsible for the destruction by fire early this morning of Abbeylands, a splendid country residence belonging to Major Gen. Sir Hugh McCalmont, near White Abbey, on Belfast Lough.

The house, although fully furnished, was not occupied except by caretakers. The damage is estimated at $75,000.

No evidences of suffragette handiwork were found, but as the women recently threatened to start war against the Ulster Unionist leaders because of the refusal of Sir Edward Carson to support the movement, of the suffragettes, the authorities lay the blame on them.

The grounds of Abbeylands, which is only four miles from Carrickfergus, a British Army station, have been used recently as a drill ground for the Ulster Unionist volunteers.

NATION ATTACKS SEELY.

Lloyd George's Organ Proposes a Liberal-Labor Coalition.

LONDON, March 27.—The Weekly Nation, which may be regarded as the organ of Chancellor David Lloyd George's section of the Cabinet, in its issue to-day attacks Col. Seely with great bitterness. It declares that when he left the Unionist ranks he took his old mental furniture with him, and never really became a Liberal. It adds that it was a great mistake to put him into the War Office.

The Nation suggests that a man of harder muscle—like John Burns, President of the local Government Board, or Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Agriculture—is needed to cope with the present situation in the army. The newspaper declares that a wave of determination to put the army in its place and restore the threatened authority of Parliament has swept through the country, and adds: "If the Government will lead, well and good; if not, other champions will arise."

The proposition is then advanced by The Nation that the Liberal Party strike a bargain by insuring to the Labor Party 100 seats in the next Parliament. The Liberal leaders heretofore have always declined to bind themselves to the Labor Party in this manner, but if The Nation's suggestion is adopted as an outcome of the cry of the army versus Parliament it is not improbable, as the Radical newspapers assert, that the new coalition would sweep the country.

It is said that a large section of the Unionist Party realizes this danger, and is therefore anxious to reach a settlement of the Home Rule question by consent.

The New Statesman says the resignations of the cavalry officers "have turned every supporter of the Government into an enthusiastic, determined army reformer." The newspaper adds that the need for the democratization of the executive ranks of the army and the abolition "of the absurd conditions which practically restrict the selection of officers in most of the regiments to those having private means has been recognized for generations."

The New Statesman, concluding, says that heretofore there had not been enough steam behind the demand for reform to insure any serious changes being attempted, but that the Curragh incident makes it certain that the much-needed reform in the army will take a high place in the programme of the Liberal Party.

OCEAN FLIER FOR ZEPPELIN.

Waterplane Being Built for Transatlantic Attempt Next Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 27.—Count Zeppelin's aeroplane works at Friedrichshafen, it is announced in Berlin, are actively engaged in the construction of a waterplane capable of flying across the Atlantic.

Count Zeppelin's engineers are proceeding with a view to making the attempt with one of their machines next year.

The German National Flying Endowment makes the interesting announcement that, as Germany for the immediate future has a sufficient number of capable flying machine pilots, no more will be trained for the present at the endowment's expense.

CALL NO EXEMPTION VIOLATION OF PLEDGE

O'Gorman and Others Cite Platform in Hot Senate Debate on Tolls.

OWEN DEFENDS PRESIDENT

Contends the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Forbids Discrimination—Question Came Up in 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In the Senate to-day the question of canal tolls led to a sharp discussion that lasted for two hours. Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, a member of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, and the President's representative in charge of the Tolls Repeal bill, has been waiting several days for an opportunity to reply to the pointed criticisms of the President's policy. To-day a resolution by Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, the minority leader of the Senate, gave him an opportunity.

Mr. Gallinger's resolution, which was technically a substitute for one offered yesterday by Mr. Lewis of Illinois favoring the repeal, reads:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the true American doctrine that American interests are safer in the hands of Americans than in the hands of European or other foreign nations, it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that under the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the United States can grant free passage through the Panama Canal to American coastwise vessels, and that any attempted denial of that right by European or other foreign powers is an unwarranted demand on their part, which cannot be conceded without a denial of right that lies at the foundation of our Government and which American interest and American honor demand shall be maintained at all hazards.

Resolved, Further, That there is neither necessity nor justice in repealing the tolls provision of the Panama Canal act, the purpose of the exemption being to aid American shipping in its unequal competition with the subsidized shipping of other countries, which will probably include the payment of tolls by these Governments on their vessels passing through the canal.

Mr. Owen sharply assailed the resolution, which was not formally before the Senate, and criticized Mr. Gallinger's expressions favoring ship subsidies. Mr. Gallinger at once remonstrated that Mr. Owen's tone was improper and that debate should be carried on civilly.

"If the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Owen) has offended the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Gallinger)," said Mr. Owen, "that is the misfortune of the Senator from Oklahoma. That's how he is made."

"There is no doubt about that," retorted Mr. Gallinger, while the galleries tittered.

Defends President's Policy.

Mr. Owen defended the President's position on economical and ethical grounds. He said it was not good economy that 90,000,000 people should pay tolls for 9,000 shipowners. Tolls exemption, he said, was simply a subsidy, and ship subsidies had been denounced by Democrats from the formation of the party. He agreed with the President that tolls discrimination constituted a flat violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and said that in a question of good faith the United States should pay decent attention to the opinion of the world.

"When the first draft of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was submitted to the Senate, Mr. Bard of California, Dec. 13, 1900, moved to substitute the following article," said the Senator:

"'The United States reserves the right in the regulation and management of the canal to discriminate in respect of the charges of traffic in favor of vessels of its own citizens engaged in the coastwise trade.'

"And the Senate not only did not give a two-third vote in favor of such discrimination, but gave almost a two-third vote against it.

"Some patriotic men," admitted Mr. Owen, "believe in ship subsidies; some good men of Irish extraction are unwilling to agree to 'no exemption' because Great Britain's Ambassador asserts the principle. It is a matter for astonishment, but, nevertheless, it is true that there appears to have been put into the Democratic national platform the most undemocratic provision for tolls exemption, notwithstanding that the majority of Democratic members of Congress had voted against it. I don't know where this undemocratic principle came from."

"It may not appear in the party platforms of the States," shouted Mr. Martine of New Jersey, who favors strict observance of the party plank, "but in the campaign last Summer a lot was heard about it from the platforms in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania."

Mr. O'Gorman of New York read an extract from a speech delivered by Woodrow Wilson on Aug. 15, 1912, in which he appeared to approve of the tolls exemption.

O'Gorman Recalls Pledges.

"For thirty years," said Mr. O'Gorman, "the great transcontinental railroads opposed the digging of the canal. The railroads are still hopeful that the establishment of cheap water routes will be impossible and they hope to accomplish that by levying tolls on coastwise shipping. But, as a Senator, I believe they are going to be disappointed. If I followed local interests I would side with the transcontinental railroads, a most powerful influence in my State. But I will not yield to the railroads or to any other inside influence where my conscience is involved."

Mr. O'Gorman urged his fellow-Democrats to stand by the pledges of the party as set forth in the platform.

Mr. James at once read the platform's declaration approving a bill that passed the House requiring the President to make public all recommendations for judicial appointments. When that provision reached the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Mr. James said, he was informed that Mr. O'Gorman made the motion that eliminated it.

"That statement," said Mr. O'Gorman, warmly, "is absolutely without foundation, and is a pure fabrication of the person who invented it."

Mr. James withdrew the suggestion, but the Democratic platform continued as a subject for attack.

Mr. Jones of Washington quoted the Democratic platform in favor of local candidates for office in the territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia, to said Alaskan officials had been appointed who had never come within 3,000 miles of the Territory.

Mr. Gallinger read a statement from Secretary of State Bryan, in which he said a man who violated a party pledge was as bad as one who embezzled funds. The Senator asked Mr. Owen to square the proposed repeal with that statement. The galleries tittered, and Mr. Owen said he would do so later.

"For my part," said Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, Republican, of the Banking and Currency Committee, "I think the Senator from New York (Mr. O'Gorman) is a blind follower of his party. I had a deep impression during the currency fight that in the bottom of his heart he favored a single bank of issue, but he did nothing but quote the Democratic platform to the contrary."

25,000 MEN DROPPED BY THE N. Y. CENTRAL

Continued from Page 1.

35 roads in official classification territory have added to their property investment since 1910 for additional facilities and equipment over $659,000,000, but as a result of operations in 1913, although the gross earnings were $186,775,000 greater than in 1910, the net earnings, after paying operating expenses and taxes, were $16,311,000 less than in 1910, showing that, not only had these companies failed to earn any return on the newly invested capital, but they had $16,311,000 less net as returns upon previous investments. It is unnecessary to say that no business enterprise can continue on such a basis.

"It has been stated that the growing need of the country's commerce will require an additional expenditure by the railroads for equipment and facilities of upward of a billion dollars a year for some years. The only way in which such money can be obtained is through private enterprise, and railroad investment must be made scientifically attractive to obtain new capital, else development will cease, and nothing can check more effectually the growth of commerce than insufficient transportation facilities.

"I do not think the necessity for increased revenues on the part of the carriers in official classification territory is seriously questioned by any one at this time."

Discussing "The Panama Canal and Pan-American Commerce," Mr. Barrett said among other things:

"The issue of the canal tolls which is now engaging Washington and the country is absolutely unimportant and secondary as far as actual trade conditions are concerned, when compared to the importance of practical steps to use the canal for the upbuilding of the export and import traffic of the United States. While I cannot in any way, on account of my official position as an international officer, discuss the pros and cons of the toll question, I can tell you there is not a great port, or exporting or importing centre of Europe, Japan, Australia, and of Northern and Western South America that is not doing more to get ready for the Panama Canal than our corresponding ports and centres of the United States, with the possible exception of New Orleans and San Francisco.

"The investigations I have carried on both officially and personally, convince me that unless the traffic interests of the United States wake up and make extraordinary efforts, the canal will prove a far greater advantage during the earlier years of its use to foreign lands than it will to the United States."

ADMIRALS OBJECT TO NAVY LINERS

Daniels Hears Their Protest Against Cruisers Plying in South American Trade.

TALK OF MOLASSES ABOARD

Idea of Such a Cargo Horrifies One Officer—Daniels Undecided—Tolls Issue a Factor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Many navy officers protested to Secretary Daniels to-day against the proposal of Senator Weeks of Massachusetts to employ the cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia and scout cruisers Chester, Birmingham, and Salem as passenger, freight and mail steamships between New York and the west coast of South America.

"Just think," said one Rear Admiral to him, "of an Admiral of the United States Navy standing on the bridge and tying up his ship at a dock to have enlisted men of the navy unload fifteen barrels of molasses and take on a cargo of bananas for the next port. It is preposterous."

Another Admiral asked the Secretary if Mr. Weeks was not joking.

"This is an awful suggestion," was the view of a third officer.

Secretary Daniels was not a little worried all day over the proposal. He said that Senator Weeks had been discussing it with him for over a month. The Secretary has not approved the plan, he said, but he thought there was merit in it and it should be considered, though he foresaw serious objections to it.

The principal one just now connects itself with the subject of free tolls at Panama. All warships of the United States are to be passed through the canal free of tolls. If this rule should be applied to the cruisers employed to carry mails, passengers, and freight, the first rule under Article 3 of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty would at once be regarded by every nation using the canal for her commerce as having been violated, and all foreign commerce would be entitled to pass through the canal free of tolls.

The vessels named, however, are now of no value for fighting purposes, and supporters of the Weeks plan contend that in time of peace they cannot be used for a much better object than to improve our trade relations with South America.

TWO ARCTIC RESCUE SHIPS.

Russia Buys Them to Use in Search for Explorers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CHRISTIANIA, March 27.—M. Breitfuss, a representative of the Russian Department of Marine, now in Norway with the object of acquiring ships suitable for polar waters, has bought the Hertha and the Eclipse. They will be used in the search for three Russian polar expeditions, of which no news has been received for some time.

The Hertha, with a Russian crew, will search the waters of Barents Sea, the coasts of Nova Zembla, and Franz Josef archipelago, in the hope of finding traces of the scientific expedition of Capt. Sadow, who, with seventeen men, has not been reported since last Summer.

The Eclipse, which will be commanded by Capt. Otto Sverdrup, with a crew of twenty Norwegians, will go to the Kara Sea to rescue the geologist Rosanoff and the oceanographer Kutchin, who left Spitzbergen on the motor boat Hercules for Nova Zembla in August, 1912, and Lieut. Brosiloff, who went in September, 1912, on a hunting expedition, fo: which he was inadequately equipped.

The rescue ships will leave Christiania on June 24.

Mrs. Lillian Bell Bogue Gets Divorce

DELAWARE, Ohio, March 27.—Mrs. Lillian Bell Bogue, an author and magazine writer known in the literary world as Lillian Bell, obtained a divorce here to-day from her husband, Arthur Hoyt Bogue of Chicago. Mrs. Bogue gets $500 alimony and the custody of her 11-year-old daughter. The decree was granted on the statutory charge of gross neglect.

GERMAN SOCIALIST TRIUMPH

Arch Enemy of Social Democrats Defeated in By-Election.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 27.—German Social Democrats are crowing to-day over what they consider their greatest personal triumph at the polls. In a by-election in a rural constituency in Saxony they have defeated Lieut. Gen. von Liebert, an Imperialist Conservative, who, as President of the Imperial League for Combatting Social Democracy, has always been looked upon as their arch enemy. Von Liebert won his seat in 1912 by 23 votes, and was beaten yesterday by 1,591.

The so-called "Liberal Left" of the Reichstag now has a majority of one vote over the "Reactionary Right." The Socialist strength is 111.

PAYS 2,500 PER CENT.

German Diamond Mining Company Has Paid as High as 3,800.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Colonial Diamond Mining Company of German Southwest Africa is probably the world's biggest dividend payer. It has "reduced" its 1913 dividend by 1,300, to 2,500, per cent., having paid 3,800 for 1912. In 1910 2,400 was paid, and 2,500 in 1911.

The company's capital is only $2,500. Its Managing Director and chief shareholder was once a humble railway official named Satuch. Now he is a multi-millionaire. He will soon be made Chairman of the German Imperial Diamond Administration.

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Spring Suits and Top Coats

English Sack Suits

FOR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST

Three or four button soft roll front models, plain or patch pockets, of navy serge, checked or pencil striped cassimeres, cheviots or tweeds. *Value $24.50* **18.50**

FOR (To-day) SATURDAY ONLY

Braid Bound Suits

FOR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST

New one or three button sack models, natural shoulders, soft roll front, of navy unfinished worsted or oxford vicuna; notch collar vest, silk braid bound. *Value $30.00* **22.50**

Silk Lined Suits

FOR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST

Hand-tailored, three-button sack model in pencil stripe or oxford cassimere, navy serge or English mixtures. *Value $32.50* **24.50**

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FOR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST

Genuine Balmacaan model of imported Scotch homespun, cheviot or tweed in brown, gray, olive or tan colorings, yoke and sleeves silk lined. *Value $25.00* **18.50**

FOR (To-day) SATURDAY ONLY

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Dressy single-breasted model of black or oxford vicuna, silk lined throughout, plain or silk lapel. *Value $25.00* **16.50**

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(To-day) SATURDAY AT SPECIAL PRICES

Men's Silk Shirts

Of heavy silk crepe or tub silk, with satin stripes, in neat or novelty colorings. *Value $5.50* **2.95**

Men's London Made Ties

Made in London expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.

Of fine quality crepe de chine, Rumchundas and foulards, in plain colors, polka dots, Persian effects and embroidered figures. *Value $1.50* **1.00**

Men's Silk Mixture Pajamas

In handsome patterns of combination colors, also solid helio, blue, tan or cream. *Value $4.50* **2.85**

Men's French Lisle Underwear

High grade, superior quality, extraordinary value

Imported French lisle shirts in white or ecru, with long or short sleeves; drawers, knee or ankle length. *Value $2.00* per garment **1.00**

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

PRESIDENT WINS TOLLS TEST VOTE

Continued from Page 1.

publicans, a tribute to his statement of last night denouncing the rule to limit debate on and prevent amendment to the repeal bill. Representative Underwood was cheered in his opposition to the President, and Mr. Palmer for his defense of the latter. The galleries were crowded and great crowds thronged the corridors, unable to obtain admission.

The debate was in two sections. First, the House discussed the rule, and after the rule had been adopted the merits of the repeal controversy were taken up.

Mr. Underwood spoke twice—once on the rule, and later on the repeal issue proper.

Representative Adamson of Georgia opened the day's discussion of the rule. He condemned free tolls as a subsidy in violation of the Baltimore platform.

Representative Gardner, Republican, of Massachusetts, appealed for the adoption of the cloture rule. He said that if the opponents of the Administration were once able to shatter the ranks of the men who wanted this rule adopted they would defeat the Repeal bill.

Representative Hinebaugh of Illinois, one of the Progressive Party men, condemned the rule. Twenty hours for debate, he said, would allow an average of only three minutes for each member of the House.

Representative Clayton of Alabama said he would vote for the rule and the bill because he was a Democrat and intended to "uphold the greatest President ever in the White House."

Hoots from Republicans.

The Republicans hooted Representative Church of California when he asserted that all of California was far from being for free tolls. He said he had changed his mind and would now vote for the rule and the Repeal bill.

Representative "Alfalfa Bill" Murray of Oklahoma, in a characteristic speech, said he was opposed to the rule because he was a Democrat.

"Mr. Clayton of Alabama," said Mr. Murray, "evidently takes the democracy of this nation to be the President. I do not."

The Republican applause that followed this sally was described as a "cyclone."

Mr. Murray denied the right of the President to determine what was Democracy. The promise of the Democrats to their people at home, he said, was "that we are in favor of the old principle of free ships and free seas, and here we are asked to abolish that."

"That," shouted Mr. Murray, "is a solemn moment for the Democratic Party. Not a single one of the men who violated the Democratic platform thirty years ago by repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman Silver act can now be named in public life. A man who violates his party platform, as is sought to be done here twice, will find himself retired to a very private retreat."

Using ten minutes of time yielded to him from the Republican side, Mr. Underwood made a striking speech against the adoption of the special rule. He got wild applause both when he arose and when he concluded. His speech warned the Democrats not to make what he said he regarded as a grave

Underwood's Speech.

"I am opposed to this bill," said Mr. Underwood in his speech against the adoption of the rule. "For that reason you may naturally say I am opposed to a rule for its consideration. I regret that the bill should be before the House. I hope that it will be defeated. But the President of the United States having laid this important question before Congress, I believe it should be considered, but considered in the proper way."

After outbursts of applause, Mr. Underwood continued:

"I have served from one Democratic Administration to another. I have never scratched a party ticket; I have always endeavored to live up to and sustain my party's platform. The Democratic Party, not I, wrote this provision concerning free tolls in its platform. I believe this plank of the platform is right.

"Believing it is right, there is but one position I can take, and that is to sustain the position of my party as expressed in its convention and in its platform. I regret, of course, that I differ with the President of the United States, and that I am compelled to differ with many of my colleagues here. But I say to you, if either you or I are to make a mistake in this matter, let it be one mistake. Let us not to-day turn our faces against the principles we have fought for; let us not close our ears against the battle cry that first made a Democratic majority in this House possible.

"There are fifty men facing me on this floor to-day whose seats would be occupied by Republicans if it had not been for the fight the Democratic Party made in the sixty-first Congress against an unreasonable exercise of the power of cloture. We passed a great tariff bill in this House without it being necessary to invoke a cloture rule. We have passed a currency bill without the exercise of a cloture rule. The American people believe in what I say, and they showed their belief by electing a Democratic sixty-second Congress.

Rights of the Minority.

"The majority of this House has the right to legislate, but the minority has a right to be heard and to propose reasonable amendments. When you deny that right to the minority you deny it in the face of the action of the constituencies that sent you here.

"If there was an effort to defeat this bill by an unreasonable filibuster, the majority would have the right to bring in a rule and force a vote. The bill has not been launched or tried yet. There are but two paragraphs in it. So far as I am concerned I am perfectly willing to agree to the first clause in the rule providing that the bill shall be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole, and that it shall be a continuing order until completed; but when you grant a rule of that kind for which I am willing to vote—then you put it in the power of Mr. Adamson, in charge of the bill, to move the previous question at any time and cut off debate and amendment if he has a majority willing to vote with him; if he has not he ought not to cut off debate and amendment.

"There is a more serious problem behind this question. You are asked to foreclose your judgment on one of the most important questions that has ever confronted the American people before you have heard the debate and before you have seen the proposed amendments. You are not only asked to adopt a rule that will pass in this House what the President asks for, to cut away from our coastwise ships the right of free tolls, but you are asked to foreclose this question as to all shipping for all time to come.

"I regret," said Mr. Underwood in conclusion, "to differ with my colleagues, the men on this side of the House who have upheld my hands. I do not question your honesty, because I know that no man ever faced a set of men who possess more honesty and courage than the men I am facing to-day, but in my judgment you are making a serious mistake to adopt this cloture rule, and I would not be worthy to hold your commission as the leader on this side of the House if, believing that you are making a serious mistake, I did not have the courage to stand here and tell you so in spite of everything."

Hardwick Answers Underwood.

Representative Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia, one of the Democratic candidates for the Senate from Georgia and a ranking member of the House Rules Committee, replied to Mr. Underwood.

"The gentleman from Alabama," said Mr. Hardwick, "appeals to his colleagues on this side to support the Democratic platform. I appeal to you to support a Democratic doctrine as it has been since the time of Thomas Jefferson, and this provision which we propose to repeal is no more Democratic doctrine any more than a high tariff plank would be if written into a Democratic platform."

"There is no need here," said Mr. Hardwick, "for more talk. This is a question to be answered by yes or no. Will you stand by the Democratic President, that glorious Democrat from New Jersey, or will you fight under the flag of the men who are trying to stab the Administration in the back?

"The distinguished Speaker of this House, of whom we are personally fond, issued an eleventh hour statement against the adoption of the rule," he continued. "I ask him if he does not realize that if you tear down Woodrow Wilson there will be no chance for any other Democrat. This is not the time for men to play petty politics or to seek party advantage, but it is the time to support the greatest Democratic President since Thomas Jefferson. I ask the distinguished Speaker if he does not realize that we must support the Democratic Administration or be driven into the wilderness for forty years?"

The debate on the rule ended at 1:15 o'clock, and Chairman Henry called for the previous question on its adoption. Two roll calls followed, the first on the previous question, which was regarded as the test vote, and another roll call on the adoption of the rule itself.

Analysis of the Vote.

The analysis of the vote on the previous question on the adoption of the rule was as follows:

Party—	Aye.	No.	Pres.	Not Vot.
Democrats	200	55	2	32
Republicans	8	103	1	11
Progressives	0	19	0	1
Independent	0	0	0	1
Total	208	177	3	45

The total membership of the House is now 433. There are two vacancies, one in the Twelfth Massachusetts and one in the Seventh New Jersey Districts. The political complexion of the House is now: Democrats, 289; Republicans, 123; Progressives, 20; Independent, 1.

Two hundred of the 289 Democrats voted for the previous question in adoption of the Henry rule. The other 89 Democrats included 55 who voted against the adoption of the rule, 2 who were paired and voted "present" because the men with whom they were paired were absent, and the other 32 were absent and not voting.

The 55 Democrats who voted against the adoption of the previous question were:

New York—Bruckner, Carew, Dale, Coney, Dooling, Driscoll, Fitzgerald, Goulden, Griffin, Maher, O'Leary, Patten—12.
Pennsylvania—Difenderfer, Donohoe, Lee, Logue—4.
Illinois—Gorman, Graham, McAndrews, McDermott, Stone, Williams—6.
South Carolina—Aiken, Finley, Ragsdale—3.
Delaware—Brockson—1.
Louisiana—Broussard, Dupre, Elder, Morgan—4.
Arkansas—Caraway, Taylor, Wingo—3.
Massachusetts—Deitrick, Mitchell, Murray, Phelan—4.
Michigan—Doremus—1.
New Jersey—Eagan—1.
Mississippi—Harrison—1.
Kentucky—Helm, Thomas—2.
Missouri—Igoe, Champ Clark—2.
Virginia—Jones—1.
Colorado—Kindel, Taylor—2.
Iowa—Kirkpatrick—1.
Florida—L'Engle—1.
Connecticut—Mahan—1.
Oklahoma—Murray—1.
Rhode Island—O'Shaunessy—1.
California—Raker—1.
Ohio—Sherwood—1.
Alabama—Underwood—1.

The two Democrats who voted present were Goldfogle of New York and Kitchin of North Carolina. Mr. Goldfogle was paired with Mr. Martin of South Dakota, Republican. Mr. Kitchin was paired against the previous question with Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, who was in favor of the previous question. One Republican voted present, Mr. Haugen of Iowa, who was paired against the previous question with Mr. Heflin, Democrat, of Alabama, who was for it.

Only eight Republicans voted with the Democratic majority in favor of the previous question. They were:

Bartholdt of Missouri, Browne of Wisconsin, Gardner and Gillet of Massachusetts, McKenzie and Madden of Illinois, Steenerson and Stevens of Minnesota.

Most Republicans Hostile.

With the exception of Mr. Haugen of Iowa, who was paired and voted "present," and eleven Republicans who were absent but all paired, all the Republicans present voted against the adoption of the previous question. Only one member of the Progressive Party was absent and not voting, Mr. Copley of Illinois, who, however, was paired with Mr. Blackmon of Alabama, a Democrat. The other nineteen Progressives all voted against the previous question. They were:

Bell, Nolan, and Stephens of California.
Thompson and Hinebaugh of Illinois.
Murdock of Kansas.
Woodruff and Macdonald of Michigan.
Lindbergh of Minnesota.
Chandler of New York.
Temple, Hulings, Rupley, Walters, Kelly, and Lewis of Pennsylvania.
Lafferty of Oregon.
Bryan and Falconer of Washington.

There were forty-eight members who neither voted "yea" nor "nay" of whom three voted present, and forty-five failed to vote at all. Three of the forty-five, Glass, Heflin, and Martin, were paired with Kitchin, Goldfogle, and Haugen, who voted "present." This left forty-two absent, not voting, and to be accounted for. Of this forty-two there were fourteen paired without indicating their attitude, fourteen paired in a way to show whether they were for or against the previous question, and fourteen others, all Democrats, were absent, not voting, and not protected by pairs.

The fourteen Democrats who were absent and unpaired were:

Ansberry and Brumbaugh of Ohio.
Brown of West Virginia.
Buchanan of Texas.
Cullop and Korbly of Indiana.
Hobson and Richardson of Alabama.
Hoxworth and Flair of Illinois.
Reilly of Connecticut.
Riordan and Smith of New York.
Smith of Maryland.

The fourteen members not voting, who were paired without indicating in their pairs how they stood on the previous question, were:

McClellan of New York, Democrat, with Roberts of Nevada, Republican.
Oldfield of Arkansas, Democrat, with Wallin of New York, Republican.
Goodwin of Arkansas, Democrat, with Porter of Pennsylvania, Republican.
Burnett of Alabama, Democrat, with Burke of Pennsylvania, Republican.
Blackmon of Alabama, Democrat, with Copley of Illinois, Progressive.
Taylor of Alabama, Democrat, with Hughes of West Virginia, Republican.
Shackleford of Missouri, Democrat, with Burke of South Dakota, Republican.

The fourteen absentees whose pairs indicated definitely how they stood on the previous question were:

Crisp of Georgia, Democrat, for, with Tavenner of Illinois, Democrat, against.
Linthicum of Maryland, Democrat, for, with Willis of Ohio, Republican, against.
Talbot of Maryland, Democrat, for, with Ainey of Pennsylvania, Republican, against.
Wilson of New York, Democrat, for, with Merritt of New York, Republican, against.
Metz of New York, Democrat, for, with Byrnes of South Carolina, Democrat, against.
Moon of Tennessee, Democrat, for, with Clark of Florida, Democrat, against.
Kent of California, Independent, for, with Fordney of Michigan, Republican, against.

Demonstration After Vote.

The adoption of the rule was the signal for a vigorous demonstration by the 200 Democrats who had carried the day for the Administration.

No time was lost in opening the twenty hours' debate on the bill for the repeal. Chairman Adamson was first recognized for the ten hours allotted for the Administration forces. But Mr. Adamson yielded for a forty-five-minute speech by Mr. Sims of Tennessee, author of the repeal bill, who was frequently interrupted by applause and cheers, in which the crowds in the galleries occasionally joined. He argued at length against the economic policy of the free passage of American ships through the canal.

Representative Underwood received another ovation when he arose for an hour's statement of his position on the tolls question.

"If we have built the canal for the benefit of an American merchant marine," he said, "and for the practical exclusive use of foreign shipping, we must adopt a policy of discrimination in favor of American ships, or we must in the end pay indirect subsidies to enable our ships to compete with ships of foreign nations. The subsidies and discriminations that European Governments have given to their shipping interests have practically driven American ships from the seas.

"For the reasons given I believe that the Democratic Party was both wise and patriotic when it announced a policy in favor of discriminating in favor of our coastwise ships going through the Panama Canal, and that there is no reason at this time why we should abandon a solemn promise made to the American people in one of the most prominent planks in our party platform.

Sees a More Serious Question.

"There is a more serious question involved in the passage of this bill. The right to discriminate in favor of our ships, the opportunity to encourage our shipping and to increase our commerce, are matters of vital importance, but they pale into insignificance when compared with the attack on the sovereignty of our country in the Canal Zone.

"The power to build the canal under our Constitution rests in the war power of the United States. We built the canal primarily as an addition to our war power, as it permits the quicker transfer of our naval forces from one ocean to another. Its inland lake provides a harbor of refuge in which our navies can rendezvous, and, as occasion offers, strike either ocean.

"The advocates of Great Britain take the position that we are forbidden to discriminate in favor of our own vessels of commerce, and as vessels of commerce and war are named together, how long will it be before the same advocate of the British contention will advise us that we cannot discriminate in favor of our own war vessels?

"The contention of those advocating the British claim seems almost absurd when we recognize that if we admit them for vessels of commerce the same reasoning will require us to admit them for vessels of war. To do so would convert the canal in time of war into a liability instead of an asset."

Representative Palmer was recognized for half an hour. He was greeted with cheering and loud applause as he stood down the aisle to the arena in front of the Speaker's rostrum. Mr. Palmer's argument in favor of repeal was carefully prepared, but before reading it Mr. Palmer spoke temporaneously for about ten minutes in allusion to the attitude of Floor Leader Underwood. He said:

Palmer Attacks Underwood.

"No single factor has operated so greatly to the wonderful success with which the present Administration has been crowned, so far as the hearty and close co-operation which at all times has been had between those two great leaders of our party, Mr. Underwood and President Wilson, and I can voice the regret which I am sure every member of this House who proposes to vote for this repeal feels in his heart that in this crisis in our party's history we find this leader, upon whom we have relied, forsaking what he himself has taught the necessity of—co-operation between leaders in

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These are Books well printed and well bound; Books that should be in every home library. Prices are amazingly low, whether you get a 10-volume set of Shakespeare for $4.25 or the collectors' edition of Washington Irving at $125.

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The Man Who Likes Loeser Clothing.

He is the man who invariably gives an impression of solid sense and genuine refinement. He is most particular about style, but he does not incline to fads or foppery.

The basis of Loeser quality is good tailoring. Half the wear and all the looks of any Suit lie in this part of clothes making. We pay higher prices for tailoring than most clothiers. It is easy to get a fine first appearance; skillful use of a hot iron will do it.

But only good fabrics well tailored by skillful tailors will give a Suit the long wear and the ability to hold its shape.

If you have been buying ordinary, every-day tailoring, let us show you the greater dollar-for-dollar value which you will secure in a Loeser Suit or Overcoat. New spring styles in all the latest fabrics, $15 up.

New "Iridescent Heather" Socks at Loeser's.

They keep step with the new colors in Shirts and Neckwear and show the "heather-flecked" patterns which are this year so popular in women's fabrics. Combinations of green, red and black; of gold and blue; of green and white; of various shades of gray; and of tan, red and green. These novel patterns will undoubtedly be favorites of the fastidious, since they harmonize so well with the shirts and scarfs. $1.50 a pair.

"Country Club" Suits for Misses.

We believe these "Country Club" Suits to be the best values at their prices to be found anywhere in this vicinity. We know they are well made, well tailored, *good* to the last stitch set in them.

They are made of men's wear checks, the new outing checks, fancy men's wear serges and gaberdines. They are in the favored shades and black. $25, $29.50 and $35.

Smart Spring Millinery.

The smartness of a Hat is the measure of its success and these are the smartest Hats at $5 and less that this spring has produced. Those at $1.95 are of good straws, medium size, new shapes and trimmed with drapes of silk, ribbon, etc. Black and colors.

At $2.98 are in unusually large assortment of pretty straws, hemps, silks, etc., and are charmingly trimmed with flowers, ribbons, quills, silks, etc. Some of the new Watteau and side band Hats are included.

At $5 are Hats which will compare very favorably with the other Hats elsewhere priced at half again as much. They are trimmed with ribbon, flowers, silks, quills, and feather novelties. All the new shapes are included. Black and all the spring millinery colors.

"Little Dorrit" Frocks, $3.95.

The quaintest and most charming that have been introduced for many seasons. They are designed on Kate Greenaway lines, modified, and they fit in beautifully with the revival of the mid-Victorian ideas of dress and with the equally quaint suits for boys.

Made of good linens, in browns and Copenhagen, although any desired color will be ordered. Very well made and most moderately priced at $3.95.

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In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn
Subway to Hoyt Street—17 Minutes from Grand Central Station.

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

MRS. WARD HEADS PLAN TO AID WOMEN

'Parliament Within Parliament' to be Established—Members of Both Sexes.

SUFFRAGISTS TO BE ON IT

The Committee to Advise Parliament Will Consist of Persons of Opposing Parties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 27.—For some time past a movement has been quietly under way which, if carried to successful completion, will to some extent take the wind out of the sails of the women's suffrage campaign in this country.

One of the strongest foundations of the suffrage position lies in the almost universal recognition among women that the interests of their sex and of children are neglected by male legislators. If women had the vote, it is argued, Parliament could be forced to give due attention to claims which at present and in the past have been disregarded because women have no power to press their demands for special legislation.

Now that women's chances of obtaining the vote in the early future seem to have retrograded, there is special appositeness in a plan in which Mrs. Humphry Ward is the leading spirit, and of which THE NEW YORK TIMES is able to give the first detailed account.

The idea has been roughly described as a women's Parliament within Parliament. This is not entirely accurate now, for as worked out, Mrs. Ward's scheme calls for a joint advisory committee composed of members of Parliament and women social workers.

Mrs. Ward is at present confined to bed with a bronchial cold and was unable to see a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent personally, but she consented to the publication in America of the following letter and statement on condition that it should not yet be divulged to the English press, as she is not ready to take part in the discussion which may be expected when the details are made known here.

Mrs. Ward's letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES follows:

25 Grosvenor Place, March 27, 1914.

Dear Sir: I am glad to let you have the following summary of the scheme which is now being slowly worked out and which I hope may in future be of considerable practical value in matters relating to women and children. There is nothing of the kind at present in existence, and if the scheme works and develops it will afford by far the most direct means of access to Parliament which women have yet possessed.

The committee is necessarily at present nominated. The committee, consisting of persons whose public work is well known, will be drawn as evenly as possible from the different camps of thought and politics, but it is intended to make its basis elective and representative as soon as possible.

During the coming two or three years such a joint committee should offer a very favorable opportunity for those of both opinions who desire to co-operate in certain definite practical reforms while reserving their complete freedom of action on the question of suffrage.

Yours faithfully,
MARY A. WARD.

Mrs. Ward's statement is as follows:

"In the proposed joint advisory committee, composed of Members of Parliament and women social workers both, ten women are to represent, as far as possible in equal proportions, both the Ministerial and Unionist Parties and both sides of the women's suffrage question. The sole aim and object of the committee is to consider and press forward needed legislation on behalf of women and children.

"The scheme originated in a small meeting of Members of Parliament held more than a year ago, from which a letter was sent out, signed by half a dozen members drawn from both sides of the House, asking the co-operation of a committee of women in matters concerning the welfare of women and children. 'The Members of Parliament present at the meeting,' said the circular letter, 'desire to bring forward a progressive policy in women's questions,' and they asked for 'the formation of a committee of women which will allow us to keep in touch with them and which will collect and digest exact information on questions concerning women and children which might come before Parliament.'

"The only condition laid down by the original meeting, which included persons of opposed opinions on the suffrage question, was that, for the sake of securing true co-operation on urgent matters of social reform, woman suffrage must be excluded from the debates and action of the committee.

"During the Winter the scheme has been quietly pushed forward. About twenty-five members of Parliament from both sides of the House of Commons and representing both views on the suffrage question, have consented to serve on the committees, and about half the requisite number of representative women workers have been secured—suffragists and anti-suffragists. The number is being steadily added to, and it is hoped the committee will soon be completed.

"It is proposed that a joint committee should meet in London at the House of Commons at regular intervals. The two separate committees of which it is now composed will, no doubt, also meet independently. It has been decided that the joint committee should have a member of Parliament as Chairman, with a woman Deputy Chairman, who would also be Chairman of the woman's committee.

"Various committees are being formed to deal in detail with different bills before Parliament, which are concerned with the welfare of women and children. These sub-committees will report to the joint advisory committee, which will deliberate and take action on these reports.

"It will probably be impossible to deal effectively with more than two or three leading subjects during a Parliamentary session. It is suggested that for this session education in connection with the promised Government bill covering medical inspection of school clinics, the organization of playgrounds and play centres, &c., should take the first place. Matters connected with the Insurance act as it concerns women, and especially with the nursing schemes now arising under the act, have hardly less claim to consideration. Public health matters generally, and poor law questions as they come into the various bills now before the House of Commons, would demand as much space and time as could be given to them.

"According to the original conditions, the subject of Parliamentary woman suffrage will be excluded from the discussions and action of the committee."

Mrs. Ward is not prepared as yet to make known the names of those who are supporting her, but rumor says that several highly representative women attended recent meetings at her house, in addition to a number of Members of Parliament specifically identified with the cause of women.

Among those present at the meetings W. H. Dickinson, M. P., whose Suffrage bill last year obtained the largest measure of support any measure of the kind had received at Westminster, is said to have been included.

Hitherto, so far as England has possessed any representative advisory committee of women, that position has been filled by the National Union of Workers, to which Mrs. Ward once belonged. Her new scheme, as evident from the foregoing details, is much more comprehensive.

SKULL DIVIDES SCIENTISTS.

They Can't Agree Concerning Prehistoric African Skeleton.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 27.—The skeleton of a prehistoric man, found in German East Africa by Dr. Reck, is the subject of much division of opinion among men of science. Dr. Reck and Prof. Fritzch discuss the find in today's Lokal Anzeiger, but neither reaches definite conclusions.

The most surprising thing about the skull is its marks of advanced development, very like the modern negro skull. On this account many scientists here are cautious in their judgments regarding its age. Dr. Reck himself points out the fact that prehistoric races often show traces of higher development than the primitive races of to-day. He believes that the geological surroundings of the skeleton indicate, anyhow, that the man belonged to the diluvial age, and that its marks of advanced development supply fresh proof that the human race is much older than has been supposed and diverged very early into different types, "advanced" and "animal-like." They also indicate, he thinks, that the negro race developed very early and very early became stationary.

Prof. Fritzch detects a remarkable similarity between the Oldoway man and the skeletons found at Mentone, which scientists now attribute to a "Grimaldi race." These skeletons are also strikingly negroid, both in formation of skull and length of legs.

"Close of Day" Sold for $2,100.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 27.—At Christie's sale of pictures to-day Peter Graham's "Close of Day" sold for $2,100; Sir John Millais's portrait of Mrs. Heugh, the property of the late J. S. Inglis of New York, for $1,730, and a study in black, attributed to Whistler, for $575.

Japan's Dowager Empress Ill.

TOKIO, Japan, March 27.—The Dowager Empress Haruko of Japan is seriously ill to-day at Numazu, a watering place to the southwest of Yokohama, where she resides in the imperial villa. Her Majesty is suffering from heart disease, and her condition causes considerable alarm to the members of the imperial family. Several Court physicians left to-day to attend her Majesty.

GRAND DUKE WANTS TO WED AMERICAN

Dmitri, Czar's Cousin, Said to be a Suitor for Miss Durham's Hand.

RENOUNCES IMPERIAL RANK

Supposed to Have Been Destined to Marry the Czar's Second Daughter, Tatiana.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, March 27.—According to a St. Petersburg report, Russian Court circles are greatly exercised over the rumor that the young Grand Duke Dmitri has made an offer to the Czar to renounce his imperial rights because he intends to marry a handsome American girl, Miss Durham, who recently came to St. Petersburg with a party of American friends.

The case is aggravated by the fact that the Grand Duke is the prospective husband of his cousin, the Grand Duchess Tatiana, the second daughter of the Czar.

When the Grand Duke Dmitri was banished from Russia last week it was stated that the cause was his youthful infatuation for the Princess Belosselsky, who was Susie Whittier, daughter of the late Gen. Charles Albert Whittier of Boston. It was whispered that the Czar and the Czarina had regarded him as a good match for one of their daughters, and that they were very angry when they heard the rumors coupling his name with that of the Princess. He was abruptly ordered to leave Russia and not to return for four months.

Dmitri is the eldest son of the Grand Duke Paul, who is the only surviving son of Czar Alexander III. The young man is, therefore, first cousin of the present Czar, Nicholas II. He has a younger half-brother, the Count von Hohenfelsen, the son of the Grand Duke Paul by his second (morganatic) wife, Princess Catherine Dolgorouky. Dmitri, therefore, is the only son of his father who is of Imperial rank. He is 22 years old and an ensign in the Horse Guards.

The Grand Duchess Tatiana, the second daughter of the Czar, was born on May 29, 1897. Like all the other daughters of the Czar, she has been a quiet, obedient and affectionate girl, who has had little time for anything but study up to the present. A dispatch to The London Daily Mail from Vienna, printed on Aug. 12, said that she was expected to marry Prince Charles of Rumania.

DANCES WITHOUT MUSIC.

German Spectators Find Fraulein Julliewna's Performance Dull.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 27.—Fräulein Ymelda Julliewna, who essayed last night in Hamburg to introduce "dancing without music," did not achieve success. The young woman calls her specialty "a movement work of art." The only accompaniment was the occasional sounding of a gong to emphasize some gyration of her body meant to indicate terror.

The critics found Fräulein Julliewna's "new art" nothing more nor less than dull, though rhythmical, acrobatics.

Paspati Loses Divorce Suit.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 27.—The Divorce Court to-day gave judgment for Mrs. Paspati, dismissing her husband's suit asking for the annulment of the marriage on the ground that he was incompetent when it was contracted and granting her an order for the restitution of conjugal rights. The jury found that Paspati at the time of his marriage was not of unsound mind.

KING'S MEDAL TO DR. RICE.

American Is Honored for His Explorations in South America.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 27.—Every year the King gives, through the Royal Geographical Society, a gold medal for explorers. The recipient for this year, selected by the council of the society and approved by the King, is Dr. Hamilton Rice, an American, who for several years has been exploring the Amazon and Orinoco River basins.

Another award goes to H. L. Pennell of the Royal Navy, who did splendid work with Capt. Scott's expedition in navigating the Terra Nova.

Dr. Hamilton Rice is a native of Boston and a gradute of Harvard University. In 1907 he started on a journey of exploration through the unmapped regions around the headwaters of the Orinoco and adjacent rivers in Brazil and was gone for more than a year. He discovered the sources of several rivers and mapped their courses. He encountered many dangers in the jungles, and at one time it was reported from South America that he had been killed by a fabled tribe of white Indians.

In 1912-13 Dr. Rice spent seventeen months exploring the Northwest Amazon Valley, paying especial attention to the topography of the regions. The scientific fruits of this exploration were regarded as of even more value than those of the previous trip. Existing maps of parts of the country he explored were corrected and maps were made of hitherto unknown wildernesses. Dr. Rice also obtained much medical, authropological, and ethnological data.

In recognition of his work in South America, Dr. Rice was made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, Geographical Society of France, and National Geographic Society of the United States.

Commander H. L. Pennell was one of Capt. Robert F. Scott's right-hand men on the Antarctic journey in which Scott lost his life. He devoted much of his time to the study of rare minerals, strange forms of life, and unusual natural formations in the region of the south pole.

PRISON FOR ENGINEER.

He and Conductor of Wrecked French Train Get Jail Sentences.

MELUN, France, March 27.—Sentences of four months and one month imprisonment, respectively, were pronounced to-day on the engineer and conductor of the Marseilles-Lyon-Paris Express, which was wrecked here on Nov. 4, in a collision with another train. Thirty-nine persons were killed in the accident, and many were injured.

The engineer and conductor were charged with criminal negligence.

PROUD FATHER OF 35.

Eglinski, German Tailor, Wins the Praise of the Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 27.—Ferdinand Eglinski, aged 53, a tailor of Ahlbeck, a village on the Baltic, says he is Germany's champion father. To-day's Tagebiatt, which publishes the story of his strenuous life, says that of his successive marriages with two sisters thirty-five children were born, twenty-six of whom are still living—nineteen boys and seven girls. Last year six of Eglinski's sons were serving in the army.

The tailor married at the age of 20. His first wife, who died in 1907, bore him twenty-four children. In 1908 he married his deceased wife's sister, who has borne him eleven children in the last six years. Triplets came on one occasion and twins were born twice.

When his sixth son entered the army, in 1913, Eglinski received a private audience with the Kaiser, who ordered him entertained in Berlin at his Majesty's expense for a week. After pressing a fifty-mark note in Eglinski's hand, the Kaiser clapped him on the shoulder and said: "Just keep up the good work, Eglinski!"

Cracking his heels together and standing at salute, the principal check on Germany's declining birth rate replied: "At your service, your Majesty!"

Eglinski has become a celebrity, and adds handsomely to his income as a tailor by selling picture postcards of himself.

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Medium weight Suits, of smooth and rough fabrics, half or full-lined with silk, serge and mohair; materials for Early Spring wear, in mixtures and pencil stripes, on blue, gray and black grounds; all sizes, 33 to 46 inch chest measure; in regular and stout models.

Also an attractive collection of Men's and Young Men's $20 Sack Suits, at $13.75, in full assortment of sizes.

Smart Silk-lined Spring Overcoats, of soft-finished fabrics, at $25.00

Men's $5.00 and 6.00 Silk Shirts, . at $3.50
All-Silk Shirts, in negligee style, new Spring patterns, with newest stripes, on light grounds, fast colors, in smart custom finish.

Men's $1.50 and 2.00 Madras Shirts, at $1.10
Woven Madras Negligee Shirts, with laundered cuffs; also madras or mercerized cotton Shirts, with unlaundered French cuffs, in attractive patterns. Now $1.10 each.

Men's $1.00 and 1.50 Silk Scarfs, . at 58c
New Spring patterns, in a fine assortment of striped and figured silks, with flowing ends, bright or dark colors. Now 58c each.

Men's Cape Gloves, at 85c
Special Cape Leather Gloves, Prix seam sewn, in shades of tan.

Men's Soft Hats and Derbies, . . at $2.65
In the correct new shapes, in black and colors—models for men and young men.
Special English Golf Caps, at 95c each.

Men's $1.50 Pajamas, . . at $1.00 a suit
of woven madras, surplice neck, in the favored stripe effects on white; also of pongee, in desirable plain shades. Now $1.00 suit.

Men's 75c Cambric Night Shirts, at 50c each
low neck, neat trimmings, soft finish.

Men's $6.00 French Flannel Bathrobes, $3.95
in the latest striped patterns, absolutely fast colors, button-to-neck and girdle. Now $3.95.

Men's Black Silk Half Hose, . at 55c a pair
Of pure-thread silk, reinforced lisle thread soles, heels and toes.

Men's Mercerized Lisle Half Hose, 23c a pair
Imported; high lustre finish; in black, navy blue, gray and tan.

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Positively hand-tailored garments, in a complete range of this spring's newest and handsomest styles. The wholesale cost of many of these suits to the trade is $22 to $28 each.

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F. P. A. in Pepys' Diary, N. Y. Tribune—"To my office all the evening, and began to write some verses, but a lad did come in with Booth Tarkington's 'Penrod,' and I did read therein for near two hours, highly delighted."

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TELLS OF $3,000 ANNUITY

Arranges with Sir Bache Cunard to Dispense Raymond's Funds—Mooney Demands Vouchers.

When August Belmont testified on Tuesday that he knew of no prospective interest which his son, Raymond, had in any property he forgot an annuity of $3,000 that he himself had bought for Raymond. The annuity is guaranteed in five paid-up life insurance policies, and the payments to Raymond are to begin at his father's death. This was brought out yesterday when the trial of the suit of Raymond's wife, Ethel Lorraine Belmont, for a separation and alimony was resumed. August Belmont made the correction voluntarily, and explained that he had overlooked this matter when he testified before.

The hearing yesterday was almost a continual wrangle between Edmund L. Mooney, counsel for Mrs. Belmont, and De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for her husband. Occasionally August Belmont, who occupied the witness chair most of the day, was drawn into it. Twice he appealed to Justice Greenbaum for protection from the attacks of Mr. Mooney, and each time the protection was extended.

Confronting Mr. Mooney in the court were Mr. Nicoll and his partner, John D. Lindsay, an expert from Mr. Belmont's banking office and Mr. Belmont himself. Mr. Mooney had the help of an expert accountant.

It was Mr. Mooney's purpose to show to the court that the defendant, Raymond Belmont, had more left out of the estate of $143,284 that came to him when he was 21 years old, than $14,319.52, the total value of his present estate as it appears on the books kept in his father's office. This sum produces an income of $612 a year. It was Mr. Mooney's idea that perhaps Raymond Belmont did not spend all the money which he drew out of his account, but that he either invested it in some new way or that he had securities placed where lawyers could not find them.

Raymond Belmont's Expenditures.

It was brought out in the testimony, however, that the defendant spent on his wife before and after his marriage more than $24,000. Testimony also was given that the defendant paid $80 a month to the manager of his kennels, known as the Bel Ray Beagles. Mr. Mooney expressed surprise that a man whose income was $612 a year should feel able to pay a manager $960 a year to look after his dogs. Mr. Mooney came to court primed with the information gathered by his experts from the books wherein Raymond Belmont's accounts were kept.

"We find," he said to the Court, "that Raymond Belmont owes his father $23,000. That explains a little about the dwindling of his estate, and helps to explain why he feels that he cannot pay his wife any alimony."

Mr. Mooney asked Mr. Belmont when he took the witness chair how much money Raymond had spent since his marriage on Nov. 21, 1912, and Mr. Belmont replied that his son had spent $13,836.59. Mr. Mooney then made some inquiries about the $10,000 charged against Raymond Belmont for legal expenses. The checks paid to Mr. Nicoll's firm were passed around. They were paid in 1913. There were two checks for $3,500 each and one for $3,000.

Mr. Belmont said he had sent Sir Bache Cunard, whose guest the defendant now is, certain sums of money for his son's expenses. Explaining this, Mr. Belmont said:

"Sir Bache Cunard agreed to take charge of the financial affairs of Raymond. He is an old boyhood friend of mine. My son preferred not to have the handling of his own affairs. This was the method agreed upon before he went away."

Concerning a payment of £400 cabled to Sir Bache on March 19, Mr. Mooney expressed curiosity. He wanted to know what was the need of haste and why a draft wasn't sent in the usual way. Mr. Belmont explained that a remittance had been requested. No amount was named and so he sent what he thought was necessary. Mr. Mooney continued his questions:

Q.—Up to that time didn't you always send the remittance by draft? Why did you use the cable on this occasion? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was it not because you or your lawyer thought it would be a good thing to have the young man back here to attend this trial? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know that your son speculated in stocks on his own account? A.—Yes, I knew it after it took place.

Q.—Is there anything the matter with your son's intellect? A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—Do you expect to keep on paying your son's expenses? A.—There has been no definite arrangement about that.

Q.—Have you any idea when he will return to this country? A.—I have not.

Asks Court's Protection.

Mr. Mooney wanted Mr. Belmont to tell just what stocks his son Raymond speculated in. Mr. Belmont said he could not remember, and Mr. Mooney asked him to "try hard." Mr. Belmont asked the court to protect him against the insinuations of the lawyer, and at the suggestion of the court Mr. Mooney consented to omit the word "hard" from the question. Mr. Belmont could not remember. Mr. Mooney was half through another question when the witness began to shake his head, whereupon Mr. Mooney said:

"Don't shake your head, Sir, before I ask my question."

Justice Greenbaum again cautioned Mr. Mooney. Mr. Belmont could not remember some of the small details of Raymond's life and expenditures, and Mr. Mooney said:

"You had a good memory the other day, did you not?"

"I will not answer such a question," replied Mr. Belmont.

Then Mr. Mooney took up each separate item on the list of eleven stocks owned by the defendant and started to ask just how much interest each holding earned in 1913. Justice Greenbaum said that if counsel persisted in this method of questioning he would send the case to a referee. Mr. Mooney then changed his tactics. Mr. Belmont said he had lent Raymond $1,200 in February, 1910, with which to buy dogs. Mr. Mooney said that only since the present suit was brought had this amount been charged against the defendant. He tried to show that money actually given to Raymond afterward was charged against him in order to reduce his estate, and at the same time reduce the alimony payment that the court might order. Mr. Belmont said his son had about twenty dogs, and that they were worth $20 or $30 each. He said that his son also had two polo ponies worth about $2,000.

It was brought out that after Mr. Belmont returned from Europe, about Dec. 31, 1913, he charged $21,805.64 against his son, and Mr. Mooney asked:

"Do you intend to urge that debt?"

"I do," replied Mr. Belmont.

Mr. Mooney than took up the matter of the insurance policies, and showed that they guaranteed an annual income to Raymond as long as he lived after the death of his father. He tried to show that this annuity was the same as cash, and that Raymond Belmont's estate should be credited with the amount when his ability to pay alimony was under consideration.

Mr. Nicoll then asked Mr. Belmont if a similar arrangement had not been made for each of his three sons, and the witness replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Mooney was interested in the 300 shares of the stock of the Westchester Racing Association held by Raymond Belmont. His father testified that he gave Raymond this stock when it was worth 90, but he had put the stock in his son's account as being worth 100, representing a total value of $30,000. Mr. Belmont said the stock was of very little value now. Perhaps it was not worth more than $25 a share.

"Is that because racing is not permitted?" asked Mr. Mooney.

"Yes," replied Mr. Belmont.

It was finally agreed that the renewal of racing might increase the value of the stock.

Profit in Stock Deal.

Mr. Belmont was dismissed from the stand and then testimony was given regarding Raymond Belmont's accounts. It was shown that since Nov. 21, 1912, the date of his marriage, the defendant had spent $16,243.08, excluding the $10,000 for legal expenses. There were also overdrafts amounting to $2,500. Payments made on Raymond's account to Sir Bache Cunard from April 8, 1913, to March of the present year amounted to $9,517.41.

Payments made for "sundry bills" between December, 1912, and March of 1914, amounted to $4,239.48. During this period the defendant made a profit in the stock market of about $2,500. It appeared that in 1911 the defendant took the vaults of his father's banking house railroad bonds valued at $7,000, but it did not appear what he did with them. The total assets of Raymond Belmont remained as they were given by Mr. Belmont on Tuesday. When all the debts of the defendant are charged up against him his total estate, according to the books, will amount to $14,319.52.

Mr. Mooney then wanted to see all of the vouchers growing out of Raymond Belmont's stock speculations. Mr. Nicoll strongly objected. It was agreed that counsel should submit briefs on Friday next, and if possible come to some agreement concerning the vouchers in the stock transactions in the meantime.

Call Pastor from Ohio.

The Rev. Dr. Sheridan Bell of Hamilton, Ohio, has been formally called as pastor of Washington Square Methodist Church to succeed Dr. Philip M. Watters, who goes to Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga. He has accepted and will begin his ministry here on April 19.

REFUSES ALLOWANCE TO M. R. KERNOCHAN

Justice Rejects Referee's Report Granting Him $9,000 a Year from Insane Aunt's Estate.

HE HAS $3,750 A YEAR NOW

Court Holds Petitioner's Mother and Competent Relatives Are the Ones to Come to His Aid.

Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court rejected yesterday the report of Referee Charles E. Lydecker, who recommended that Marshall R. Kernochan, the nephew of Justice Frederic Kernochan of Special Sessions, should receive an annual allowance of $9,000 a year from the estate of his aunt, Miss Marie Marshall, who is incompetent. Her estate is estimated to be worth $3,142,035.

In his application for an allowance of $12,000 a year Mr. Kernochan explained that his annual income was only $3,750, and that he was spending more than $4,700 a year. He implied that he desired to marry. He said that unless he obtained a larger income he would be obliged to sell his automobile, and to resign from all his clubs except the Union and the Knickerbocker. He gave this list of his annual club dues: One hundred and fifty dollars to the Brook, $125 each for the Union, Racquet, and Knickerbocker, $100 for the Tuxedo, $75 for the Lenox, $50 for the Automobile Club of America, and $30 each for the Grolier and West Side Tennis Clubs. Mr. Kernochan said he had written some songs, but that he had earned only $30 a year in this way, and that to advertise the songs cost him about six times what they brought in.

"The recommendation of the referee," said the Justice, "in no sense meets the approval of the court. The application is unusual and extraordinary, and the testimony elicited in support of the petition discloses a peculiar state of facts. It shows a young man, 33 years of age, who has lived an idle and luxurious life, now attempting, on the plea that he desired a further taste for music, to increase his income by obtaining an allowance out of his aunt's estate at the rate of $12,000 a year.

"The petitioner, an only son, was born unto and is now surrounded with large wealth. His mother's estate was summarized as of Jan. 1, 1913, in the sum of $1,154,534. Her gross annual income in 1913 was $39,660. In her city home twelve servants are employed, and in her country home in Pittsfield, Mass., there are twenty-five. Martha M. Wysong, another of his aunts, and a widow 67 years old, is without issue and is possessed of an estate of $2,525,000, which produced an annual gross income of $81,000. Upon attaining his majority the petitioner received from his father's estate about $101,000. A portion of this money was lost in speculation, but a gift from his mother of $50,000 made up the loss, so that his estate at the present time is practically intact. He resides with his mother, contributes nothing to the household expenses, and derives from his own property an income of about $3,750 a year.

"He has followed no other occupation than his diversion for music. In brief, this healthy and athletic young man, from an environment of luxury, wealth, and position, declares that since neither his mother nor his aunt, Mrs. Wysong, will give him an allowance, this court should decree him one from the estate of his incompetent aunt, a woman who became insane eight years prior to his birth, and whom he never saw but once, and that time some eight years ago."

The Justice said that the incompetent aunt was under no obligation to support the petitioner; that Mr. Kernochan was of sound mind, and under no disability; that his mother was living, and that he had another aunt who was perfectly competent, and was as rich as his incompetent relative. He said that it was the duty of the court to deal benevolently and charitably with the property of the incompetent. Then the Justice continued:

"The referee has been led to make this observation: The petitioner should be encouraged to work and to attain to a proficiency entitling him to a place in the ranks of musicians, and that if Marie Marshall could know of the work he had done that she would willingly grant him such help as would enable him to live properly in his environment and move up in his profession.

"If the petitioner has musical talent, and the returns do not require the conclusion, his mother and his competent aunt, who have his welfare at heart, and know of his talent and desire, are immediate and proper persons to whom to appeal for largess and sympathy. I do not value the increase of musical renown as being the substantial reason for this application. At most, it is a mere pretext to the exclusion of the real reason, that this young man may have additional means to maintain or to accentuate his luxurious living.

"The recommendation of the referee appears to be the mere impulse of benevolence. It matters not that the incompetent is incurable, 65 years of age, without issue, never having been married, and has been insane since 1872; that her surplus income annually amounts to $100,000. The mere fact that an incompetent has an ample fortune, that her income is large, and greatly exceeds her personal requirements, afford per se, no ground for giving away her property."

Justice Cohalan refused to allow the attorneys of Mr. Kernochan any pay out of the estate of the incompetent. They asked for a fee of $5,000.

RUN DOWN BY STOLEN CAB.

Two Women and a Baby Hurt—Drunken Chauffeur Escapes.

A black taxicab ran east in 116th Street at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and persons in the street gasped at the recklessness with which the chauffeur swung around other vehicles. At Fifth Avenue the taxicab knocked down Mrs. Sarah Sanger, 58 years old, of 1,405 Fifth Avenue. She suffered internal injuries and a possible fracture of the skull.

Without reducing speed, the chauffeur drove his car north into Fifth Avenue. Street cleaners were flushing the pavement there. The taxicab skidded, ran over the curb on the northeast corner of the street, and pinned Mrs. Gertrude Prilutsky, 20 years old, of 5 East 116th Street, against the wall of the Mount Morris Theatre.

The chauffeur then reversed his car and it backed south across 116th Street and hit a wall on the south side of the street. A man jumped out of the cab, and, with the chauffeur, ran south in Fifth Avenue and disappeared. Mrs. Prilutsky and her child, who was thrown from her baby carriage, were attended by a physician. They were not injured seriously. Dr. Celano took Mrs. Sanger to Harlem Hospital in an ambulance.

The police found that the taxicab was one that had been stolen earlier in the morning from Roswell D. Carrugan of 29 West 126th Street, when he had left it standing at Lexington Avenue and 135th Street. They believe that the chauffeur who was driving the stolen taxicab was intoxicated.

DOG COWS BIG ELEPHANT.

Jewel Had Attacked Snyder and Assistant Keeper.

Jewel, one of the two elephants in Central Park, got ugly yesterday when Bill Snyder, head keeper, attempted to give her hide a Spring oiling. The great animal charged upon Snyder and Bob Hurton, his assistant, and was only prevented from doing them harm by Spot, Snyder's fox terrier.

Jewel has been living in a steam-heated compartment all Winter, and her hide has become dry and cracked, which causes her great discomfort. It is necessary to oil her preparatory to letting her go into the open. Hurton had just started to give the elephant's skin a wash, preparatory to applying the mixture of oil and lampblack, when Jewel raised her trunk, swung it, and flung Hurton into a corner. Then Jewel picked up the bucket and let it go at the keeper's head. Then Jewel started after Snyder.

Spot sprang at the elephant's hind leg and nipped it with his teeth. Jewel turned to face her new foe. She became frightened and both keepers got outside the inclosure. Spot did the same thing last Spring. Jewel will be chained up to-day and properly oiled.

PUT GALLAUNER IN BROOKLYN JAIL

Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy Denies Architect Arrested in Her Rooms Was Her Guest.

HE CALLED ON BUSINESS

Prisoner, Surrendered by His Bondsmen, Is Charged with Swindling Building Contractors.

Edmund Gallauner, the Hungarian architect, who was arrested on Thursday evening in the apartment of the Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy, in the Hotel Plaza, was committed to the Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn yesterday by Judge Dike in the Kings County Court. Gallauner refused to make any statement.

Three indictments for grand larceny in the second degree were found against him by a Kings County Grand Jury in September, 1911, and he was released in bail of $1,000 for each indictment on the bond of the National Surety Company. The surety company withdrew its bond on March 20 and Judge Dike signed the warrant for Gallauner's arrest, which was served in the Princess's apartment.

It is alleged that Gallauner said he was authorized to let contracts for work and supplies for a building to be erected in Manhattan and collected money from three Brooklyn contractors, whose bids he accepted.

When Gallauner was in the Seventy-second Street Subway Station yesterday morning, with two detectives, on his way to Brooklyn, a German waiter attempted to strike him, asserting that Gallauner had borrowed $8 from him four years ago and had never returned it.

The Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy issued this statement yesterday, which she, her secretary, and her physician signed:

"The detectives' stories in the morning papers of the arrest of one Gallauner in the apartments of the Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy, at the Plaza, are incorrect in so far as they state that he was a guest at dinner or otherwise. The Princess had no dinner or other guests that evening.

"Gallauner is an architect at work on plans for her estate in the Catskills. He called about this matter, and during the few moments' consultation between the Princess, her secretary, her physician, and Gallauner, the detectives forced their way in and made the arrest. The Princess protested against the intrusion into her apartments, but made no other demonstration of any kind during the arrest. She had seen Gallauner but twice before and then only on the matter of business mentioned above, and he has never been received by her as a guest."

Prohibition Bill Killed.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 27.—The bill providing for the submission to the voters of a constitutional amendment for State-wide prohibition was killed in the House of Delegates to-day by 57 to 42.

A MAN'S LOVE LETTERS

THE THINGS HE WROTE TO HER

By RICHARD WIGHTMAN

Firstwood

On a certain planet, once upon a time, dwelt a man and a woman. Both were alive; both were human. One day in the strange, wide path of Chance, they came face to face and looked into each other's eyes. After that for a long time, they were seldom in the same neighborhood, and, besides, the hard hands of Conventionality and what is called Law built high fences between them, frequently rendering necessary some means of communication other than speech. What the man wrote to the woman is in this book. What the woman wrote to the man is not in this book. Not all things that happen are set down. It is better so.

Such love-letters as these, filled with understanding and with poetry, very few men have written; but every woman, in her secret heart, has longed to receive.

At all booksellers.
Price 60 cents net, postage extra

THE CENTURY CO.

B. Altman & Co.

The Paquin Collection d'Art

of Paris Gowns, Wraps and Hats

is now being exhibited in the Special Order Dressmaking Department on the Third Floor.

B. Altman & Co. desire to direct attention to the changes in Fashions suggested by the Paquin Spring Collection.

Reproductions or adaptations of these models will be made to order at moderate cost.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Store Opens at 8:30 A.M. Closes 6 P.M.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Merchandise Here Advertised on Sale Today.

Correct Spring Clothes for Men & Young Men

We are better prepared than ever before with larger stocks and a distinct variety of handsome and rare fabrics fashioned by master designers and master tailors.

There are many innovations in style lines this spring. For example, the trousers incline to increased slenderness.

The English style ideas are much in evidence, making it possible to more closely define the figure.

In the roll of the coat lapels there is a swagger variation from that of last winter. In fact, the lines of the coats differ materially from the garments you are about to discard.

The materials for the Suits are:

Blue Serges
Black Unfinished Worsteds
Tartan Checks
Fancy Mixed Worsteds
Cassimeres and Velours
Pin Stripes

and many other of the season's newest fabrics.

***Men's and Young Men's Suits,* $14.75 to $37.50**
In English and conservative models; mohair lined and silk lined; a few styles with braided edges.

***Men's Spring Weight Overcoats,* $14.75 to $34.75**
The London models—BALMACAAN—are included in this assortment; most of them are silk lined.

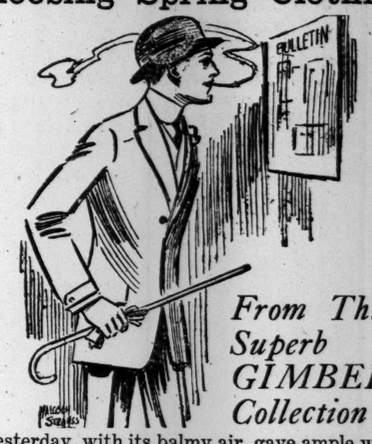
***Men's Cutaway Coat & Waistcoat,* $19.75 to $29.75**
The Coat has long, rolling lapels; 2 buttons to button. Made of black unfinished worsted, the majority all-silk lined with bound edges.

***Men's Fancy Striped Trousers,* $3.75 to $7.75**
To be worn with dark coat and vest. Pin stripe effects in dark gray and black fancy worsteds. Strictly all-wool.

***Juniors' Long Trousers Suits,* $9.75 to $14.75**
The Suits have long trousers, and are similar in style to the suits for young men. Extremely stylish models. Ages 14 to 20 years.

GIMBELS

Well Posted Men Are Choosing Spring Clothing



From This Superb GIMBEL Collection

Yesterday, with its balmy air, gave ample warning of man's immediate need for his Spring Suit and Overcoat.

Just a brief but cordial invitation for men to stop in on their way downtown this morning, or after business hours, and see this distinguished gathering of the season's new styles.

Sack Suits in single and double breasted models are $15 to $45.

Overcoats—Chesterfields and Raglans, American and English, for city and country wear, at $15 to $45.

Formal Afternoon Dress, from Cutaway Coats and Vests at $25 to superbly tailored Cutaway Suits at $50.

And a Special-Priced Group of Men's Spring Suits and Overcoats at $19.50 Fourth Floor

Men's Spring Neckwear

Most Attractive, at 50c and $1

Sure enough a very important Easter dress factor will be the Tie, for the *tout ensemble* is made or marred by the Cravat.

Like a painter's palette for a Spring picture, the lighter shades in green and blossom colors prevail, while the fabrics are of the richest—choice Poplins, soft Crepes, Crepe Foulards, stripes, dots, figures, Persian and shawl patterns.

There is a wealth of quality and choice in GIMBEL Spring Neckwear for men, at 50c to $1. Main Floor

Six Styles in Men's $5 Shoes Specially Priced at $3.95

Each a handsome model on an English last, with broad heels and low shanks, in Gun-metal. Tan Russia Calf and Patent Coltskin in button or lace style.

These are very distinctive shoes for Spring, especially for young men. All sizes. Second Floor

4,800 Pairs of Men's and Women's Spring HOSIERY Specially Priced

Here is an offering extraordinarily attractive in every way. Good qualities, styles in favor for the new season, prices that show savings of a third to half. Profit—and be wise:

Women's $1.20 to $1.50 Silk Stockings, 75c Pair
Pure thread silk, in black or white and very large range of colors, mercerized tops and soles—very special.

Women's 50c French Lisle Stockings, 28c Pair
Imported Hose in good weight for present wear, Duplex tops, heels and toes, medium weight, in black only.

Men's 50c Silk Socks, 25c Pair
First quality, in a wide range of popular dark shades, white and black. Main Floor

"Limbert" Mission Furniture Odd Pieces Now Low Priced

Day by day, from New York to San Francisco, more people are learning the excellence of the attractive "Limbert" Arts and Crafts Furniture.

Now still more people have a fine opportunity to possess it, and at savings of a third to one-half. Because of a change in the finish, we are selling our reserve stock of about 150 Limbert Chairs, Rockers and Settees at much less than former prices. They are admirable for living room, and especially for the furnishings of country houses. Many have comfortable automobile spring seats, covered with Spanish leather.

Rockers at $4, $6.25, $8, $9
Reduced from $6, $12.50, $15 and $17.
Arm Chairs at $6, $8, $9
Reduced from $9.50, $12 and $17
Settees at $9, $11 and $18
Reduced from $20, $25 and $30
Seventh Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

At one-half the regular prices

Receivers' Sale

ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE
LAMPS and FIXTURES
Representing the highest quality of material, and rare skill and art in decorative lighting.
MUST BE ENTIRELY DISPOSED OF WITHIN TEN DAYS.
THE KIMBERLY CO. No. 1 East 40th St.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Clothes for College Girls

Young women home from colleges, preparatory and boarding schools will find here a sympathetic understanding of their smartest needs—of their particular styles—which is the result of long experience and constant observation.

There is a comradeship of good taste among schools which has been made a special study by De Pinna.

Misses' Suits

From an almost unlimited assortment, one special is presented:

A typical college girl's suit, with the long, drooping shoulder—low belted effect—tunic skirt—the whole being on simple, straight lines.

Black and white check or men's blue serge—must be seen to be fully appreciated.

13 to 20 years, $25 and $28.
Also in white serge, $32
Length of skirt will be adjusted to the requirements of the school.

Modish Afternoon Clothes for Misses

De Pinna presents all the new modish suits for afternoon wear, in silks, ripple cloths, and the various new materials and shades—prices, $30 to $65.

Silk and crepe dresses for afternoon wear; evening and graduating dresses.

Special Wash Silk Tennis Dress

An essential in every college girl's wardrobe.

Made of tub silk, in two particularly good models.

Ages, 13 to 20; specially priced at $19.50.

White canvas tennis shoes, $3.50; white buckskin, $5.50.

Misses' Hats for Every Costume
Waists for Every Suit

De Pinna

Clothes for College Men

Correct Spring and Summer styles for the college man, copied from the latest English models.

Suits of the newest materials—pencil stripes, double stripes, exclusive colorings in English striped flannels, fancy cheviots and Scotch mixtures.

Snug fitting coats and straight trousers.

Prices, $18 to $30—with particularly good assortments at $18 and $24.

Fashionable Balmacaan overcoats and slip-ons, in rough mixtures, knit cloths and gabardines; $22 to $30.

De Pinna Imported Easter Haberdashery

Scarfs of the new Spring foulards and crepes, and the British regimental stripes—most appropriate young men's neckwear.

English bow ties.

Prices, 50 cents to $3.50.

Young men's Spring shirts, imported patterns, in silk, silk and madras and fine imported madras.

Prices, $1.50 to $6.

The newest Sweater Coats in Shaker knit and angora wool.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

TRIANGULAR DEBATE ENDS IN A DRAW

Princeton, Yale, and Harvard Teams All Victorious Before Home Audience.

VERDICT AGAINST SUFFRAGE

University Debaters, Assailing the Votes for Women Cause, Prove the Successful Speakers.

Princeton, Yale, and Harvard met last night in their sixth annual triangular debate. The subject was, "Resolved, That the women of the United States should be given the suffrage on equal terms with men." Each institution was represented by an affirmative and a negative team, and the contests were held simultaneously in Princeton, New Haven, and Cambridge, the home team in each case defending the negative position.

The debate ended in a tie, Princeton defeating Yale at Princeton, Yale vanquishing Harvard at New Haven and Harvard winning from Princeton at Cambridge.

HARVARD DEFEATS PRINCETON

Gains Unanimous Decision of Judges in Contest at Cambridge.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 27.—Harvard won from Princeton to-night by a unanimous decision of the judges in its home part of the triangular debate, arguing the negative side of the national woman suffrage question.

Harvard was represented by R. L. West of Millis, Mass., R. H. Knollenberg of Richmond, Ind., and Frank Stern of Boston. The Princeton team was J. O. Adler of Chattanooga, Tenn., D. H. Hawkins of Kansas City, Mo., and O. F. Tausch of Wapakoneta, Ohio.

Ex-Congressman Samuel McCall, in announcing the decision of the judges, said that Harvard showed a marked superiority and greater experience in debate. The points emphasized by the Harvard men were that women do not need the ballot, do not use it where they have it, and that a majority of them do not want it.

Ex-Congressman Samuel W. McCall in announcing the decision of the judges said Harvard showed a marked superiority and greater experience in debate. The points emphasized by the Harvard men were that women do not need the ballot, do not use it where they have it, and that a majority of the women do not want it. The Princeton men dwelt more in generalities.

The debate took place in Sanders Theatre and the auditorium was packed. Among the invited guests were a number of prominent women engaged in the suffrage propaganda in Boston. Prof. E. H. Warren of the Law School presided.

TIGER WINS AT HOME.

Princeton Triumphs Over Yale Before Large Audience.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 27.—Before one of the largest audiences that ever attended an intercollegiate debate in Alexander Hall the Princeton debating team, arguing against woman suffrage, vanquished to-night the Yale team supporting the votes-for-women cause. The vote of the judges was two to one. The judges were careful, however, to announce through their spokesman, Justice William P. Rudd of the New York Supreme Court, that the decision was to be taken in no sense as their personal view.

The announcement that the question of woman suffrage was to be debated by the students served to stir up an unusual interest in the university town, and it brought the fair sex out in great numbers. There were present scores of the members of the Present Day Club, an organization made up in a large measure of the wives of the Faculty. This club, so it was said, has a strong leaning toward equal rights for women, although it has taken no definite stand. But when the debate was over and the decision had gone against the movement, the members joined in the enthusiastic applause for the Princeton boys.

Among those in the audience was Miss Elizabeth Hibben, daughter of President Hibben, and an advocate of the cause. In another section of the hall were ex-Mayor George B. McClellan of New York and Mrs. McClellan. The teams lined up as follows:

Yale—E. A. Burtt, 1915; C. Cohen, 1914; M. Hadley, 1916.

Princeton—B. B. Atterbury, 1916; Moore Gates, 1916; J. McI. Smith, 1915.

President Hibben of Princeton presided. Besides Justice Rudd the judges were W. H. S. Demarest, President of Rutgers, and Prof. John W. Patton of the University of Pennsylvania.

Attacks Charles F. Murphy.

Burtt, the first speaker for Yale, opened with an attack on the Tammany Tiger, and if the laughter and applause which greeted his statements counted for anything, he scored heavily.

"Women are rapidly taking the forefront in the activities which men have monopolized," he asserted. "Take, for instance, Miss Jane Addoms and Miss Katherine Bement Davis. Do you mean to say that they ought not to have the right to vote when we cannot make laws which will prevent such men as Bathhouse John and Charles F. Murphy from voting."

Burtt then pointed to conditions forty years ago, when, he said, a woman who endeavored to practice medicine was a social outcast. To-day, he said, there were 12,000 women doctors in the country. And to emphasize the change which years had brought about, he asserted that people to-day thought no more of a couple walking to the ballot box to vote than they did of a man and wife going to church together. Those who persisted in opposing woman suffrage, he added, were like old King Canute, sitting by the waves of the sea and saying, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

"You may stop for four or five elections more," he said, "but no force can check it short of civil war. If you don't give the women the ballot, what are you going to do with them?"

Atterbury, first speaker for Princeton, referred to adversary's address as an emotional appeal.

"Of course," he said, "we have no objection to granting the ballot to such women as Miss Davis or Miss Addams, and if every woman in the United States was a spinster and had the same ability as Miss Addams possesses we would give them all the vote immediately. But if you let Miss Addams vote you will have to extend the suffrage also to all of the ignorant women. And we also believe in the development of woman, but we oppose the development of woman in opposition to her nature."

Atterbury then went on to explain the many opportunities provided for the development of women, and caused a ripple of laughter by asserting that if women were not satisfied with marrying they were free to enter any other occupation. The suffrage movement, he said, had been carried to a ridiculous extremity.

"Witness," he said, "the militants in England and the feminists."

"Until recent years," he continued, "until the advocates of suffrage began their movement men would always rise in street cars and offer women their seats. Even now, in case of accidents, men stand aside. It is generally agreed, I think, that women are not the physical equals of men. Woman's function is the use of persuasion and man's function is the use of force in the defense of home; woman's function to persuade, man's to compel."

Women Unsexing Themselves.

Some women connected with the suffrage movement, he said, had lost much of the feminine nature which makes woman finer than man, and had abandoned law and adopted anarchy. In making themselves more like men they were making themselves less like women, he asserted.

Cohen, following for the affirmative, said women needed the suffrage to safeguard, not to destroy, the home in the problem of the conservation of human resources. He said:

"We need the women to aid us, and they can only give their full aid by possessing the ballot. The dangers which now threaten the home are external and are dealt with by the law."

Moore Gates won popular approval, at least, by stating that what the State needed to-day was more modern home children and fewer street children. Give woman the vote, he said, and it would simply multiply votes and not improve society. If woman was to make politics a profession, he asserted, it would take her from her home with a consequent loss.

President Hadley's Son Heard.

"Life indeed may be a battle," he said, "but let us not thrust upon the firing line all women, including our mothers and sisters."

That the home had been destroyed in States where women had the right to vote was denied by Hadley, who is a son of President Hadley of Yale. There had been no revolution such as his opponents spoke of, and the results had shown that society went along its general course without an upheaval. He also pointed out that it was the women of the better class who turned out to vote in the States where suffrage had been given a trial, and this was especially true in larger cities. Unfortunately, he added, such was not the case with the male voters.

Smith, in his turn, said that the development of women was really impaired by granting her the ballot. He scoffed at the idea that women had brought a higher tone to politics and life in general in suffrage States. He spoke of the liquor question. In eight of the nine prohibition States, he said, the males only had the right to vote, and in the ninth prohibition State prohibition was adopted before the women received the vote.

"But I don't mean by that that every woman votes in favor of the liquor traffic," he said. "But whenever a good law is passed in a suffrage State attention is called to that fact, and when a bad law is passed there is bound to be some excuse, perhaps that there are more men in the Legislature than women.

"Woman suffrage," he added, while his audience laughed heartily, "is nothing but another radical Western idea like free silver."

In his summing up Gates expressed the belief that to grant equal suffrage would place a premium on single women. Mr. Smith added a clincher that if women divided their votes with men the only result would be to multiply votes, while antagonism would be the fatal result if all women voted on one side of a question and men on the other.

YALE VICTOR OVER HARVARD.

Eli Anti-Suffragists Win Unanimous Decision at New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—Woman suffrage suffered defeat here to-night when the judges in the Yale-Harvard debate in Woolsey Hall by unanimous decision awarded victory to the Yale team of three members, supporting the negative of the country-wide and world-vexing question, "Resolved, that the women of the United States should be given the suffrage on equal terms with the men."

The decision, arrived at after two hours of close joined debate by the two teams and twenty minutes of deliberation by the judges, set the sons of Eli roaring with glee. It came, however, to a very evenly divided audience of 2,500 that packed Woolsey Hall and bestowed its plaudits on both sides, for the three from Cambridge who upheld the right of woman to the vote fought a brilliant battle for the cause. Fully half of the big audience were women.

John Bovingdon, 1915, of Seattle, Wash.; Edward Richmond Adams, 1914, of Galesburg, Ill., and Paul Lombard Sayre, 1916, of Chicago, championed woman suffrage for Harvard, while defending the negative for Yale were Philip O. Badger, 1915, of Portsmouth, N. H.; J. Donald Robb, 1915, of Minneapolis, Minn., and C. A. Reidenbach, 1915, Divinity School of Nineveh, Ind.

Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut was the presiding officer, and the judges were Dean Roswell C. McCrea of the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. James Q. Dealey of the Department of Political Economy of Brown University, and Prof. Philip Brown of Princeton. Twelve minutes were allowed the speakers for their opening speeches and five minutes for rebuttal.

In rendering their verdict the judges were governed not by the merits of the debate, not of the question itself, but by the debaters' knowledge of the subject, the logical squence and skill in presentation of evidence, and power in rebuttal. No definite valuation was assigned to the bearing and delivery of the speakers, but matter and thought were counted as more important than form.

In opening the debate for Harvard John Bovingdon said the fight for woman suffrage was the most important public question since the Reformation.

"The significant fact is that woman suffrage has never been abandoned where once accepted," he said. "This better than anything else proves that its benefits far outweigh its defects. It has come to stay. It symbolizes woman's emergence from the slavery where she was considered chattel, where husband and wife were indeed one, but that one was the husband.

Woman's Vote is Needed.

"We need woman's vote just as the vote of any one whose interests or property are to be protected in the State. Democracy means the representation of an interest by itself."

The affirmative proposed to show that suffrage was demanded in fairness to the woman in industry and in the home, in the interests of the Government and in the interests of the race in a more efficient womanhood. It was unfair to deny to 4,500,000 women in industry in this country, the speaker said, a voice in making the laws they were to obey and unjust to deny it to 12,000,000 other women.

"If women go to the legislators now they are told they are responsible to their constituents, the voters," he continued. "The industrial woman, who knows best what bad air and unprotected machinery mean, should be able to express directly her own needs, and not through second hand legislation. Mothers know what pain means, men cannot. Factories may be unhealthy, municipal water supplies polluted, homes unsafe. We ask you to invest women with those functions which make her a mother and a builder of the home."

Bovingdon then added that the reasons advanced against woman's exercising the vote applied just as well as against man's exercising it. A majority of women might not want the vote, he admitted, but there was a similar apathy in the majority in the case of every great reform of social or political conditions.

Badger of Yale, the next speaker, insisted that the line of sex, the most definite in the world, divided the entire universe and that woman was unfit for the vote not by economic evolution, but by laws of nature.

"To-day we consider voting functional, a holding of public office," he said, "and the electorate the organ of government. The ballot is not a privilege, a gay feather to be stuck in a bonnet, but a solemn duty, a burden imposed by the State on the electorate so that the State may live. The sole reason for the electorate is to increase the efficiency of the State. Changing the electorate to include women, however, will work evils to the electorate, to the woman at home, and to the State."

By granting suffrage to women, he said, 1,250,000 illiterate white women and 1,000,000 illiterate negro women would be thrown as a burden on the electorate, working an injustice to the vast majority of women who do not want the vote and would not vote.

Laws Passed to Aid Women.

He instanced many States that have no woman suffrage, where exemptions have been granted to women and not to men, and that by men legislators urged simply through the force of public opinion. Thirty such States, he said, had laws regulating the hours of employment of women and children and not for men, whereas only 50 per cent. of the suffrage States had passed such laws. Men, the speaker concluded, were sufficiently alive to the situation to-day and wiping out existing evils.

Adams, Harvard's next speaker, asserted that the fundamental difference between men and women in physique, intellect, and temperament, which he said he willingly admitted, was all the more reason why woman should have the vote to protect her interests. Woman was certainly man's superior morally, he said, pointing out that 99 per cent. of the criminals were men, whereas women were the backbone of the Church and 60 per cent. of the day school and 65 per cent. of the high school graduates were girls. Woman's instinctive sympathy and tenderness made her best fitted for social and humanitarian work, he urged.

"We need women in the electorate," he asserted. "In the past we have been willing to introduce lower intellectual and moral elements into it. Shall we hesitate to introduce higher ones?

"We do not claim suffrage will bring the millennium, but that it is the best means of making women's influence felt. They say it will give machine politicians a subservient class of voters. Why is it that all the machine politicians are against woman suffrage?"

Robb of Yale insisted that suffrage would take woman out of the home, her sphere of greatest usefulness, force her to attend political conventions, political discussions, and civic meetings. Such things were far from the home, he said, though nearly allied to man's business. Office holding, police duty, jury duty, he said, were incompatible with home tending. Motherhood was another limitation of sex in suffrage, and 70 per cent. of women had assumed the duties of motherhood.

"We would have the 21,000,000 mothers do their duty as they see it," replied Sayre of Harvard, the next speaker, "and they cannot do it without the ballot. You cannot have a good home selfishly isolated, without having first a good State. Why should the State lose this great good influence which they speak of in the woman in the home? To be a good mother and wife woman needs the ballot.

Reidenbach of Yale, the Divinity student, said that in Colorado, where women vote, politics was more corrupt than anywhere else, and he quoted authorities to prove it.

"Woman suffrage," he said, "will give undue prominence to those questions in which women feel they are concerned, and they are avowedly an element that has only special interests. What is to become of currency legislation, trust legislation, and municipal government, which are outside of her interests as described by the affirmative. Woman's interests are not the whole of government, but if 'women gets the suffrage they are likely to seem to be the whole of government. At present we call such legislation class legislation.

"If woman sees what she believes to be an evil she will make a bee line to have a law passed against it. Some evils cannot be cured by law at the present day. But she will have her law passed. Unenforcible laws increase the evil and bring about contempt of law."

The question, he said, was not whether woman deserved the ballot on some questions, but on all questions—on national as well as municipal issues.

In rebuttal Yale argued that as woman suffrage had been established in various States governed by men, that was proof of their assertion that woman, even without the ballot, would always get what she wanted through legislation by men. In nineteen years, it was asserted, only thirteen women legislators had been elected in Colorado. There was much difference of opinion as to the effect of suffrage on divorce.

G. J. GOULD'S SUFFRAGE GIFT

He Donates $1,000 to $300,000 Fund Being Raised Among Men.

George J. Gould is one of the first donors to a big fund that is being raised for the suffrage work of the Women's Political Union. It is planned to obtain $300,000, and Mr. Gould has given $1,000. The raising of the fund will be a masculine contribution to the women's work. A prominent New York man has it in charge and is to get the money from 300 men, each of whom is to give, as Mr. Gould has already done, $1,000.

Mrs. Gould also is interested in the work of the Women's Political Union and has been a patroness at one of its most recent votes-for-women meetings.

B. Altman & Co.

have arranged for this day (Saturday)

A Special Sale of Women's Blouses

offering unusual values.

Dresden Crepe de Chine Blouses . at $5.00

Blouses of shadow lace combined with chiffon . . . . . at $5.75

Crepe Georgette Blouses . . at $6.75

Also Special Sales of

Women's White Chamois Lisle Gloves; Women's, Misses' and Girls' Trimmed Hats; Wool Dress Fabrics for Spring; Imported Cotton Dress Fabrics; and Boys' Suits and Reefers.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

PARTNERS FOR RENT AT SUFFRAGE FETE

Mrs. Gillette Hires Out Her Husband to Those Wishing to Dance to Aid the Cause.

CHAUFFEUR BAKES A CAKE

Enters a Wonderful Model of the Capitol in Washington for the Cooking Competition.

Husbands are being rented as dancing partners at the Cosmopolitan fête of the Woman Suffrage Party in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. A young woman sitting in the back yard of the country store last night overlooking the polished dancing floor exclaimed.

"I would give anything in the world for a man to dance with."

"That is an easy wish to grant," said Mrs. J. Frederick Gillette, who is head mistress of the store. "I will rent you my husband for 25 cents."

The young woman accepted gladly, as Dr. Gillette is one of the best dancers at the fête. The 25 cents was paid, with 10 cents for admission to the floor, and the cause of votes for women was so much the richer.

Husbands are an important feature at the fête, as it is here that the suffragists have seen the husbands of their associates for the first time. They have been working together for months and many of them for years, but the husbands had not been in evidence until the fête was opened.

Tragedy entered the life of Rosa Bennett, the Cosmopolitan hen of the Fête, last evening. A real estate man had been fascinated by Rosa's four-ounce egg. He saw through it a road to fame and fortune. He planned to give one of Rosa's eggs to every purchaser of a suburban lot to start them properly in country life, but as he was admiring the egg the weight was so unusual that it slipped from his hand and crashed to the floor. Two little lives were sacrificed, as it was a double yolk egg! Little Red Hen and Red Rose, other members of the Rosa Bennett family, sent fresh eggs to the Fête yesterday, but they were none of them equal to Rosa's.

It takes a chauffeur to make a really fine suffrage cake. Arthur Price, the chauffeur of one of the borough leaders of the Woman Suffrage Party, entered a wonderful cake at the cooking counter. It had an elaborate frosted decoration, and on the top a fac simile of the Capitol at Washington, and around it were suffragists dressed in yellow and carrying red umbrellas. There were appropriate suffrage mottoes, and the Capitol was lighted by electricity. Price is the son of a baker and learned that trade. He makes all the birthday and other cakes for the family of the suffragist leader, Mrs. W. L. Benedict, won the first prize yesterday for an angel cake with a Votes-for-Women Kewpie in the centre, and Mrs. S. A. Reeve won the second prize.

GOODWIN PATENT SUIT ENDS

Eastman Company Reported to Have Paid $3,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 27.—The patent rights suit against the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, involving millions in profits past and future, was settled this morning in the United States District Court when Judge John R. Hazel entered an order dismissing the action, which was started by the Goodwin Film and Camera Company against the great Eastman Corporation in 1902.

The terms of the settlement are not included in either of the orders of the court issued this morning. It was rumored about the Federal Building that the Goodwin Company received $3,000,000, but no one in authority would confirm that statement.

Portrait of W. H. Taft Sold for $40.

Anders Zorn's "Portrait of W. H. Taft," made in 1911 when he was President, attracted the most attention at the closing sale of etchings, engravings, &c., of a New York collector at the Anderson Galleries last evening. It was a three-quarter length picture, the President seated, and was a signed proof. It went to A. B. Springer for $40. A framed etching by Whistler of the painted "Portrait of Florence Leland," now in the Brooklyn Museum, went to F. Meder for $15. The returns for the evening were $420, and for the sale $877.

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Hand-tailored English two-three- or four-button models of Cashmere, Cheviot, Serge, Tartan Checks and Stripes; some have collars and cuffs braid bound; half or full lined in Alpaca or Silk.

Regular 22.50 Value

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Balmacaan Coats

Sizes 34 to 42

Swagger Overcoats of Showerproof Tweeds; newest colors. Yoke and sleeves silk lined.

Regular 18.50 Value

13.50

English Norfolk Suits

For Boys 8 to 18 Years

Copies of foreign models; hand-tailored throughout; All Wool Mixtures, and navy blue serge. Extra Knickerbockers.

Special Values, at

7.95 and 9.95

C. K. G. BILLINGS BACK.

Turks Like Morgenthau, He Says—Vanadis Followed Lusitania.

C. K. G. Billings returned yesterday on the Cunarder Lusitania from a three months' trip abroad, accompanied by his wife, his brother, Dr. Frank Billings, and Mrs. Lily Day. His yacht Vanadis, on which the party cruised in the Mediterranean, followed the Lusitania across, traveling on a more southerly course than the liner, and is expected to reach Norfolk to-morrow. Mr. Billings told the reporters that he had been in communication with his yacht Captain every day by wireless, and when the Lusitania was backing strong head seas with westerly gales the Vanadis reported fine warm weather and smooth water.

The new Ambassador to Turkey, Henry Morgenthau, had made himself very popular with the Turkish authorities in Constantinople, Mr Billings said, and also with his fellow-diplomats.

Mr. Billings brought back with him six dogs, which he is taking to his Virginia estate near Richmond. Two of them are English bloodhounds, much larger than the American species; two Labrador retrievers, and two Belgian police dogs.

Lord Salvesen, a Judge in the Courts of Appeal in Edinburgh, was another arrival. He was accompanied by his daughter, Dorothy, and came over to look over some copper mines in Arizona in which he is interested. The Judge said that the last time he visited Arizona the Madero revolution was going on in Mexico, and he saw the fighting just across the border.

The Lusitania brought 261 first, 338 second, and 1,143 steerage passengers, and 3,155 sacks of mail. It made the passage of 3,125 miles in 5 days 12 hours and 39 minutes at an average speed of 23.55 knots. Its best run was 624 miles from Wednesday to Thursday, when the sea was fairly smooth. Capt. Daniel Dow, Commander R. N. R., said that the Lusitania will dock here on Thursdays over the long course when it gets a slant of good weather. The worst storm was in the middle watch, about 2 A. M. on Monday, when she shipped a big sea over the bows that bent in the iron plates of the forward deckhouse under the bridge with such force that it started the woodwork in the cabins.

SAW JEWELL'S SPIRIT.

Baltimore Man Says Aviator Told Him How He Perished.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 27.—Lott Van de Water, editor of The Hempstead Sentinel, has been asked to relay a spirit message through the medium of his paper. Mr. Van de Water received a letter, which he makes public in to-day's issue of The Sentinel, from Samuel Ward of Baltimore, who says that Albert J. Jewell, the aviator who disappeared after starting to fly from here to Staten Island on Oct. 12, appeared before him a while ago in company with his own son, who is dead, asking him to get word to his wife and child concerning his fate.

The letter to The Sentinel says:

Baltimore, Md., March 19, 1914.

Mr. Editor:

Dear Sir: Mr. Albert J. Jewell, the lost aviator, has come to me with my son who is in spirit life to let his wife and child know that he sank in a swamp covered with grass that he mistook for land and sank out of sight, near Long Island. You will do me a favor if you will please let his wife and mother know about it. Yours respectfully, SAMUEL M. WARD.

There has always been much mystery connected with Jewell's disappearance. Suggestions have even cropped up to the effect that possibly Jewell chose the air route as an effective means of disappearing from this section of the country. While it is curious that the powerful and ever-changing currents characteristic of the Long Island coast have never yielded back a trace of the tragedy, these other speculations were exploded when Jewell's intense pride in THE TIMES air race, which he had planned to enter, was recalled and his desire to finish creditably in the competition.

$400,000 FUND TO CORNELL.

Will of A. D. Hermance Provides for Scholarships.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 27.—A fund estimated at $400,000 will be created for the maintenance at Cornell University of deserving male graduates of the Williamsport High School by the final disposition of the estate of the late Alfred D. Hermance, whose will was filed here yesterday.

After specific bequests, amounting to about $70,000, the income of the residuary estate was left to Mr. Hermance's widow during her life. After her death, the will directs that it shall go to the Cornell scholarship trust fund. It is estimated that the income will be sufficient to maintain about thirty-five students, who are to be selected by a permanent committee.

To be "J. B. Greenhut Co., Inc."

An application for an order authorizing the Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Company to change its corporate name to the "J. B. Greenhut Company, Incorporated, formerly Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Company," will be made in the Supreme Court on April 13. A notice to that effect, signed by J. B. Greenhut, President of the Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Company, was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court.

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There's *something* about them you'll like—

You will say so after the first few puffs.

At Saks' today—Clearance of

Men's Fancy French Lisle Hose at 35c

or 3 pairs for $1

Embroidered French Lisles.....were 75c
"Mauchauffee" French Lisles.....were 75c
"Mauchauffee" Two-tone Lisles.....were 75c
"Onyx" Plaited Silks.....were $1
"Onyx" Two-tone Silk & Lisles.....were $1

¶ Imported fancy lisle hose needs no praise from us to establish its quality and serviceability. But these are broken lines, and as such their saleability in regular stock is impaired. Hence the reductions. Main Floor

Today—A clearance of

Men's Athletic Undergarments at 55c

reduced from $1, $1.50 & $2.

Sleeveless shirts and knee length drawers, in Silk and Linen, Silk and Cotton, mercerized cloths, and Madras.

¶ We are cleaning house in our underwear department and a fine lot of merchandise, in just the proper weights for Spring and Summer, is now marked at the uniform price of 55c for quick clearance today. Scores of patterns and a great variety of lightweight materials, in both white and fancy colorings. Main Floor

$1.50 Athletic Combination Suits. Reduced to 68c

Sleeveless, knee length and perfect fitting. Made of fine figured Madras cloth, in a seasonable weight.

A special offering today of 600 pairs of

Men's Gloves at 89c

Values $1 and $1.50

¶ Embracing tan capeskins, gray Mochas, glace and suede gloves. From one of America's foremost makers, but the assortments are incomplete, so the prices suffer in consequence.

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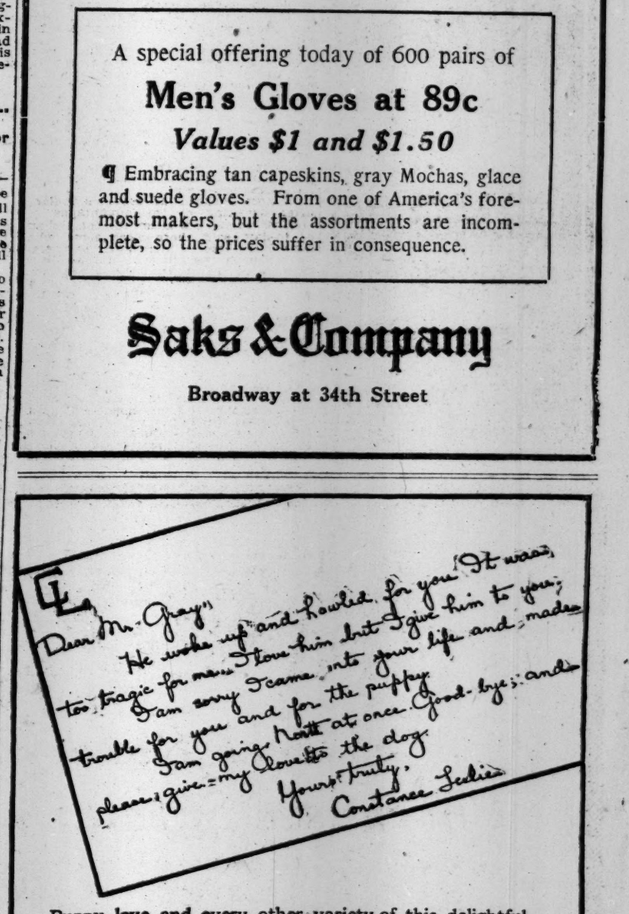
Dear Mr. Gray,
He woke up and howled for you
too tragic for mere I love him but I give him to you;
I am sorry I came into your life and made
trouble for you and for the puppy
I am going home at once. Good-bye; and
please give my love to the dog
Yours truly,
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FINAL BRIEF IN FOR THAW.

Counsel Files One Pending Court Decision on Extradition Case.

CONCORD, N. H., March 27.—The final brief on behalf of Harry K. Thaw, on his petition for a writ of habeas corpus and for admission to bail pending a decision on the matter of extradition, was filed in the United States District Court by counsel to-day.

The document lays stress upon the contention that the statute under which Thaw originally was committed to the insane asylum at Matteawan, N. Y., is unconstitutional, and therefore that it was not a crime for him to escape from custody; that an insane person cannot commit a crime and accordingly cannot be extradited on a charge of committing a crime; that Thaw's sanity or insanity must be decided before it can be determined that there is jurisdiction to extradict him; and that he is not a fugitive from justice within the meaning of the Federal Constitution.

As to bail, counsel maintains that bail in a misdemeanor case is a matter of right. The brief concludes:

"The purpose of the State of New York being to return Thaw to Matteawan, it is making a misuse of the extradition laws to accomplish its end. We confidently assert that upon the facts and authorities Thaw should be discharged."

Central Park West Tracks.

The proposition to change the surface railroad tracks on Central Park West from the east side of the road to the centre came up again in the Board of Estimate yesterday. It is estimated that to change the tracks will cost $300,000, and the New York Railways Company is willing to spend one-half of that amount if the city will spend the remainder. The matter has been before the Corporation Counsel, and he advised that negotiations between the city and the railway company be continued rather than have extended litigation. The matter was referred to the Committee on City Plan.

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MARK 300TH YEAR OF CITY'S TRADE

Celebration to Extend Over Seven Months Opened by Mayor Mitchel.

COMMERCE IS THE THEME

Many Well-Known New York Men Speak of the City's Development and Its Present Needs.

The opening of the seven months' celebration to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the granting of the first charter by the United Netherlands for trading at this port took place last night under the auspices of the New York Commercial Tercentenary Commission in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor, where addresses were made by Mayor Mitchel and others.

"It is fortunate that this 300th anniversary celebration should fall within the year in which that great waterway, constructed by the United States, the Panama Canal, is opened to practical use," said the Mayor. "It is also noteworthy that it comes in the year in which the 1,000-ton Barge Canal is nearing completion. These three important events are surely worthy of the attention and worthy of the citizens of the City and State of New York."

Referring to the natural advantages which have made this city a great seaport, the Mayor added:

"New York has become great through its natural advantages and not through what the Government of the city has done to develop it, at least not until the administrations of recent years. During the last four years the city administration gave close and careful attention to port development, and the present administration is giving a large share of its attention to this important subject. The time is not far distant when New York must plan in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond the same facilities that are now being considered for Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, a large and comprehensive programme for all the boroughs.

"We feel in need of the advice of citizens to carry out this policy, to have their help in solving these problems, and to avoid misunderstanding that has been the rule in the past. In these four years we will erect a monument to the commerce of New York that will be lasting."

Theodore P. Shonts, speaking of the Panama Canal as the "new route to Cathay," suggested a campaign of education and the seeking of national aid to restore the American flag to the seas. This could be done only, he said, by giving the proper aid to American shipbuilders and the American merchants. He denounced the bills in Congress supposed to aid American seamen and promote safety at sea.

"These contained restrictions so burdensome," he said, "that the result will be the driving out of the so-called protected coastwise vessels." Commenting on the loss in money and time through the lack of proper railway terminals, he continued:

"One is surprised on looking at a map of this port to notice how easily and at what relatively small expense the existing railroad terminals might be connected up. Short stretches of rail might unite the terminal lines in New Jersey with great clearance yards, which could be easily established in the Hackensack Meadows. Another short stretch might connect them with Bayonne, the natural location for a great export and import depot, equal to all future expansion."

Fillmore Jackson, an Iroquois Indian, after speaking of the advantages of civilization and education for the Indian of to-day, said there were some who needed the help of their white brothers.

"We want the citizens and the Government to protect the relic of the race of redmen now living and support them in their rights and privileges," he said.

Speaking on the "Relations of Education and Commerce," Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor of New York University, said:

"Within the past generation a new connection between commerce and education has appeared. Schools and colleges are dealing directly with preparation for commercial life. And we cannot doubt that this movement will go a great deal further than it has now gone. I believe the educational systems of the future will incorporate in their general scheme the teaching of men and women for work in banks, stores, counting rooms, and in offices generally by men of business. Our schools and universities are to repay these centuries of patronage by the masters of trade with more direct contribution to a commercial betterment."

Samuel W. Fairchild, who spoke of the "Merchants of New York," said: "History shows no urban development as marked as that of New York. With thirteen railway systems and the greatest commerce of any port in the world, New York has become great principally through the generosity of her public men."

Dr. Joseph K. Dixon, leader of the Rodman Wanamaker expedition among the Indians, making a plea for better treatment of the vanishing Indian race, praised President Wilson for his Mobile declaration, and suggested:

"Take the Indian question out of politics and obliterate the entire present system of Indian affairs."

Cornelius Vanderbilt, President of the commission, presided. Other speakers were A. van de Sande Bakhuyzen, Consul of the Netherlands; Mayor Joseph W. Stevens of Albany, Dr. Tunis G. Bergen, ex-President of the Holland Society; Edwin H. Bashfield, President of the Society of Mural Painters, who spoke of the "Relations of Art and Commerce," and Dr. George F. Kunz, President of the New York Academy of Sciences, on the "Relations of Science and Commerce." Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, representing Cardinal Farley, delivered the invocation, and Bishop David H. Greer the benediction.

A group of Iroquois Indians from the Cattaraugus, N. Y., Reservation, representative of the original proprietors of New York, were with the speakers and officials on the platform. One of the Indians, dressed in the ancient garb, stood beside Fillmore Jackson while he spoke for the redmen. The other Indians were Walter Kennedy, Beemus Pierce, Theodore Jameson, Orlando Doxstadter, Frank Logan, Heeman Bennett, Frank Kennedy, Hiram Printup, and Miss Anna Pattison.

SELL MANHATTAN AGAIN.

Descendants of Indians and Dutch Traders at Ceremony.

Garbed as were their forefathers of 300 years ago, two full-blooded Indians sold Manhattan Island to two descendants of the first Dutch settlers, at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon. The Dutch handed the Indians a number of watches, lockets, beads, and some tobacco, and the Indians gave them the deeds which made them owners of Manhattan Island.

The celebration was part of the exercises to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the Chartered Commerce of New York, and were held on the site where will be a statue to the American Indian at Fort Tompkins, the highest point on Fort Wadsworth, overlooking the Narrows. The exercises were held under the auspices of the National American Indian Memorial Association, the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society, and the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences. There were descendants of the early Dutch settlers and of the American Indians, about 1,200 school children from the Rosebank public schools, and fifty soldiers.

George F. Kunz, President of the American Scenic Society, was Chairman of the exercises, and made a brief address.

BRIDES AND MUMMIES HERE.

Greek Soldiers Bring Turkish Wives from the Balkans.

Among the forty Greek soldiers who returned from the Balkan wars yesterday on the Austro-American steamer Belvedere there were thirty who brought brides back with them. Fourteen of them were Turkish women.

Corp. Leonidas Papomides took part in the battle of Salonika, where he saved the life of a young Turkish woman, the wife of a Turkish officer who was killed in the action. After the war was over the Corporal married the widow and brought her to America with him.

The Belvedere brought over eleven Egyptian mummies for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

HEFFERNAN SUIT IS OFF.

Miss Bisnet Withdraws Her Charge of Marriage Promise.

The breach of promise suit brought by Miss Adele de P. Bisnet to recover $20,000 from State Senator William J. Heffernan of Brooklyn was discontinued yesterday. Mr. Heffernan was married a few months ago and a week later Miss Bisnet filed her suit.

Martin T. Manton, attorney for Senator Heffernan, said yesterday that Miss Bisnet signed a statement in which she declared that the allegations conained in her complaint were untrue and were made under a misapprehension.

CLAY RECORD TELLS OF TOWER OF BABEL

Deeds of Nebuchadnezzar Told on Cylinders at Yale Now Redeciphered.

CONQUEROR OF NINE ARMIES

Naram-Sin, Builder of Babylon, Left Warning for "Whoso Alters This Inscribed Stone."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—Inscriptions on clay cylinders purchased for the Babylonian Collection at Yale University have been redeciphered, it was announced to-day, and much information for students of Biblical chronology has been obtained.

One cylinder inscribed for Nebuchadnezzar, who reigned B. C. 605 to 561, recounts his deeds with reference to restoration and enlargement of the walls and moats of Babylon, and of temples and sanctuaries thereabout. He records the rebuilding of Marchuk, which he calls Etemenanki, recognized as the ancient tower of Babel of the Book of Genesis.

Nebuchadnezzar said, according to the translation, that he sought and found the foundation stone of the temple of Lugal-Marada, his deity, and laid it upon the foundation stone of Naram-Sin, King, his ancient ancestor. This ancestor presumably lived 3,000 years before Nebuchadnezzar. The foundation stone of Naram-Sin was also found by Nabonidus, father of Belshazzar, (B. C. 556,) when he restored the temple of Sippara. The Nebuchadnezzar cylinder was found near Nippur, on the Euphrates.

Another cylinder found by Arabs at the same site bears an inscription of Naram-Sin, and is probably one of the actual foundation stones of the temple of Lugal-Marada in Murad. Naram-Sin was the ancient builder of Babylon and perhaps the greatest builder of all history. The inscription says that Naram-Sin subdued nine hostile armies in a year and carried three of their Kings bound before the god, Enlil. The record ends:

"Whoever alters this inscribed stone may the gods Shamash and Lugal-Marada tear out his estate and exterminate his seed."

FIND MISSING CHICAGO GIRL.

Edith Schubert Says Man Lured Her to Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27.—Edith Schubert, a missing social worker of Chicago, was found by the Cleveland police to-day in a telephone booth in a department store after a search of several days.

The girl, who is 17 years old, told a story of being lured from Chicago by a man she met in a music store there. She had learned that her sister, Mrs. Willis Melville, had come to Cleveland, and she called Police Headquarters on the telephone to learn where Mrs. Melville was stopping. Detectives detained her until an officer could take her into custody.

ASK SURGEON TO EXPLAIN.

Dr. Sharpe Criticised Because His Paper Was Published.

Dr. William Sharpe of 20 West Fiftieth Street, who read a paper before the Medical Association of the City of New York a week ago, has been called upon for an explanation by the Comitia Minora of the New York Medical Society, it was said yesterday, because newspaper reporters were present when he read his paper.

An investigation conducted by surgeons who have become interested in the case disclosed the fact that reporters were invited to attend the meeting by those in charge of it. Dr. Sharpe did not know they were present.

Dr. Sharpe's paper dealt with a new operation for paralysis among young children. He is to make an address on the same topic, illustrated with lantern slides and moving pictures, before the County Medical Society on the evening of April 28. Reporters have not been excluded from the County Medical Society's meetings.

EXTRA REGISTRATION DAY.

Chance for Voters Who Have Moved or Who Are Not on Roll.

Places of registration for registered voters who have moved since election day, for citizens who have just become of age, and others legally qualified to vote, but not properly registered, will be open to-day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. in order that they may vote at the special election on April 7 "yes" or "no" on the question of having a constitutional convention.

Voters who did not register last Fall may add their names to the roll, and voters who have moved since last registration day must register again, first obtaining a certificate of removal from the district in which they formerly lived.

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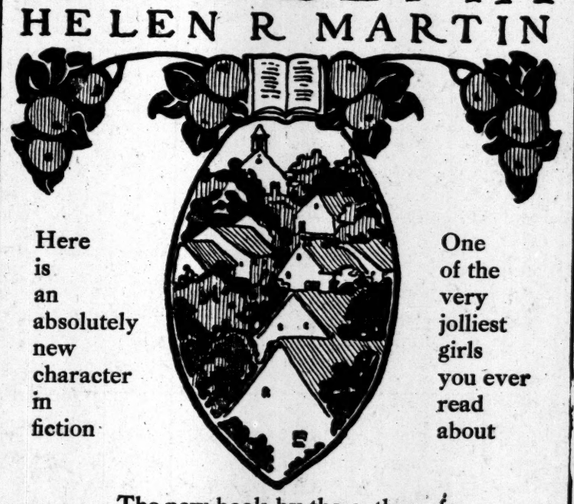

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11 ft. 10 in. x9 ft. 7 in	$219.00	12 ft. x 9 ft. 1 in.	$259.00
11 ft. 5 in. x8 ft. 9 in.	$236.00	12 ft. 8 in. x9 ft. 3 in.	$284.00

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Room size Carpets in designs which are the highest types of the art of weaving. The prices quoted are exceptionally low. Sizes and prices:—

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12 ft. 3 in. x9 ft. 1 in.	$76.50	12 ft. x8 ft. 3 in.	$76.50
11 ft. 6 in. x8 ft. 6 in.	$76.50	11 ft. 10 in. x10 ft. 2 in.	$87.50
11 ft. x8 ft. 8 in.	$76.50	and as large as 19 ft. 3 in. x13 ft. 4 in	$256.00

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35 DANCING DRESSES—Of new finish taffeta and lace; also some of all lace; very dainty new styles. *Actual values $26.50 to $32.50* — 19.50 and 24.50

Special Sale of Men's and Women's Utility Coats

The Very Latest Styles and Fabrics for Rain or Shine

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Roseberry Rain Coats

For Women and Misses

100 of the popular Coats on sale Saturday in two smart spring models. Soft silky material, fast dye, in navy, tan and black; contains no rubber. *Regular price $12.50* — 8.75

Kimonos

For Women and Misses

IMPORTED COTTON CREPE—Hand embroidered; pink, light blue and Copenhagen with white embroidery in handsome designs. *Regularly $5.00* — 3.75

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WATERPROOF MALINE—The popular make for scarfs and millinery purposes. Black, white and colors. *Regularly 25c and 30c yard* — 18c

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CREPE DE CHINE VEILS—Waterproofed; new spring colors. *Regularly $2.95 each* — 2.45

Cotton Crepe Kimonos and Petticoats

KIMONOS—Satin ribbon trimmed.

PETTICOATS—Embroidered scallop. *Value $1.25 each* — 95c

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For Women and Misses.

MEDICI COLLARS—Fine shadow lace, very dainty; ecru and white. *Regularly 90c* — 70c

FICHU VESTEES—White net; Medici collar, edged fine net shirrings, trimmed fancy buttons. *Regularly $2.75* — 2.35

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For Infants and Children.

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GLACE GLOVES—16 button length; white only. *Value $2.00 pair* — 1.35

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By Zane Grey

The look before the leap may be well enough for most of us, but Zane Grey tells us in this story about some people who leap first. There is a girl—a New York girl—and things happen from the minute she gets off the train in the little cattle town just this side the turbulent Mexican border. "The Light of Western Stars" is not galloping border fiction by any means, but a man's size novel—a swinging tale of reality—every incident natural, and for that reason all the more exciting. It reveals a life you would like to live yourself.

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The author, whose knowledge of children's needs is the result of long and unusual experience, offers in this handbook of diet, home treatment and physical exercise for children valuable suggestions to mothers—how to keep their children in health, and what to do in simple ailments. She discusses all the details of diet, baths, and physical training of the infants and young children, and points out how easy it is to begin the moral training at an early date.

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PLAN FOR LONELY MEN TO MEET MAIDS

Presidents of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Discuss It at a Dinner.

ONE EXPERIMENT TRIED

West Side Young Men Have Been Invited to Socials at the Recreation Centres for Girls.

Officers of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, at a wineless dinner in the Hotel Astor last night, told of the need of the city for properly chaperoned places in which lonesome young men could meet lonesome young women, and advocated co-operation between the two associations. The occasion was the annual dinner of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. The Directors of the Y. W. C. A. were invited to attend for the first time because of the joint work done by the boards in their whirlwind campaign for $4,000,000 last year. About 200 persons were present.

"The time has come when we should unite as Christian men and women for the good of our associations," Mrs. James Stewart Cushman, President of the Young Women's Christian Association, said in addressing the diners. "We of the Young Women's Christian Association feel that we've just begun when we look at the work you men have accomplished, and it makes us feel humble. We involuntarily call you 'Big Brother.' But we hope that in the future you will come to consider our organization as a part of yours, for co-operation is now needed to accomplish the greatest good.

"I believe one of the greatest things we can do for the youth of the city is to make it possible for strangers to meet congenial persons of the opposite sex. As an experiment we have recently invited members of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association to socials at our recreation centre for girls. The plan worked admirably, and I think we should both act upon the result of the experiment and increase its scope. It would be another way in which the strange boy and the strange girl could become acquainted."

Mrs. Cushman urged the men present to induce their wives, daughters, and sweethearts to take part in the women's work, saying that it had increased so rapidly that new recruits are needed in the management.

William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, delivered an address of welcome to the women, and later, talking on the subject of the $4,000,000 campaign, indorsed Mrs. Cushman's suggestions heartily.

"One of the greatest problems in New York sociology is loneliness," said Mr. Morgan. "If our two associations can give lonely men a chance to meet congenial, lonely girls socially at dances and elsewhere, we will be doing much to solve the problem."

Mr. Morgan reported that subscriptions promised during the joint campaign were coming in rapidly, and that he considered it about time for the Directors to make definite plans for the erection of new buildings and other improvements for which the money was raised. He paid a tribute to George W. Perkins for the active part he took in the campaign. In speaking of him, Mr. Morgan referred to Mr. Perkins as "the head 'cop' of New York."

Mr. Morgan said that team work on the part of the different committees, and not individual effort, was responsible for the success of the campaign. John D. Rockefeller, John D., Jr., and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., he said, told him a short while ago that their subscriptions, amounting to $550,000, were made solely because of the intense enthusiasm on the part of the committees.

H. B. F. MacFarland of Washington, a former Commissioner of the District of Columbia and a member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, spoke on the need of Washington for a great central Y. M. C. A. building and asked the co-operation of the New York bodies in planning a campaign for one. He warmly indorsed Mrs. Cushman's plan for co-operating in making social intercourse between strangers possible. J. A. MacDonald, editor of The Toronto Globe, was another speaker. A talk on the accomplishments of the West Side Y. M. C. A. of this city, illustrated by stereopticon slides, was given by Walter T. Diack, Secretary of the branch.

MARENDI ESCAPES CHAIR.

Manslaughter Verdict for Policeman's Slayer.

The jury in the case of Giuseppi Marendi, tried for the murder of Policeman Edward J. Murtha of the Butler Street Station on the night of Feb. 5, returned a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree before Judge Dike in the Brooklyn County Court last night. Marendi is 28 years old and lived at 201 Nelson Street, Brooklyn.

Policeman Murtha accosted him at Hoyt and Fourth Streets and asked him whether he had a revolver in his pocket. There was a scuffle and several shots were fired. Murtha fell and Marendi ran. James O'Connor tried to stop the Italian and he also was shot down. Murtha and O'Connor lived some days, and both identified Marendi as their slayer. An indictment for the murder of O'Connor is still standing against the Italian.

Meier Steinbrink, attorney for Marendi, tried to show at the trial that Marendi fired in self-defense after he had been attacked by a crowd. Marendi, however, when he took the stand, refused to admit even this much. He denied the shooting, and said that another Italian, Tony Scaltiffalso, had done it. This man has not been found, and the police say he does not exist.

Judge Dike set next Monday for sentence. The maximum penalty for manslaughter in the first degree is twenty years.

BIDS FOR 6-TRACK LINE.

Eighteen After Contract for Eastern Parkway Section.

Eighteen bids were received yesterday by the Public Service Commission for the construction of Section 1A of the Eastern Parkway line in Brooklyn. This will accommodate six tracks, two of which are to connect the B. R. T.'s Fourth Avenue subway with the Brighton Beach line, and the other four for the Interborough. The lowest bidder was the Cranford Company, with $2,225,520, according to unofficial figures supplied by the contractors. After them came the Litchfield Construction Company, with $2,330,000, and the Mason & Hanger Company with $2,498,000.

Notice has been sent to the owners of property between Eighty-first and Eighty-sixth Streets, Brooklyn, along the line where the new elevated will curve from New Utrecht Avenue into Nineteenth Avenue, that the city will have to buy them out. They have been invited to negotiate a private sale with the commission.

Awards amounting to $48,000 have been made by the Commissioners of Appraisal in the Joralemon Street subway proceeding. These awards cover forty-two parcels, including the Packer Institute, the Temple Bar Building, and the Riverside Apartments. The final report is expected on July 1.

ELEVATOR KILLS WATCHMAN

Letter Carrier Finds Body in Rogers Peet Co. Building.

Stephen Ello of 168 West 141st Street, who the police say had been employed for the past week as night watchman for the Rogers Peet Company, at 258 Broadway, was found crushed to death last night between the top of the elevator and the flooring of the first floor in the building by a letter carrier. Policemen Connor and Manger and Robert King, the Superintendent of the adjoining building, by means of a crowbar and planking, raised the elevator and released the body. It was removed to the Morgue.

In one pocket was found a pay envelope marked $11, inside of which was $7. There was no name on the envelope. Mr. Carter of the Rogers Peet Company identified the body.

MRS. WAGNER HURT IN A CAB

Falls Against Doors When Horse Stumbles in Madison Avenue.

Mrs. John Wagner, Jr., of 784 Park Avenue, was painfully injured last night when the horse attached to a hansom in which she was riding fell at Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. The vehicle pitched forward and Mrs. Wagner was thrown against the doors.

Mrs. Wagner had taken a friend, Mrs. John Dickinson of Red Bank, N. J., to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and was returning to her home when the accident occurred. Her forehead was cut over the right eye and her nose was injured. Patrolman Sheehey of the East Fifty-first Street station was about to summon an ambulance when Mrs. Wagner directed that she should be taken to the office of Dr. Edgar Thompson of 19 East Forty-fourth Street. Mrs. Wagner's husband is the son of a retired banker.

F. WEYERHAEUSER ILL.

Wealthy Lumberman Is Threatened with Pneumonia.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 27.—Frederick Weyerhaeuser, 80 years old, wealthy lumberman of St. Paul, is ill at his Winter home near Pasadena.

He was prostrated by a severe cold on Wednesday. Signs of pneumonia were noted, but his physician reported today that he was much improved.

MITCHEL WARDS OFF J. JOHNSON'S ATTACK

Ex-Fire Commissioner First Assailed Him for Reinstating Lieut. Semansky.

BUT ADAMSON DID IT

Never Heard of Case Until His Commissioner Decided It, Says the Mayor.

Ex-Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson issued a statement yesterday defending his course in dismissing Lieut. Louis Semansky from the Fire Department in 1912, after he had been tried for "conduct prejudicial to good order in the department." Semansky was reinstated on Thursday by Fire Commissioner Adamson. Mr. Johnson said:

"Our youthful Chief Magistrate has not been in the least disturbed because he had to overrule the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which sustained my dismissal of Semansky. The farce at Fire Headquarters of solemnly reversing the Appellate Division was amusing enough for the stage. It would seem that Boards of Review, having existence and tenure at the pleasure of the Mayor, are now to take the place of the decrepid and rickety and meandering courts, which have been blundering along for more than a century until our young Daniel came to judgment. In other words, under the new and radiant sophomore system the courts are to be superceded by a committee of city officials.

"Semansky was legally tried, convicted, and his conviction and dismissal were sustained on his own appeal. Whence does Mayor Mitchell derive his authority to set aside the decision of the Appellate Division? I dismissed many firemen in my time. In no case was I reversed on appeal. This would indicate that if reasonable care and common sense were exercised by administrative heads in disciplinary trials court reinstatements are not to be feared.

"In my time the Semansky case was remarkable for the desperate political pressure brought to bear in his behalf. Mayor Gaynor resisted it. Mayor Kline requested me to retry him, but I respectfully declined to do it. Yet Semansky is replaced by a Mayor who has been screaming for three months that such reinstatements must forever be made impossible in the other uniformed branch of the city service, the police, by the Goethals bills."

Mayor Mitchel, when the statement was shown to him, said he had nothing to do with the reinstatement of Semansky. Commissioner Adamson, he said, acted on his own initiative after carefully investigating the matter.

"Poor old Johnson is about as near the facts in this case as he has been all along," commented the Mayor. "Commissioner Adamson never spoke to me about the case until he had reinstated this man, and I never heard of the man until the Commissioner told me what he had done."

Senate Confirms Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Senate confirmed to-day the nominations of the two new State Department officials, Robert Lansing of New York, counselor, and Cone Johnson of Texas, solicitor. The appointments of John L. De Saulles to be Minister to Uruguay and William N. Spence to be United States Attorney for Alaska also were confirmed.

GEYER ESTATE, $220,305.

Widow of Ridgewood Builder Leaves $1,000 to Charity.

Mrs. Katherina Geyer, widow of one of the men who was foremost in developing the Ridgewood section of Queens, left an estate at her death on Oct. 19, 1913, which has been valued at $220,305, according to affidavits filed yesterday with the transfer tax appraiser in Queens. The principal item in the estate was $110,000 capital stock of the Frank Brewing Company of Ridgewood. The real estate consisted of plots at 64 Willow Street, Ridgewood, and 357 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, valued at $17,000. There were deposits in savings banks amounting to $17,635, personal effects of $1,955, and bonds and mortgages on improved real property in Queens amounting to $64,491.

Under Mrs. Geyer's will St. Catharine's Hospital gets $300, St. Vincent's Home for Boys $500, and the remainder of the estate, with the exception of small bequests to friends, is divided among Mrs. Geyer's children, Christine and Anna Geyer of Evergreen, Mrs. Elizabeth Hansen of Brooklyn, and Philip Geyer of Brooklyn.

TOURAINE AT QUARANTINE.

Trouble with the Boilers Made Voyage Twelve Days Long.

After a twelve days' voyage from Havre the French Line steamer Touraine arrived at Quarantine last night with 559 sea weary passengers and much mail matter. According to Capt. Caussen, trouble with the boilers was the cause of the long voyage. The boilermakers and assistants had to work and watch in the boiler room to enable the engineers to get enough steam to keep the engines going at reduced speed. The ship was also retarded by bad weather.

The agents of the line said that the Touraine will not come to New York again, as she is to be transferred to the West Indies service on her return to Havre. As Dr. J. J. O'Connell was not able to pass the steerage passengers last night the Touraine remained at anchor in Quarantine and will come to her pier early to-day.

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NEW CARNATIONS SHOWN.

Judges Unable to Pick the Prize Rose at Flower Show.

The carnation competition at the Flower Show yesterday for the best display, to cover not less than 150 square feet of space and to contain 1,500 blooms, brought together a great group of carnations, and was the centre of interest to thousands.

The first prize of $200 was awarded to the Cottage Gardens Company of Queens, L. I. The display was arranged by R. T. Brown, and comprised the beautiful pink bloom, the Mrs. C. W. Ward; the new white carnation, the Matchless; the Beacon, a scarlet variety, and several other varieties not as yet on the market. The Breitmeyer Floral Company of Mount Clemens, Mich., won the second prize of $100 with an entirely new carnation, the Philadelphia Pink, grown by Frederick Breitmeyer, who had journeyed 730 miles to compete, and who said the exhibit had cost $2,000 to arrange.

F. A. Anderson of Buffalo, who won the third prize of $50, arranged his display in a high arch, surmounted by a large cluster of light pink blooms, with baskets about the base of different varieties and of all shades of contrasting colors. Nearly 10,000 carnations were grouped in this competition.

The $75 silver cup given by the Hotel Manhattan for the best vase of 200 blooms was awarded to the pink and white varieties exhibited by the J. M. Gasser Company of Cleveland, Ohio. Three prizes of $25, $15, and $10, for the best vases of 150 blooms shown by private growers, were won by P. A. B. Widener of Ogontz, Penn.; Thomas Aitchinson of Mamaroneck, and George Mason of Tuxedo Park.

The judges of the American Rose Society failed to agree between the claims of the Radiance, a bright red rose, and the Excelsa, a climbing rose, for the gold medal given by Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard of Washington, which is awarded every five years to the raiser or originator of the best rose within that period of time. The Killarney White would have been the unanimous choice, but this bloom was ineligible, as it has been shown for six years.

The show will remain open to-morrow instead of closing to-night as originally planned.

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ant-ler (ant'lẽr), *n.* a branch of a stag's horn.
an-to-nym (an'to-nim), *n.* a word opposite to another in meaning.
a-nus (ā'nus), *n.* the orifice of the rectum.
an-vil (an'vil) *n.* an iron block used for shaping metals.
anx-i-e-ty (ang-zī'ē-ti), *n.* mental uneasiness. *Syn.* concern, care, dread, fear.
anx-ious (angk'shus), *adj.* solicitous; apprehensive.
an-y (en'i), *adj.* & *pron.* one indefinitely; every; whoever.
an-y-bod-y (-bod-i), *n.* any person.

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ARTISTIC TOUCHES IN OLD BUNKO GAME

An Uncle with Lumbago and a "Special Officer" Are Accessories.

WHEN THREE MATCH COINS

Cost Country Visitor $20 to Meet Affable Strangers Near Grand Central Terminal.

The Greeley Square Reception Committee, that philanthropic organization whose purpose is to hold out the welcoming hand to the stranger within our gates and withdraw it with everything said stranger has about him that's not fastened down, yesterday changed its base of operations. Also it introduced a slight variation into its methods. It was out working Forty-second Street near the Grand Central Terminal, and instead of the sub-committee of two who have usually been sufficient to hold up the unwary visitor, three men were on each job. The third man is a "special officer."

This change in the operations of the bunko men, to whom so many visitors from near and far have paid so much for experience, was made known by a victim who entered the Hotel Manhattan looking for an "uncle who had the lumbago."

The room clerk was struck with the appearance of the visitor, which indicated that he had come from rural parts. He was about 30. He was looking anxiously up and down the pages of the open register on the desk when the clerk asked what he wanted to find.

"I don't exactly remember the name," said the countryman, "but I guess I would recognize it if I saw it again. He said his uncle was sick here with the lumbago."

"Nobody ill here with the lumbago," the clerk informed him. "Who is this 'he' that you speak of?"

The countryman did not answer. He turned away and stood looking into space. "I wonder"—he said, and then stopped.

"Wonder what?" encouraged the clerk.

"Whether I have been stung," was the slow reply.

"Tell me all," suggested the room clerk with a sympathetic look.

"I got off the train this morning," said the man, "and went over to the Grand Union and left my bag. I came down for a little holliday. Well, I walked back across the street, and just as I reached the sidewalk in front of the Grand Central Terminal a mighty pleasant-looking young fellow came along and asked me if I knew where Central Park was. He said he had come in with his uncle, but the latter was confined to his room in this hotel with lumbago, and he wanted to see some of the town for himself. I didn't know where the Park was, and as we were talking another nice-looking young fellow came up and asked us what we were looking for, and we told him.

"'Why, I am stopping at a hotel in Central Park,' he said. 'I am going up there now, and will be only too glad to have you accompany me.' Then he said to me, 'You'd better come along, too, if you haven't seen the Park.'

"Well, there wasn't anything special that I wanted to do, and Central Park was a good enough starter for seeing the town, so I went along. We walked along Forty-second Street and turned up into what I saw by the lamp-posts was Lexington Avenue. The second fellow pointed out the Terminal buildings to us, and then just as we got up to where that open space is before you come to what he said was the Grand Central Palace he pulled out about as big a roll of money as I ever saw. Say, the outside bill was a $100 note. I thought he was mighty careless to do it.

"'I got trimmed last night,' he said. 'Yes, Sir, and it is the first time it ever happened to me, too. Got in with several men I didn't know, and, by Jove! I haven't yet found out how much they took from me. Let me see,' and he began to turn over the bills as if he was counting.

"The man I met first nudged me. 'Say,' he whispered, 'this chump is mighty careless with his money. Let's pretend to get it away from him and teach him a lesson. I'll match coins, and you play, too, so he won't be suspicious. Then I'll pass yours back to you.'

"Well, I thought it would be all right. I only had $20, but I was sure I'd get it back, because the fellow looked all right. The second man didn't object to matching coins when the first man suggested it, and pretty soon the latter had my twenty and a good slice of the other man's roll.

"Well, the first man started to slip me back my twenty when the other man caught him and raised a row. He said if I got my money back he ought to have his. The first man slipped my twenty back into his pocket and they started to argue. They raised their voices pretty loud, and just then a big square-set fellow who looked like a policeman walked up.

"'Here, what do you mean by gambling in public?' he demanded. 'Don't you know it's against the law? Now you've all got to come along with me to headquarters. I'm a special officer.'

"He didn't show any badge, but he did look like what he said he was, and so when he grabbed me I didn't resist arrest. But the other two fellows ran away as hard as they could.

"'Here,' I said to the 'officer,' 'I haven't done anything. Those two fellows running away there have done more, and one of them has got all the money I had with me. They ought to be arrested if I am.'

"'You're right,' he said. Then he yelled at the others, 'Stop!'

"They didn't do it. They just kept running, and turned a corner. Then the 'officer' said to me: 'Here, what's the use of my arresting you when I haven't got the guilty man? D'you see that car? You just get on it and beat it away from here as fast as it will carry you.'

"I ran to the car and caught it. Then when I had sat down and the conductor came to get my fare I happened to think. I guess they trimmed me all right."

He would not give his name, nor that of the place he came from. He remarked that it was lucky he had a round-trip ticket, and with a deep sigh went slowly out of the hotel.

N. Y. U. CELEBRATES.

Faculty Joins Students in Snake Dance in Honor of Gym Team.

The victory of the gymnastic team of New York University, which won the intercollegiate championship at Yale on Thursday night, was recognized officially yesterday by the university. Faculty and students joined in the celebration. The students in the past generally have stolen their time for jubilation from class hours, but this year the Faculty allowed part of the second hour for a demonstration.

When Dean Francis Hovey Stoddard announced in chapel that the members of the Faculty would join in the proceedings the student body broke out into loud cheers for the team and for the dean.

At the close of the exercises Dean Stoddard stepped from the stage of the auditorium and with Dean Charles H. Snow led the students in a snake dance through the corridors of the Hall of Fame and behind the halls of languages and philosophy and out through the broad paths of the campus.

More than 700 students joined in the dance, making a line four blocks long. Each class was led by its President, while the whole student body was led by the President of the Student Organization, William A. Lynch.

The snake dance ended at the steps of the library, where the men sang college songs.

LEAPS TO DEATH IN CITY'S SKYSCRAPER

An Engineer, Out of Work and Despondent, Plunges Down a Stair-Well.

ASKS WIFE TO FORGIVE HIM

Body Bounds Across the Well, Breaking Spindles, and Catches at the Eleventh Floor.

Despairing of winning success in his profession, Robert M. Friedmann, a bridge and structural engineer, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping from the twenty-fourth floor of the new Municipal Building, down the stairwell of the south wing of the building. Friedmann, a graduate of the University of Berlin, was despondent because he was unable to find employment.

Friedmann called two months ago at the office of Borough President Marks in search of work. He carried a letter of introduction from a friend of Mr. Marks. About 35 years old, light haired, six feet tall and well set up, Friedmann made a favorable impression, despite a nervous affliction from which he suffered.

Mr. Marks could give him no work, but sent him with a letter of introduction to Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission. The engineer presented his letter, but, as Mr. Whitney explained to the Borough President, he could not give him work under the Civil Service rules because he was not a naturalized citizen.

Friedmann, with much deliberation, selected the place from which he leaped yesterday morning. Apparently, the engineer did not want his body to fall into the street. Workmen are still engaged upon the Municipal Building, and in the general confusion Friedmann, after reaching the twenty-fifth floor, had no trouble in getting out upon the roof. From the centre of the wings of the structure rises the tower. Friedmann walked around the roof, going first to the north and then to the south wing. A workman noticed him peering over the railing into the street below. A little later he asked an electrician if he could go up into the tower. The man said he could not. Friedmann did not reply. He went out on the roof again, was there a few minutes, and then went down one flight to the twenty-fourth floor.

There is an inclosed stairway at each end of the building. The engineer went to the one at the south end. He removed his coat, hung it over the rail, placed his hat on top of it, and then, removing his tie, put it around the crown of his hat. Then he plunged head first down the stair well.

His body struck the rail at the sixteenth floor, rebounded across the well, and struck the railing again, breaking several iron spindles. At the eleventh floor the body again struck the stair rail, breaking several more spindles. The body became lodged at this point and hung head downward.

Superintendent Wolff, who is in charge of the building, said that the body in its descent struck the railing with such force that many persons thought an elevator had fallen. With much care ropes were put about the body and it was lowered to the floor below. In the pocket of the suicide's coat was found this letter, written in German, to his wife:

Friday, March 27.

My Dear Rose: When you will see these lines I shall not be among the living. Forgive me for my act which removes me from your side, and be assured that I part from you, my only love, with a heavy heart. I have been a load on you long enough. Have I been mistaken in my worth, now that you are free of me? I wish you luck in your future life. To the last moment I think of you. Your loving ROBERT.

Please give my best regards to our friends before I pass out of this world. I see them passing by and greeting me.

Friedmann lived with the family of Edmund Blass, on the top floor of 340 East Ninetieth Street. He had been married for a year and a half and had been out of work for two months.

Maier and Dubelier to Prison.

David Maier and Charles Dubelier, who were convicted of bribery last week, were sentenced yesterday by Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court to Sing Sing for not less than two years and eight months, nor more than four years and six months. They were found guilty of giving to Charles Muller, a witness before the Curran Committee, $10 as part of a $50 bribe to get Miller to give testimony contradictory to that of Mrs. Mary Goode.

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The Hackett-Carhart stores, under the direction of their creditors, have selected Charles Shongood, who, in his official capacity, is auctioneer for the United States Government for the Southern District of New York, to liquidate their assets.

The three Hackett-Carhart stores have been closed for three days, thus permitting Mr. Shongood to make his arrangements for a great sale, which is now in full swing. He will proceed immediately to convert into cash all highest grade stocks of men's clothing and haberdashery, leases, fixtures and other assets.

SALE NOW ON. IT IS ADVISABLE TO COME EARLY.

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Some time before the Hackett-Carhart stores found themselves in their present predicament, tremendous purchases of foreign woolens had been made in anticipation of the new tariff. Since that time, having become deeply involved, they found themselves unable to take these woolens out of bond, because of lack of funds. Arrangements have now been made whereby they have secured sufficient cash to call these woolens out of bond, and they have been made up into men's finest suits, topcoats and balmacaans for spring, and will represent the most startling items in Mr. Shongood's liquidation sale. England, Scotland and Ireland have contributed liberally to this sale, which will be the first in which the best product of foreign textile craftsmen will be placed before the public at prices in most cases below cost.

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PINCHOTS HECKLED AT COOPER UNION

Amos and Gifford Talk on Trusts and Answer Questions.

AUDITOR DENOUNCES T. R.

Pennsylvanian Says He Wouldn't Vote for a Pinchot—Many Hisses and Interruptions.

Amos R. E. Pinchot and Gifford Pinchot, his brother, were severely heckled last night at Cooper Union, where they spoke under the auspices of the People's Institute. Gifford Pinchot was not scheduled to speak, but was persuaded to do so by Frederic C. Howe, Director of the institute.

Amos Pinchot spoke on the "Burden of Monopoly," and took the United States Steel Corporation as a text. He traced its history, and said that with its ownership of ore mines and ore-carrying roads it held the American public by the throat. He advocated Government ownership of railroads as one solution to the trust problem, and said he was opposed to the plan of a Government commission for the regulation of the trusts.

Gifford Pinchott told of ore-producing radium mines in Utah and Colorado. A bill, he said, had been introduced in Congress authorizing the United States to take these ore lands, but special interests were holding up the bill, and in the meantime this radium, which might benefit hundreds of sufferers in this country, could be put to no use whatsoever.

After the speaking the two brothers consented to answer questions which those in the audience desired to put to them. They each had answered a half dozen successfully when a young man, wearing eyeglasses, arose from his seat in the middle of the hall. Instead of putting a question he started to make a long and bitter speech in which he denounced the present form of Government. He asserted that Col. Roosevelt had not always surrounded himself with adviresrs, who served the best interests of the public, and then questioned the honesyt of Col. Roosevelt's intentions.

"Sit down, sit down!" came from persons in the audience. Others cried out: "Let him go on, he's all right, let's hear what he has to say."

When he had finished Gifford Pinchot stepped to the front of the stage.

"You have uttered," he said, "an unwarranted slander. I advise you not to repeat such utterances again."

Another man arose from his seat, and walked into the aisle.

"I came from Pennsylvania," he said, "but I would not vote for a Pinchot."

This remark made the audience angry. "Sit down!" came from a chorus of voices. He attempted to speak several times, but each time was forced to take his seat by the hisses and cries which came from the audience. After the meeting he stood in the lobby of the building, and handed out notices of a future I. W. W. meeting.

A young man wanted to know what political party stood for the abolition of special privileges. Gifford Pinchot replied that the Progressive Party was against them. This reply caused a man in the far end of the hall to emit a loud groan, and the audience laughed. Mr. Pinchot laughed himself, remarking that he was sorry to have caused this person such a shock.

The audience seemed specially interested in what Gifford Pinchot had to say about the conservation of natural resources.

"The conservation question," he said, "comes down to the cost of living, and nothing else. Our coal, timber, and water power are raw materials; they are necessities, and they should not be controlled by special interests. Although the United States has given millions of homesteads to the poor man, it has given twice as much away of value to the rich man.

"You all know what radium is. It is being used for cancer. Do you know that thousands die here of that disease every year. Physicians tell us that we need in our hospitals here thirty grams. We are forced to get along with two grams. In Colorado and Utah there are ore-producing radium mines. Congress was asked to take these lands, and a bill has been introduced in Congress for the purpose of acquiring them for the public good. But the radium lobby men who control these mines are holding up the bill.

The thing these radium men have done makes the food poisoners look small in comparison. The conservation of these mines would perhaps mean life to thousands. Yet this bill has been held up in Congress for two months. This is one instance I give you of harm of monopoly."

A middle-aged man in the audience said he did not think it was true that radium would cure cancer.

"It's all newspaper talk," he said.

"It is true that radium will cure several kinds of superficial cancer, and its possibilities are great," replied Mr. Pinchot.

ACTS UNDER BLUE LAWS.

Mysterious Prosecutor Rouses the Ire of Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 27.—Certain parts of Cleveland may be without newspapers, cigars, ice cream sodas, and drugs Sunday, if the radical enforcement of blue laws that has started here is kept up. About twenty persons have been arrested, some fined, and many others threatened with arrest if they keep open Sunday.

Police Justice H. H. Anderson of North Olmstead, near Cleveland, who has an office in the city has been hauling the people before him on warrants sworn to by a mysterious "A. E. Menning." The people served with warrants are merchants of the west side in a certain section, and they are forced to go to an obscure justice shop in the country to enter pleas.

The action has aroused county and city authorities, but they admit the Justice is within the law—a law seldom enforced in Ohio. Steps will be taken to have it changed. No one has been able to learn who "A. E. Menning" is.

A Zoo Cargo Due To-night.

The steamer Pennsylvania of the Hamburg-American Line will arrive in Quarantine to-night from Hamburg with fifty-six crates of assorted wild animals and birds, including five crates of monkeys, one crate of wild cats, six boxes of snakes, one box of whistling vipers from Djojakarta, three kangaroos, one lion, forty-one crates of canaries, two cages of singing tucktoo tree lizards from Burma, 1,502 partridges, thirty-two pheasants, twenty-eight swans, one box of mauve mice from Formosa, and other rare animals from the strange tropical lands east of Suez.

Approve Mrs. Paterna's Alimony.

Francis S. Paterno, a builder and real estate owner, lost his appeal yesterday from Justice Cohalan's order awarding $40 a week temporary alimony to his wife, Mrs. Mildred Paterno, pending trial of her suit for separation. The Appellate Division upheld the award by a divided vote, two Justices voting to reduce the alimony to $20 a week. Mrs. Paterno asserted that her husband had forced her to come in contact with tuberculous relatives from whom she contracted the disease, and that unless she got funds to go to a better climate and have proper care she could not live.

DENIES GRANT DIVORCE.

Reno Court Decides for Wife Who Was Accused of Desertion.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., March 27.—Suit for absolute divorce instituted in Goldfield by Jesse Root Grant against Elizabeth Chapman Grant upon allegations of desertion was finally begun to-day. Mrs. Grant answers with denials and a cross-complaint alleging that her husband deserted her, and praying the court to deny the decree sought. She emphasizes that fact that she does not want relief in the form of a decree herself.

A group of notable witnesses appeared, among them their daughter, Nellie Grant, the wife of Lieut. Commander William Piggott Cronan, who came from Washington; a son, Chapman Grant, of Eagle Pass, Texas; Mrs. D. N. Chapman of Alameda, and Judge Peter Baugh of San Diego, all to testify against the plaintiff.

Immediately at the close of the plaintiff's testimony Judge Somers said:

"I shall never rule that where a family lives in a home and the husband goes to a hotel, the family remaining, the wife deserted the husband. I will entertain a motion from the defense for a non-suit."

The attorneys for the defense declined, and placed the defendant, Mrs. Grant, on the stand. She testified that her husband practically deserted her thirty years ago without her will or consent; that she had ever since remained with her children, her husband knowing all the time where she was living, while he roamed about on mining ventures over the world, and that she frequently accompanied him in his nomadic existence. "Otherwise he has not seen fit to come to me," she said.

The court promptly rendered judgment in favor of the defendant wife, with costs.

STATE DOCUMENT STOLEN.

So District Attorney Charges in Prison Graft Trial.

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y., March 27.—District Attorney Rogers intimated to-day that a document wanted by the prosecution in the trial of Charles P. Boland, President of the Hudson Valley Construction Company; C. V. Collins, former Superintendent of Prisons, and others, charged with grand larceny in connection with the erection of buildings at the Great Meadow Prison, had been stolen.

The District Attorney indicated that this was his belief when Charles A. Sussdorf, Deputy State Architect, a defendant, testified that he had been unable to find the document, which was an intemized memorandum sent by the company to the State architect showing what credits should be allowed in connection with the purchase of materials.

$1,500 for a Day in Assembly.

ALBANY, March 27.—Joseph Steinberg, Progressive, elected last November, made his first official appearance in the Assembly Chamber this afternoon on the adoption of a committee report seating him in place of Abraham Greenberg Democrat, who has represented the Twenty-sixth New York District. Although Mr. Steinberg sat for less than a single day, he will receive his full salary of $1,500, besides mileage and a liberal allowance for legal expenses.

EIGHT LEFT HELPLESS.

Victim of Equitable Building Accident Had Large Family.

Seven small children and their mother were left without any means of support, it was learned yesterday, through the death of Charles Watkins, a victim of the new Equitable Building accident last week. Watkins, who was a carpenter, was one of four persons hurt by a falling derrick and fourteen-ton girder. The three others recovered, but Watkins died an hour after the accident in the Hudson Street Hospital.

Neighbors of Watkins in Monroe Street, Brooklyn, who had known him for only a short time, learned soon after the accident that three children were being taken care of in New Rochelle, while the father worked in order to earn money enough to bring the mother and four other children from England.

An investigation started by Ralph Robertson, a designer, employed by Sloan & Co., Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, resulted in the finding of several letters to Watkins from his wife in Barking, England. The letters, which inclosed notes from the children, looked forward happily to the day when the wife and four children could join the husband and three other children in New York. They told of the sale of the family piano and pictures in an effort to help raise the sum necessary for steamship tickets. Watkins, it was learned, came here on Aug. 3 last with the definite view of setting up his family in the United States, where he hoped to engage in the contracting business.

BURGLAR EXPOSES "PALS."

Police Find Much Loot—One Accused Jumps from Window.

After a Bronx County jury had convicted him of burglary in the third degree yesterday, Edward O'Connell of 960 Forest Avenue confessed that he had participated in thirty-five flat house roberries and had obtained $15,000 worth of loot. He accused Felix Straub of 995 Jackson Avenue, arrested in his company on March 10 and who is awaiting trial, as his partner in the burglaries.

O'Connell also accused James Bapitol, a saloonkeeper of 2,325 Prospect Avenue, as the purchaser of much of his loot. The police arrested Bapitol and searched his premises. They said they obtained fifteen watches, den pawn tickets, several sets of silverware, one engraved "B.," and six suit cases, from two of which the initials "H. H. B." and "S. J. J." had been partially erased. The other four cases had been washed with gasoline, eliminating any marks of identification.

The police sought a fourth man whom they said O'Connell had accused of sharing in the proceeds of his crimes, but the man made his escape by leaping out of a window when detectives rapped on his door last night.

Titanic Victim Left $518,186.

Edgar Joseph Meyer, a partner in the firm of Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co., bankers and brokers at 14 Wall Street, left a net estate of $518,186, according to an appraisal filed yesterday. Mr. Meyer perished in the Titanic disaster of April 15, 1912. His assets were: Bank accounts $576, fixtures at 158 West Eighty-sixth Street $1,200, interest in Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co., $182,287, and a payment made by Eugene Meyer, Jr., to his estate $335,000.

DINE ROBT. FROTHINGHAM.

Friends of World Tourist Feast Him at the Aldine Club.

Ten months ago Robert Frothingham, having hay fever and the wanderlust, started out to circumnavigate the globe. He is just back again. Others have made the same journey in a few weeks' time, but ten months seemed to be a good record for Mr. Frothingham, and so a hundred stay-at-home friends of his bought him a dinner at the Aldine Club last night to celebrate his return.

Some of those present were Erman J. Ridgway, George H. Hazen, F. Wayland Ayer, J. Walter Thompson, J. F. Birmingham, George Batten, S. W. Corman, W. Atlee Burpee, John Adams Thaper, Frank C. Hoyt, Ray Brown, George B. Mallon, Herbert S. Houston, Barron G. Collier, Collin Armstrong, John A. Sleicher, Ray M. Owen, Charles Schweinler, O. J. Gude, George F. Burba, George Barr Baker, Joseph H. Appel, J. W. Earle, Ernest E. Calkins, Henry D. Wilson, Thomas Nast Fairbanks, and Charles H. Stoddart.

KOEHLER TRIAL ENDED.

Court-Martial's Verdict Now Goes to Washington.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 27.—The trial of Major Benjamin M. Koehler by court-martial at Fort Terry, Plum Island, on charges of immoral conduct, ended to-day with the completion of the arguments for the defense, and the members of the court, with the exception of Col. Henry Kirby, the President, left for their posts.

The finding will be transmitted to Washington. Official announcement of the verdict may not be made for several weeks.

SUBPOENA FOR C. W. MORSE.

Financier Described as "an Aged, Infirm, and Seagoing Witness."

Describing Charles W. Morse as "an aged, infirm, and seagoing witness," Calvin C. Geer applied yesterday in the Federal District Court to Judge Hough for an order permitting the examination of Morse before trial in the suit brought by the Western Development Company against John W. McKinnon, as shareholders' agent of the National Bank of North America. He also stated that Morse was abroad for his health at the time of the second trial, and that he wished to examine him before the next hearing in case he should be forced to go abroad again.

Judge Hough issued a subpoena for the examination of Morse at 3 o'clock on April 2 before Mary E. Wardell, a public notary, in Room 701 of the Mutual Life Building.

FIND FIRE AFTER ALARM.

Whistle for Merrick Blaze Saved Wantagh Parish House.

The blowing of an alarm whistle to call firemen to a fire in Merrick, L. I., several miles away, woke Henry Braithwaite, son of the pastor of the Wantagh, L. I., Memorial Congregational Church, early yesterday morning. As he was starting to the Merrick fire, young Braithwaite found the parish house of his father's church burning.

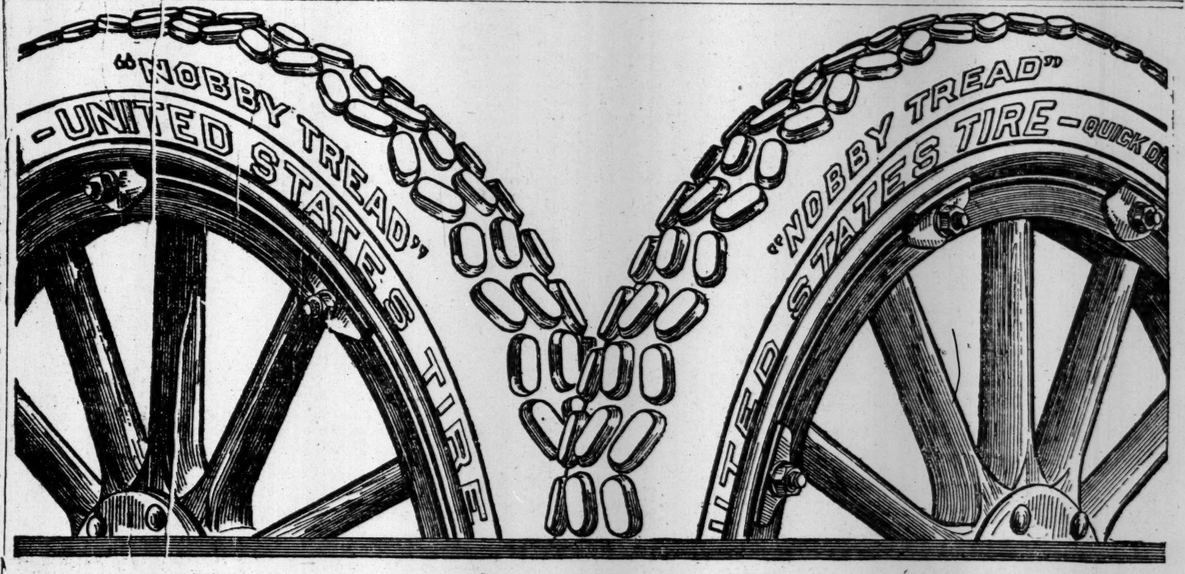
With his father, the Rev. Thomas S. Braithwaite, and Harry Fussell, a neighbor, he fought the fire until the arrival of the Wantagh Volunteer Fire Department. They put out the fire with $500 damage. Later they discovered evidences that some one had poured oil on the steps of the house and set it afire.

Lusitania Brings Shipwrecked Men.

Six shipwrecked seamen, part of the crew of the American schooner Julia A. Trubee, abandoned at sea on March 7, arrived here yesterday on the Cunard liner Lusitania from Liverpool. The schooner sailed from Pointe-a-Pitre on Feb. 27, and after passing through a terrific storm she was abandoned by her crew. The men were rescued from their boats by the British freighter Nubian, which landed them in Liverpool.

Hudson Navigation to Open.

It was announced last night at the offices of the Hudson Navigation Company, Pier 32, North River, that the steamboat service from New York to Albany would be resumed to-morrow night by the steamer Rensselaer. This year is the latest Spring opening date since 1905. Later the steamers Trojan, C. W. Morse, Adirondack, and Berkshire will be put into commission.



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Study the "nobs," their size, their thickness, and the way they are placed, and you will understand why.

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"Nobby Tread" Tires are the largest selling high-grade anti-skid tires in the world, and they are REAL anti-skid Tires.

Based upon their remarkable mileage records

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are now sold under our regular warranty—perfect workmanship and material—BUT any adjustments are on a basis of

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GIANTS AND YANKEES DEFEATED IN SOUTH---ATHLETICS---BILLIARDS---POLO---BOXING---GOLF

GIANTS STRIKE SNAG IN GALVESTON NINE

Texans Land on Pitcher Schupp in Ninth Inning and Bat Out a Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 27.—The Giants received a ninth-inning trouncing here this afternoon from the Galveston Pirates by the score of 10 to 9. It was a sensational wind-up for Galveston in a game which was hard fought most of the way.

The New York pitcher who suffered from the home team's belated uprising was Ferdinand Schupp, who was in the box the last three innings. He was so effective that he retired eight men in order, and had only one more to dispose of to win the game. He had struck out five of the eight men, and the locals could not diagnose his snappy speed.

But with two out in the ninth and nobody on the bases Pinch Hitter Dowie inserted himself into the proceedings. He made a two-base hit. Schupp then began to wabble. He passed the next man. Then came two singles and a two bagger and the Pirates had four runs and the game.

Both sides hit sharply at times, and the Giants early worked their way into a comfortable lead by timely hitting and poor defensive work on the other side. Fromme pitched the first three innings for the Giants and did excellent work, much better than either Hearne or Schupp did. The home team wouldn't have scored on Fromme but for a bad throw by Meyers to third base in the first inning.

By clever work Fromme extricated himself from a "hole" in the third round. Galveston had men on first and second bases with none out. An infield out advanced the runners. Meyers made a splendid throw to second and nailed a runner napping, and Fromme struck out the man at the bat.

The Giants were handicapped in their base-running by a wet and soggy field, but did score once on a double steal. As has been the case more than once this Spring, a large number of them were left on the bases.

Fletcher is still playing short, wearing a first baseman's mitt, and all Bescher is able to do is to pinch hit.

Fletcher and Doyle were exasperated by decisions by the umpire, and registered strong protests. Merkle made a startling catch of a slashing liner. The Giants departed this evening for Houston. The score:

GALVESTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'den, 3b.	3	2	0	0	1	Sn'dg's,cf.	4	4	2	1	1
S'tell, 2b.	5	2	2	2	0	Burns, lf.	5	0	2	2	0
E'wald, c.	5	1	2	2	0	F'mme, ss.	2	1	1	1	0
T'let'n,1b.	4	0	1	14	2	Doyle, 2b.	3	0	1	2	0
Massey,cf.	4	0	1	1	1	M'kle, 1b.	4	1	0	8	0
J'son, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	Murray,rf.	4	0	2	1	0
S'm's, ss.	3	1	1	1	2	Stock, 3b.	3	1	1	1	1
Wilson, c.	1	0	0	3	1	Meyers, c.	2	1	1	3	2
Noyes, c.	1	1	0	1	0	Hearne, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Sewell, p.	0	0	0	0	3	‡Bescher,	0	0	0	0	0
Hyatt, p.	2	0	1	0	0	Schupp, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Moore, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Fr'me, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Dowie	1	1	1	0	0	McL'n, c.	4	0	0	8	0
Total.	33	10	10	27	10	Total.	33	9	10	26	10

*Batted for Hearne in the seventh inning.
†Two out when winning run was scored.
‡Batted for Moore in the ninth inning.
Errors—Fletcher, Meyers, Madden, Massey, Johnson, Somers.

Galveston	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	—10
New York	1	1	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	—9

First base on errors—New York, 3. Left on bases—New York, 9; Galveston, 4. First base on balls—Off Fromme, 1; off Hearne, 2; off Schupp, 1; off Sewell, 3; off Hyatt, 3; off Moore, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Fromme, Hearne, 1; by Schupp, 5; by Hyatt, 1. Three-base hit—Johnson. Two-base hits—Fletcher, Sherwald, Tarleton, Somers, Dowie. Sacrifice hit—Fletcher. Stolen bases—Burns, Tarleton. Stolen bases—Burns, Merkle. Double plays—Snodgrass, Fromme, and Stock; Hyatt, Tarleton, and Massey. Hits—Off Schupp, 7 in 3 innings; off Fromme, 2 in 3 innings; off Hearne, 4 in 3 innings; off Schupp, 4 in 2 2-3 innings; off Sewell, 1 in 4 innings; off Hyatt, 3 in 3 innings; off Moore, 1 in 2 innings. Umpires—Mr. Kappan. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

GIANTS CLASH WITH FEDS.

They Will Play in Baltimore on Outlaw League's Opening Day.

The Federal League in Baltimore is making a determined effort to arouse public opinion against the New York Giants and compel McGraw's club to cancel the game which they have scheduled with the Baltimore Club of the International League on April 13, the date of the opening of the Federal League season. This information came to Secretary John B. Foster yesterday, and he was very outspoken against the scheme to freeze the Giants out of Baltimore on that day.

"We scheduled a game in Baltimore for April 13 against Jack Dunn's team several months ago, before the Federal League knew that it was going to place a team in Baltimore," said Mr. Foster yesterday. "We propose to play the game as scheduled, regardless of the Federal League. Somebody called me up from Baltimore to-day and told me that the game had been canceled. I immediately sent back word that the Giants would play there as scheduled. Then I was informed that if the Giants did play there would be nobody at the game, because everybody in Baltimore was going to the opening of the Federal League.

"We don't care whether there is anybody at our game. We do not play exhibition games during the Spring to draw crowds and make money, but to give the team practice. No major league ball club makes any money on its Southern trip, and doesn't expect to."

Baltimore is greatly excited over the Federal League. With the coming of the outlaws the city sees itself again becoming a major league city, as it was in the old Oriole days. The population of the new league has been worked up so well in Baltimore that the State Legislature has declared the opening day, April 13, a holiday, and all the banks, business houses, public buildings, and schools will be closed.

Young Giants Shut Out Austin.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 27.—The rain ceased for a few hours to-day, and the Giants' second team with McGraw in command tackled the local boys, winning 8 to 0. It was impossible to show any speed on the bases, due to the soggy condition of the field. Wiltse was in the box five innings, holding Austin to two hits. Williams then went in and did splendidly, baffling the Texans completely. Rhoades, the old Cleveland pitcher, twirled two innings for the locals, fooling the Giants. Weinwright then took up the job, the Giants batting him for five runs. The terrific batting of Harrison and Thorpe's three-bagger featured. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Giants	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	2	..	8	10
Austin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2

Batteries—Rhoades, Weinwright, Smith, and McCullam; Wiltse, Williams, and Johnson. Umpires—Messrs. Haigh and Cotter.

Fultz Misinterpreted Rule.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 27.—August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, said to-day that David Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, had misinterpreted the wording of the new rule in regard to the so-called promotion-waiver clause sent out by the commission and that the rule is the very thing the Fraternity demanded.

Exhibition Baseball Results.

At Richmond—Philadelphia Athletics, 9; Richmond, 3.

At Newport News, Va.—Newport News, 4; Baltimore Internationals, 3.

At Washington, D. C.—Washington, 5; Philadelphia Nationals, 2.

At Jackson, Miss.—Detroit, 3; New Orleans, 0.

Columbia to Play C. C. N. Y. To-day

An attempt will be made by the Columbia baseball team to open its season this afternoon with a game with the C. C. N. Y. team on South Field, which is now fairly well dried out.

Fordham Opens Season To-day.

The baseball season at Fordham begins to-day, when the 'Varsity nine opposes Brooklyn College.

YANKEE NINE ROUTED.

Buffalo Internationals Down Them at Charlotte, 7 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 27.—The Yankees ended their one-day stands around the South to-day when they stopped here and played the Buffalo Club of the International League, and were defeated by Billy Clymer's men by the score of 7 to 4. The New Yorkers did not have much of the so-called pepper, which was no doubt due to the fact that the players were tired out from the riding, being on the sleepers since last Sunday night. Holden was out of the game with the grippe, and Peckinpaugh had to sit on the bench suffering with a bad cold. Manager Chance sent young Boone to short and Channell to centre field. Boone made misplays which gave the Buffalo Club a couple of runs.

In only one inning were the Yankees able to send runs over the scoring station, and that was in the first round. They started as if they were going to have another big day with the bat, but when the opening inning was at an end the hitting suddenly ceased. The score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wr't, rf.	5	0	0	3	0	M'sel, 3b.	5	1	1	2	1
V'ghn, 3b.	4	0	1	0	0	H'zell, 2b.	5	1	2	4	1
Pad'k, lf.	3	2	2	3	0	Walsh, lf.	4	1	1	0	0
Houser,1b.	3	1	1	8	1	W'ms, 1b.	4	0	2	7	0
Roach, ss.	4	1	3	3	3	Ch'nell, cf	4	1	1	1	0
Mc'y, cf.	3	2	1	2	0	Gilh'y, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
T'dale, 2b.	4	0	0	3	4	Boone, ss.	2	0	2	1	0
Lalonge,c.	2	0	0	3	1	Sw'ney, c.	4	0	1	10	1
McNeil, c.	1	0	0	2	0	C'dw'l, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Ful'w'r, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Schulz, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Bader, p.	2	0	1	0	0						
Galm, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Total.	36	4	10	27	7
*Kritchell.	1	1	1	0	0						
Total.	34	7	10	27	10						

*Batted for Lalonge in the sixth inning.
Errors—Boone, (2,) Wright.

Buffalo	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	.	—7
New York	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Roach. Three-base hits—Roach, Bader, McCarthy. Home runs—Walsh, Channell. Sacrifice hits—Houser, Paddak. Stolen bases—Truesdale, (2,) Hartzell. Double plays—Boone, Hartzell, and Williams; Roach, Truesdale, and Houser. Hits—Off Fullenwider, 6 in three innings; off Bader, 3 in three innings; off Galm, 1 in three innings; off Caldwell, 4 in five innings; off Schulz, 6 in four innings. Bases on balls—Off Bader, 1; off Galm, 2; off Schulz, 1. Struck out—By Fullenwider, 1; by Caldwell, 1; by Schulz, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Caldwell, (Vaughn.) Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Beebe and Daly.

TENER TALKS OF FEDERALS.

Governor Thinks Outlaws Will Not Seriously Affect Big Leagues.

President John K. Tener of the National League stopped off at the Waldorf yesterday for breakfast, on his return from Albany, where he had been indulging in the popular indoor pastime of speechmaking. Over his grape fruit, yesterday, Gov. Tener casually mentioned the Federal League.

"The Federal League must be regarded as a legitimate enterprise," said Governor Tener, "for any one has a right to be in the baseball business if he likes. We look upon this in the same way that a business man does upon a new rival in any other field of business. They have had much publicity, and the public naturally has much interest in the new venture. The novelty will last for a while, of course, but, just like in any new enterprise, when the public sees that the new concern does not deliver as high a standard of goods as the old concern, they will soon turn back to the older leagues. Organized baseball does not believe that the Federal League will seriously affect them."

Then Gov. Tener started back to Harrisburg.

FEDERAL DATES HELD UP.

Fear, It Is Said, That Parks Will Not Be Ready to Open Season.

There was a rumor in baseball circles yesterday that the publication of the playing schedule of the Federal League was being delayed because the "outlaws" are not certain that their parks will be ready for the opening of the season on April 13. The schedule was to have been announced to-day, but Treasurer Walter Ward said that it would not be released probably until April 1. Experienced baseball men have said that it was impossible for the new parks to be ready by April 13. With the opening of the season only two weeks away and the parks not completed, the Federal League club owners face a trying state of affairs.

Treasurer Walter Ward said yesterday that all the parks would be finished on time, and that there would be no delay. However, even in the cities where the stands are the same old wood, the work is not nearly completed. There are stands in Kansas City and Pittsburgh, but in Baltimore and St. Louis, where the season is scheduled to open on April 13, the stands are not finished.

SUPERBAS WATCH YANKEES.

Arrive in Charlotte in Time for New York's Game with Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 27.—The Brooklyn National League players arrived here from Knoxville to-day in time to witness the exhibition game between the Yankees and Buffalo Club. Those players that came here direct from Chattanooga on Wednesday night had a short session this morning.

Catcher Miller, who had an operation on his throat at Chattanooga last Wednesday, has shown improvement. The injury to Erwin's toe was more serious than first thought. It may keep him out of the remainder of the exhibition games to be played before reaching Brooklyn.

President Ebbets, en route from Chattanooga, picked up the Superbas in Knoxville last night. Ebbets, however, did not stop here, continuing on his way to Richmond.

Morning Practice for Tip Tops.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 27.—The entire Brooklyn Federal squad worked out this morning at the college ball park, and there was another session on for the afternoon, but the University of South Carolina nine was playing a game on the field and the afternoon practice had to be called off. There are many rumors of trades floating about, but no news of definite nature was available, and as far as Seaton is concerned it is only a question of waiting for the absent twirler to appear at this place.

A trip to Parr Shoals is scheduled for to-morrow, when Hap Myers will lead his colts forth to battle at that town. The same team that found the University of South Carolina so easy the other day will probably make the trip.

The profit-sharing plan of the Wards has made a decided hit with the players, and they all agree that they will go the limit to give their employers the best they have in them. The team as it stands at present is in splendid shape, and the remaining time here will be spent in speeding up, as the soreness in the players' arms is on the wane.

Removing Ice at Polo Grounds.

Groundkeeper Henry Fabian of the Polo Grounds found the baseball park deep in snow and ice when he started work this week. In the shadow of the stands, the ice was a foot thick and workmen have been busy with picks loosening the ice. Much of it was carted away yesterday. With a few more days like yesterday, Fabian says the turf of the diamond can be put into good shape. The concrete field boxes at the Stadium are being painted a dark green.

Gordon Joins 22d Engineers.

William Gordon, the distance runner of Yonkers, has enlisted in the Twenty-second Regiment, Engineers, and will represent that outfit in most of the athletic meets that are now scheduled. "Brickie" Clarke, the coach of the soldier boys, is quite enthusiastic over the acquisition of Gordon and promises a few more surprises of a similar nature.

More Power to Bonnell.

On his leaving to become Secretary of the Manufacturers' and Dealers' Motor Underwriters, the employes of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce yesterday presented H. A. Bonnell with a diamond scarf pin coupled with their best wishes for success in his new job.

COAST ARTILLERY WINS TUG-OF-WAR

Military League Championship Captured by Third Company at "22d's" Games.

The annual Spring games of the Twenty-second Regiment, Corps of Engineers, attracted a large crowd last night at the armory, 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue. The programme of events included the Military Athletic League tug-of-war, which was postponed from the recent league meet at Madison Square Garden. This competition was won by the Third Company of Coast Artillery, U. S. A., after an interesting struggle with the teams from the Second Naval Battalion and Thirteenth Regiment, which finished second and third, respectively. The result does not affect the Military Athletic League championship, which was won by the Seventy-first Regiment by the margin of a single point.

One open event for A. A. U. registered members was included and furnished a good contest. It was a mile novice race with more than a dozen entries. Thomas H. O'Neill of the Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, won after a stirring finish from W. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C., with George Welch, Irish-American A. C., third. The remainder of the runners were strung out over the track.

The intercompany point trophy was in doubt until the last event, when Company F secured third place and won with a total of 18 points. Company E was close up with 17 points, and the other point winners were Company B, 11; Company L, 9; Company A, 8, and Company K, 1.

The feature event was the one-mile relay for five men teams. The first three relays found companies B and L close together, but with the start of the fourth relay Slattery, for Company B, opened up a big gap, which was increased by Fraser, the last runner, who crossed the line a winner by several yards. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Howard Seney, Co. B, (scratch;) B. T. Harvey, Jr., unattached, (3 feet,) second; William J. Elliott, Irish-American Athletic Club, (1 foot,) third. Time—0:11.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. Shea, Co. F, (13 yards;) E. W. Hills, Co. E, (10 yards,) second; Charles H. Hillis, Co. E, (25 yards,) third. Time—1:15.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by John H. Onken, Co. B, (4 yards;) J. Schy, Co. H, (scratch,) second; S. Kennard, Co. A, (4½ yards,) third. Time—0:25 2-5.

One and One-Half Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Hector MacKay, Co. E, (80 yards;) Howard Ives, Co. L, (75 yards,) second; John Gross, Co. K, (125 yards,) third. Time—7:17 3-5.

600-Yard Run.—Won by J. O'Conner, Co. F; Hal McGlincey, Co. E, second; R. T. Dieges, Co. F, third. Time—1:26 1-5.

One-Mile Novice Run.—Won by Thomas H. O'Neill, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Atlantic Coast Artillery; William Feher, Hungarian-American Athletic Club, second; George Welch, Irish-American Athletic Club, third. Time—4:58.

100-Yard Rescue Race, Scratch.—Won by D. Gorman and John Graham, Co. F; W. P. Sheridan and A. J. Brady, Co. A, second; Martin Clark and Charles J. Caggiano, Co. A., third.

Two-Mile Bicycle Free Handicap.—Won by Harold Lightfine, Glencoe A. C., (30 seconds;) C. Herdle, Country Club of Cliffside Association, (1 minute 15 seconds,) second; Otto Brandies, Glencoe Athletic Club, (10 seconds,) third. Time—3:14 4-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by H. S. Elsey, Co. E, (4 feet,) actual distance 38 feet ½ inches; H. Grathier, Co. S, (scratch,) actual distance 41 feet 6½ inches, second; Milton Brooks, Co. M, (3 feet 6 inches,) actual distance 38 feet 10½ inches, third.

One-Mile Relay, (5-men team,) Handicap.—Won by Co. B, team composed of Edward Coyle, Val Vosen, Howard Seeney, C. P. Slattery, and E. S. Fraser, (26 yards;) Co. L, team composed of J. A. McKenna, J. F. Breen, T. C. Breen, B. Trerise, and J. Crockett, (15 seconds,) second; Co. F team, composed of J. O'Connor, M. Shea, A. Foster, J. Strube, and T. Purtell, (52 seconds,) third. Time—3:25 4-5.

Tug of War, A. A. U. Championship.)—Won by Third Regiment C. A. C. U. S. A., distance 4 inches: Second Naval Battalion, N. M., N. Y., distance 5 inches, second: Thirteenth Regiment C. A. C., N. Y., third.

Jordan Wins Cross Country Run.

Eddie Jordan of the Xavier Athletic Club was the winner of the six-and-a-half-mile cross-country run of the Evening Recreation Centre of the High School of Commerce last night. His time was 36:05 2-5. Joe Costello of the Federal Athletic Club finished second.

The winner of the four-mile cross-country run was B. Dwyer of the Federal Athletic Club, whose time was 25:15, with R. Plant of the same club second.

The 440-yard-run for juniors was the feature of the closed events, and was won by A. Lewis, with H. Werner second and J. Esquerre third. The time was 1:04 4-5. The mile relay walk was won by S. Schrank and J. Fitzgibbons. The summaries:

70-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by W. Oppenheim; H. Werner, second; W. Brundage, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by H. Werner; C. Brundage, second; J. Esquerre, third. Time—0:29 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by A. Lewis; H. Werner, second; J. Esquerre, third. Time—1:04 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by P. Wilkins; J. Hoof, second; J. Fitzgibbons, third. Time—0:29 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by A. Lewis; H. Werner, second; J. Esquerre, third. Time—1:04 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by P. Wilkins; J. Hoof, second; J. Fitzgibbons, third. Time—0:29 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by E. Hamil; P. Wilkins, second; J. Ruth, third. Time—1:01.

880-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by E. Hamil; W. Hirsch, second; P. Wilkins, third. Time—2:15 1-5.

One-Mile Walk, Relay.—Won by S. Schrank and J. Fitzgibbons; A. Werner and W. Rohme, second; J. Ruth and E. Denzig, third. Time—6:59 4-5.

Seventh Regiment Games To-night.

The sixty-fifth games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association will be held to-night in the Armory at Park Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. In addition to the usual military and athletic events, the association has arranged a special invitation event, a two-mile walk, between some of the best amateur walkers in the city. With such entries as Richard B. Gifford, McCaddin Lyceum, one-mile champion; Richard F. Remer, Irish-American A. C., two-mile champion; Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C., three-mile champion; Fred Kaiser, New York Athletic Club, seven-mile champion; William and Frank P. Plaut, Long Island A. C.; A. Voellmeke, Pastime A. C., should prove an interesting event. Unusual interest is expected to develop in some of the closed events, notably the 880-yard handicap, where Carson, Grant, and Zink will run from scratch. Carson, the junior national champion, will try to lower the record set by Paul Pilgrim in the regiment's games in 1905.

Second Battalion Games.

One of the best athletic games of the Winter season probably will be seen to-night in the big armory of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, at Fifty-second Street and New York Bay, Brooklyn. The star event will be the two-mile special in which Hannes Kolehmainen, Harry Smith, Billy Kramer, and Mike Devanney will start. A late entry in the Second Battalion is that of Alvah T. Meyer of the Irish-American Athletic Club, who ran second in the 100 meter dash at Stockholm. Meyer will run from scratch in both the 60 and 300 yard races. In the latter race he will start with Hal Heiland of the Xavier A. A. and Mel Sheppard, unattached, on the post of honor. There are nearly 600 entries for the meet.

Friends See "Al" Copland Sail.

Many persons of prominence in Amateur Athletic Union circles gathered at the American Line pier yesterday morning to bid farewell to "Al" Copland, the recently appointed coach of the Austrian Olympic team, who sailed on the steamship New York for Cherbourg. Many newspaper friends of Mr. Copland were also present to extend wishes of good luck in his new position. The A. A. U. notables at the pier were William H. ("Sourrow") Robertson, Coach Lawson Robertson of the Irish-American A. C., Handicaper Herman Obertubbesing, Paul Pilgrim, Matthew Halpin, and Otto Wahle of the New York A. C., Fred Delaney, Melvin W. Sheppard, and Howard Dibblee.

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CAMBRIDGE IS FAVORITE.

Oxford Crew, However, Improves and May Win If Water Is Rough.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 27.—If form in practice and the opinions of experts are realized, the seventy-first boat race between Oxford and Cambridge to-morrow ought to be won by Cambridge, which certainly has one of the finest crews in recent years. The weather forecast, which predicts smooth water, favors Cambridge. If the conditions are rougher than is expected, Oxford should benefit, as it is considered a better "dirty weather" crew.

Oxford has improved a great deal lately, under the coaching of Harcourt Gold, one of the most famous Oxford strokes, and the crew certainly will contest every inch of the course.

Cambridge has a record crew as far as weight is concerned, with more giants than memory recalls, the average weight being 177¼ pounds, against Oxford's 174.

Special precautions have been taken against interference by suffragettes. There has been a sensational report circulated to the effect that the militants contemplated a waterplane descent on the course.

TIGERS ROW ON LAKE.

Seven Crews Boated on Carnegie Course for First Outdoor Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 27.—Princeton's crews had their first practice on water to-day when Dr. Spaeth, coach of the oarsmen, sent them out on Lake Carnegie more than two weeks later than their first spin last Spring. The lake had been clogged with ice all Winter, which kept the men on the machines in the gymnasium until to-day. Mr. Spaeth, looking forward to strenuous work when the men were able to get out, has been giving them thirty-minute workouts on the machines.

The 'Varsity squad was divided into four eights, and three freshman eights were also sent out. The first and junior 'Varsity eights took the shells and went for an easy eight-mile pull, Dr. Spaeth following them in a launch. All of the oarsmen in the 'Varsity boat except two have had first boat work on the water, so the coaching this afternoon was aimed primarily at getting the men back into the stride of the boat. No spurts were tried to-day.

The third and fourth 'Varsity shells with the freshman candidates used the gigs for their work. The seating in the 'Varsity shell was: Winants, bow; Swart, 2; McKibben, 3; Quimby, 4; Heffron, 5; Pyne, 6; Briggs, 7; stroke, Putnam; Sykes, coxswain.

YALE JUNIOR BOAT SWAMPED

Oarsmen Tipped Over Into Water by Long Swell in Harbor.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—The Yale junior eight-oared crew's shell was swamped in the lower harbor late to-day by a long swell of unknown origin that looked like a miniature tidal wave. The coxswain saw the wave approaching and tried to ride it head-on, but the shell tipped over. The men swam ashore safely and later rescued the shell, which was not damaged.

Yale to Play Western Collegians.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—Western collegiate tennis teams will play Yale at New Haven during the coming Spring for the first time, according to the schedule of the Yale tennis team announcement to-night by Manager Gates. Leland Stanford, University of Michigan, and University of Pittsburgh are already booked, and it is expected that a date will be arranged later with University of California. The schedule:

May 2, Hartford Golf Club, at Hartford; May 6, Wesleyan, at New Haven; May 9, Columbia at New Haven; May 12, Dartmouth, at New Haven; May 14, University of Pittsburgh, at New Haven; May 15, Cornell, at New Haven; May 16, Amherst, at Amherst, Mass.; May 18, University of Michigan, at New Haven; May 20, Leland Stanford Junior University, at New Haven; May 23, Harvard, at New Haven; May 27, Princeton, at Princeton; May 30, University of Pennsylvania, at New Haven.

Yale Athletes Work Outdoors.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—Yale's 'Varsity baseball and track squads had their first Spring practice on Yale Field to-day. The diamond was in good shape, and Coach Quinby put the men through a sharp fielding drill.

More than 100 men are now out for the track team, and prospects are much brighter than in midwinter, when only a comparatively few men responded to the call for candidates.

Yale Elects Swimming Captain.

NEW HAVEN, March 27.—The Yale swimming team to-night elected D. Summers of Springfield, Ohio, Captain for next year. Archibald McLeish of Glencoe, Ill., was elected manager.

Miss Clark to Christen Defiance.

BOSTON, March 27.—The sloop Defiance, being built at Bath, Me., for the "trinity syndicate" as a candidate for the defense of the America's Cup, will be christened by Miss Frances Clark, it was announced to-day. Miss Clark is a daughter of E. Walter Clark of Philadelphia, a member of the syndicate. The Defiance will be launched early in May and will be given its preliminary tryouts off the mouth of the Kennebec River.

Qualify in College Wrestling.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Cornell and Lehigh each qualified four men for the championship events to-morrow afternoon in the preliminary and semi-final bouts of the intercollegiate wrestling tournament held here to-night. Princeton placed three representatives in the finals, and Pennsylvania one. In the cotests for third place Pensylvania will have six representatives, Princeton four, Columbia and Cornell two.

McMahon Outpoints Willard.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 27.—Jess Willard of Kansas and Tom McMahon of Newcastle, Penn., boxed twelve rounds here to-night. Willard, who substituted for Battling Levinsky of New York, on short notice, Levinsky being sick, was not in the best of condition and McMahon had a slight lead.

918 SCHOOLBOYS IN DISTRICT MEET

And 7,000 Persons Cheer the Youngsters as They Strive for Athletic Honors.

Nine hundred and eighteen schoolboys representing seventeen elementary schools of Brooklyn in School Districts 32 and 36 competed last night in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory at the first annual games of the joint districts. The event was one of the largest indoor events of the season for schoolboys and the competition for the first possession of the point trophy resulted in every school mustering all its competitive strength. A unique ruling in the games was the limitation of the boys to competition in only one event and each ranked according to his weight.

Victories in the relay races resulted in Public School 168 capturing the point trophy with a total of 29½ points.

Long before the first trial heat in the numerous events was called the armory was taxed to its capacity, and an estimate of the crowd placed the figures at 7,000. The boxes on the main floor and the galleries surrounding all four sides of the building were jammed and a line of standees stretched over the upper end and surged on to the floor within a few feet of the track. It was one of the most enthusiastic crowds ever assembled in the building, and the separate sections assigned to the various schools each had its share of cheering when one of its representatives was returned a victor.

From the first heat until the final decision was made the place was kept in a constant state of bedlam, and with the addition of the band of forty-four pieces from St. John's Orphan Asylum it was only with difficulty that the officials executed their duties. It was not the customary gathering of school children which attends such events, but a representative one, with relatives and friends of the contestants, and also large delegations of teachers. The programme comprised fourteen events, with sixty-three trial heats required in the sprints before the finalists were rounded up.

The first medal winner turned up in the diminutive sprinter M. Wechsler of Public School 144, who, after three tries romped in the winner in the forty-yard dash for the 80-pound lads. The event required seventeen heats before the final winner was ascertained, and in each heat Wechsler was timed in 0:05 1-5.

Probably the best race was the 100-yard dash for the 100-pound eight boys. Eight heats took up the attention of the officials in weeding out the boys to qualify, and in the final W. Madrian of Public School 148 was the winner. He was pressed hard all the way down the lane by J. Rauh of Public School 70, who was right at the winner's shoulders when the tape was reached. R. Steneck, a schoolmate of Rath, was also a close third. The winner was timed in 0:11 1-5.

LARNED LOSES IN DOUBLES.

Niles and Dabney to Play Williams and Johnson in Tennis Finals.

BOSTON, Mass., March 27.—W. A. Larned of East Orange, N. J., many times national lawn tennis champion, and F. C. Inman of New York were defeated to-night in doubles in the invitation tournament on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club by G. F. Touchard of New York, the national indoor champion, and W. M. Washburn of Harvard. The latter pair were themselves eliminated in the semi-final stage by the Boston team of A. S. Dabney and W. F. Niles, who will play R. N. Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, and H. C. Johnson of Boston in the final. The summary:

First Round.—R. D. Little and T. R. Pell, New York, defeated B. C. Wright and I. C. Wright, Boston, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round.—C. Shafer, New York, and G. C. Caner, Harvard, defeated L. P. Larned, East Orange, N. J., and C. F. Watson, New York, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3; N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, Boston, defeated George Whenn, New York, and G. P. Gardner, Boston, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5; G. F. Touchard, New York, and W. M. Washburn, Harvard, defeated W. A. Larned, East Orange, N. J., and F. C. Inman, New York, 7—5, 7—5; R. N. Williams, Philadelphia, and H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated R. D. Little and T. R. Pell, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Semi-Finals.—Niles and Dabney defeated Touchard and Washburn, 6—1, 6—2; Williams and Johnson defeated Shafer and Caner, 6—2, 6—4.

Olympic Committee Call.

At the request of Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the American Olympic Committee, James E. Sullivan, the Secretary thereof, yesterday issued a call for a meeting of the Executive Committee to be held at the New York Athletic Clubhouse on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to start preparing for America's participation in the Berlin games in 1916.

The interpark Playground A. A. of the Amateur Athletic Union, under the direction of William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation and Secretary-Treasurer of the association, has raised a contribution among the boys of the park playgrounds together with his staff, composed of James Ginnerty, John J. Downing, Samuel Liebgold, James Walsh, E. Schwartz, Edward J. Flynn, and the instructors on the playgrounds, of 6,069 pennies, which were turned over to Julian W. Curtiss, Treasurer of the American Olympic Committee, to help defray the expenses of America's athletes at Berlin.

Morningside to Resume Runs.

Beginning Sunday and continuing for the remainder of the cross country season the Morningside A. C. of Harlem will hold invitation hill and dale contests in which all registered athletes will be invited to compete. It is the intention of the club to close the season with a sanctioned handicap race the latter part of April for prizes. The preliminary races will start and finish at the clubhouse, 400 West 120th Street, the start being set for 3:30 P. M.

Rouen Throws Tom Jenkins.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 27.—Raoul De Rouen, heavyweight champion wrestler of France, again defeated Tom Jenkins here to-night. De Rouen took the first fall in 31 minutes with a body hold in chancery, and the second in 10 minutes with a toe hold.

Amherst Downs Virginia 5 to 3.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 27.—The Amherst (Mass.) College baseball team to-day defeated the University of Virginia nine here, 5 to 3. The local team was held to four hits.

CAMBRIDGE BEATS OXFORD.

American Rhodes Scholars Figure in Victories for Dark Blue.

LONDON, March 27.—Cambridge University to-day won the annual athletic contest against Oxford University held at Queen's Club by six events to four.

Although the American and Colonial Rhodes scholars at Oxford University took three out of the four events won by the Dark Blue team, they were not strong enough for the brilliant Cambridge representatives. V. B. Havens had to content himself with third place in the 100-yard flat, after leading until five yards from the tape. He redeemed himself by winning the 120-yard hurdles. E. T. Adams also appeared in two events, winning the hammer throw and being placed third in the shot putting. Norman S. Taber was placed second in the half-mile after running a disappointing race. The other three Oxford men who, with Taber, are to visit America, took part in the meeting.

A. N. S. Jackson cut down his own record for the mile. M. M. Sproule of Victoria, Australia, reduced the inter-university record for the three-mile flat race to 14 minutes 34 1-5 seconds, while H. S. C. Ashington of Cambridge broke the interuniversity record for the long jump by accomplishing 23 feet 6¼ inches.

H. M. Mackintosh of Cambridge won the 100-yard flat race in 10 1-5 seconds. V. B. Havens, a Rhodes scholar from Rutgers College, New Jersey, was third.

The hammer throw was won for Oxford by E. T. Adams, a Rhodes scholar from Baylor University, Waco, Texas, who threw 123 feet 7 inches.

The half-mile flat race, which had been expected to be the closest event of the day, was won easily for Cambridge by R. E. Atkinson, who beat the American Rhodes scholar Norman S. Taber of Brown University by 12 yards. Atkinson

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y.
Address all communications
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.....504 Washington Street
Staten Island.....Ferry House, St. George
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1914.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The deadlock at Albany over the appropriations for the office of Fire Marshal THOMAS F. AHEARN and for Department of Efficiency and Economy, headed by JOHN H. DELANEY, which may lead to the calling of an extra session, is typical of this Legislature. The two houses, ridden by the bosses of opposite parties, have been deadlocked from the beginning. They have wasted most of the regular session in partisan broils. Gov. GLYNN called for a paring down of expenses, and the Republican Assembly eagerly responded by cutting off the portions of AHEARN and DELANEY, which were also Tammany's portions. It is on this noble issue that the State, as it seems, must now endure the costs of reassembling the lawmakers. Enough, in all conscience, remains to be done, and to be undone, but the prospect of an extra session means simply a renewal of the game of political seesaw.

What has been done was mostly ill-done. By defeating the amendments that would have made the direct primary law expressive of the voters' wishes and by permitting the joker to remain in the election law that defines a resident voter as one having a "place of stay," the Legislature has left the way wide open for boss-controlled nominations next Fall, followed by an election in which the "colonizing" of "floaters" is legalized. Unless New York is to witness a great popular uprising against boss rule the coming election may be one of the most corrupt in the State's history. The regular session has revealed a bad Legislature, the Republican Assembly and the Democratic Senate uniting to preserve the prerogatives of the bosses.

The Short Ballot bills were killed; the people's officials will still be appointed to their candidacies and elected by default of the voters. The lawyers hired by ex-Senator JOTHAM P. ALLDS to keep him out of jail for bribery must be paid by the State if the Appropriation bill is passed by the machine Republicans of the Assembly and by the Democratic Senate—that called the convict STILWELL "not guilty"—and Gov. GLYNN shall sign it. The bill to prevent the sale of habit-forming drugs was passed, but the Christian Science bill permitting patients to die without the needed services of a physician was also adopted. A demagogic fund of $50,000 was voted to be spent by the Factory Investigating Commission in an attempt to ascertain standards for a Minimum Wage bill that would result only in throwing out of employment all who cannot earn the minimum wage. While the Hydro-Electric bills were defeated that would commit the State to a policy of waste exceeding that achieved on the highways and canals, the conservative Jones bill looking to the sane regulation of the rivers and providing for an estimate of the State's resources in water power was ignored.

But one thing the Legislature in its closing hours seemed, late last night, likely to do, may result in upsetting all the cunning plans of the politicians to retain control of the Government. It may appropriate $40,000 for the use of the Sullivan Investigating Committee of the Assembly, that will delve into the rottenness of the State departments, expose the relations of the machines with the contractors and officials who have stolen or wasted millions of the people's money, and gather evidence against detected criminals. The counsel of this committee, Mr. JOHN KIRKLAND CLARK, as Mr. WHITMAN'S assistant, prepared such evidence as could be gotten in this county against them; clothed with the sweeping powers of a legislative committee, he could enter every division of the State and departments of its Government from which even the Governor and the Attorney General were excluded. Enough is already known to convince experienced observers that filchings and swindles exceeding even the gigantic crimes of the Tweed ring await exposure. The investigating committee, when it has its funds, can proceed to its work.

The prayers and insistence of the righteous availed to extort certain other acts from this Legislature that were good. The Herrick automobile law, requiring that all operators be licensed, and permitting the Secretary of State to revoke licenses for cause after a hearing, will serve to safeguard pedestrians even more than the law allowing the Traffic Squad in this city to be enlarged to 1,000 members. Mayor MITCHEL'S Police bills, drawn to meet a factitious demand made by a remotely possible Police Commissioner, were defeated. A wage-earners' night court was authorized for this city. A law was passed placing "loan sharks" under the control of the Banking Department. The Workmen's Compensation act was re-enacted to assure its validity, and a committee was created to ascertain whether brick roads with concrete foundation might be built with the second bond issue of $50,000,000 at comparatively low cost, the brick to be made by convict labor. The highly important Van Tuyl Banking bill is before the Governor for his signature.

But these things were done chiefly by the urgency of the Governor, spurred thereto by public-spirited men who gave their time to work that the legislators were hired to do. The regular session of 1914 has been remarkable for partisan acts that continually blocked the course of healthy legislation.

SUPT. REICHMANN'S SERVICES.

In finding a successor to Dr. FRITZ REICHMANN, State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, Gov. GLYNN need not have looked further than Dr. REICHMANN himself. To that modest gentleman this city, the State, and the nation owe a widespread reform of "trade customs" that operated to defraud customers in retail shops everywhere. Mr. JOHN F. FARRELL, whom the Governor has nominated to succeed him, will have to endure trying comparisons.

Dr. REICHMANN'S exhaustive report to Gov. HUGHES and Mayor GAYNOR in March, 1910, which indicated that nearly half of all the scales in this city, two-thirds of all the weights, and more than half of all the measures used by petty tradesmen in their daily sales were fraudulent, started a healthy reaction that was felt in the chief cities of the country. As a result of his efforts an efficient Bureau of Weights and Measures has been established in this city. The State law has been amended, setting up proper standards and requiring that the State Sealer periodically check weights and measures in all the State's divisions.

Dr. REICHMANN was cordially hated by foes of the law, and a concerted attempt was made last year to abolish his office. His work is not ended. He wished to see enacted and enforced a law that would read:

> In the sale of every and any commodity there shall be written or printed representation of the quantity and quality of the commodity to be delivered, the representation to be readily understandable. A commission shall be established to formulate rules and regulations for markings and tolerances and to decide whether a representation is correct, reasonable, and equitable.

This would make a good uniform law for all the States. Its principle is basic, in that it would assure to every honest retailer that his competitor would not undersell him by the abominable means of short weighing and measuring and by inferior grading.

THE TUG OF WAR.

Let it be granted that all the opponents of the repeal of the Tolls Exemption clause, whatever their motives, are sincere. Let us grant that the subsidy lobbyists and the Congressmen whom they have convinced really believe that the coastwise shipping monopoly needs financial help. Let us assume that Senator O'GORMAN, the Clan-na-Gael, and all the Irish societies that have protested against repeal sincerely believe that their hostility to England is a more respectable motive of action than consideration for the honor or the economic welfare of the United States. We can afford to give the haters of the railroads the benefit of the doubt, too—perhaps they really believe that the transcontinental roads ought to be handicapped by the remission of tolls and the exclusion of their own ships from the canal service. We may credit Mr. UNDERWOOD and Speaker CLARK with the merit of good faith and candor. When all these awards have been made, however, there remains the occasion, we really think it is the duty, to warn all the Democratic opponents of the President against two serious dangers that confront them.

Let them not make the mistake of assuming that the country is with them and against the President. There is no room for doubt about the sentiment of the people. The President's telling address to Congress carried conviction to their minds.

Further, we would warn the opponents of repeal against overlooking the fact that President WILSON is a pretty big figure in this country. He has steadily and visibly grown in the respect and confidence of the people. He is a more powerful leader than he was even a few months ago, and his influence increases with every successful test made of it. Even if by shrewd tactics and thorough organization the opponents of repeal should defeat the President's purpose, they would have made not a winning but a losing fight. They would be under the country's condemnation and they would be made to feel it.

Conjecture credits Speaker CLARK with the resolve to make it known by opposing the repeal of the tolls exemption that he is a candidate, in rivalry with President WILSON, for the nomination in 1916. We cannot believe that he is so utterly foolish. He could not well find a worse issue upon which to make known his difference with the President. Moreover, a nomination got by warfare upon Mr. WILSON would be of mighty little value to the recipient in 1916. Mr. CLARK'S opposition, however, brings into view one of the comic sides of the controversy. Mr. BRYAN has been lying low—perhaps he, too, was thinking about taking the leap which everybody expects he will take before the end of his term. But Mr. CHAMP CLARK having jumped one way, Mr. BRYAN must necessarily jump the other, and, whether he likes it or not, he is practically forced to give his aid to the President in securing repeal.

The country has watched with deep interest this tug of war at Washington. But already it is plain to be seen that the advantage of weight and muscle is on the President's side. The two votes taken yesterday in the House, the rule to limit the debate having been adopted by 200 to 172, are accepted as an assurance of an Administration victory.

TO-MORROW'S TIMES.

The entire edition of 250,000 copies of to-morrow's Easter edition of THE TIMES, containing the color reproductions of the Altman pictures, has been ordered by the newsdealers in advance. No copies in addition to those already ordered will be obtainable, because none will be printed. The edition is limited to the 250,000 copies already ordered.

A fact of some interest to TIMES readers may be noted concerning this Easter edition. The entire receipts of the whole edition of 250,000 copies, at 4 cents a copy, which is the price paid by newsdealers, will amount to $10,000, which is just the cost of reproducing the Altman pictures in color. All the income from sales being absorbed by that color supplement, the reader receives free of further cost all the rest of this great edition of THE SUNDAY TIMES, including, besides the various sections devoted to news and business, THE REVIEW OF BOOKS and the usual Pictorial Supplement.

It is safe to say that there will be no reader of THE TIMES who will not feel that the reproductions of the Altman pictures are worth many times the cost of the paper. Mr. ALTMAN'S collection was one of extraordinarily high quality, and these pictures, which will all go to the Metropolitan Museum, have never before been made accessible to the public through reproductions. It was the purpose of THE TIMES to present these beautiful works of art for the pleasure and profit of its regular readers; that is why to-morrow's edition is limited to 250,000 copies. But next Sunday many more of the Altman pictures will be reproduced by the rotogravure process. Next Sunday's pictures will rival in beauty those appearing in the color supplement to-morrow; in the judgment of many critics the results of the rotogravure process are more interesting and desirable even than color reproductions.

TARIFFS AND TRADE.

Commenting upon the foreign trade figures for February it was remarked here that the imports in total showed no change, and the considerable decrease in exports was due to agricultural items, and therefore was to be attributed rather to the crops and weather than to the tariff. The Treasury now supplies details regarding items of iron and steel for the first four months under the new and lower tariff, with the remarkable showing not only that the lower duties did not stimulate imports but that the imports were actually smaller by $1,000,000. The explanation is not mysterious. Consumption is on a small scale, due to the quietness of trade, and there is a large demand for neither home nor foreign goods. If the demand were urgent the imports would be larger even if the tariff were higher. In other words, the state of trade is a more important factor upon volume of business than any such limited reduction of duties as we have experienced or are likely to experience.

Confirmation of this is given by the figures of Canadian trade for February. They show a marked decrease in both exports and imports, although there has been no change in the Dominion tariff. The imports decreased a quarter, and the exports decreased a tenth. Both changes are the largest in proportion for many years. It is hardly open to doubt that the cause is the same as with ourselves, there being no possibility of attributing it to reductions of customs on either side the ocean.

There is comfort in this for those who have feared that foreign manufactures would deprive our workers of wages and our merchants of profits. If the tariff were a constant factor changes in the volume of imports and exports might be expected according to the alterations of supply and demand due to the state of trade. Instead of fluctuations in volume of exports and imports we are likely to see fluctuations in prices, with consequent fluctuations in profits, but with small changes in volume of foreign goods pressing upon this market. If foreign trade were good and prices rising the American commercial invasion of Europe by exports of our factory products could easily be repeated. If our own trade were good we would mark up our prices and reduce our foreign sales. If our own trade were poor we would mark down our prices and keep our factories busy by our exports.

In short, the sympathy between home and foreign markets is closer than before, and the range of prices in relation to each other is more limited. What our iron market will miss, without regret, is the soaring of prices due to scarcity demand. Such prices meant excessive profits for a short period before the collapse of a boom. There is not likely to be so high a peak in our iron prices hereafter. Since the market will not climb so high, it will not be possible for it to have so great a fall. Even in free-trade England the fluctuations of prices sustain the saying that the iron trade is either a feast or a famine. It is sure that our fluctuations will not be less than the British, and that the movement will be all that can be wished by those that are wrong on the market. It will be a good thing if the range between princely profits and insolvency is to be limited to the changes incident to safer and saner trade.

MARTIAL LAW IN NEW YORK.

Now and again the suggestion is made that Canada's legislation shows the fair and easy way to settle industrial disputes. It is the fair and easy way because it makes hard the way of the transgressor. It is just announced that "JOSEPH ANGELO, International Organizer for the United Mine Workers of America, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for his part in the Nanaimo coal strike riots." A dozen more similar but shorter sentences were imposed at the same time. Forty other sentences had been imposed previously. They are generous with pardons for the penitent also in the Dominion. That is Canada's way with strikers of the lawless sort.

We have laws as good as Canada's, and we have riots, but our rioters do not go to jail. When we have labor difficulties it is the employers who are placed upon trial before the makers of the laws. Witness JOHN MITCHELL'S defense of the Western Federation of Miners before the House committee now investigating the copper strike and the sympathetic remarks of Representative MACDONALD. He said "the Sheriff made no bona fide effort to enforce the law. All the forces of the Government were nullified during the strike." The remedy, according to Messrs. MITCHELL and MACDONALD, is not to enforce the law and make peace for those desiring to work, but to pass more laws. And what sort of laws? Both favored laws preventing the importation of strike-breakers and armed guards into strike districts. What are the prospects of law and order, of life and limb, in conditions where the Western Federation is not checked by the Sheriff and private police are made unlawful?

In Buffalo the militia are now on duty, and the list of casualties surpasses those of the Spanish war. A mob of 300 threw obstructions upon the rails, and when the train carrying the soldiers came to a stop bombarded it with firearms and hand missiles. Every window in eleven cars was smashed and there were many casualties. This is more rare in New York than in Michigan, but it ought to be treated in the Canadian manner of administration of law before new laws are passed to suit the mob. In Michigan a beginning has been made. The President and thirty-seven members of the Western Federation failed this week to get quashed indictments for their part in the proceeding's which Representative MACDONALD approves, and it remains to be seen what progress will be made in court. There need be no objection to trying the employers either in court or out of court and leaving them to their deserts, whatever they may be. The employes also ought to have their day in court and abide the proof of their acts. These fresh occurrences show that it is too early yet to pardon the convicted dynamiters, who are abusing the manner of their trial, instead of apologizing for their faults. To substitute Western Federation law for statute or common law is a good way to Mexicanize our institutions and tell prosperity to call another day.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Submissive at Home, Restive Here.

When Germans come over to America they show a sensitiveness to restrictions on their personal liberties—their right to conduct their private affairs in accordance with their own notions of propriety and convenience—not surpassed, if equaled, by any other fraction of our heterogeneous population. From one point of view this peculiarity is made surprising, but from another is rendered easily explicable, by the fact that at home they are subjected to official dictation and interference in just such matters to an extent unparalleled in any other civilized country.

Not only do the laws tell them what they must and must not do in innumerable cases that here are left to individual discretion, but in not a few additional cases they, or a good many of them, accept as orders and obey the expressed wishes of their Kaiser in regard to things that here are determined by individual taste or habit. An instance of this curious submissiveness is to be found in yesterday's news, a dispatch from Berlin stating that before starting for Corfu the Kaiser had formulated and issued two commands as to how society people should conduct themselves at their own dinner tables.

The first order was that they should not sit at dinner more than forty-five minutes; the second, that the gentlemen, instead of lingering for a while alone to smoke and tell man stories, should rise and go to the drawing room when the ladies did and with them. And fashionable Germany, we were told, was going to submit—it had to!

Considered in the abstract, something, perhaps a lot, could be said for both of these ukases, though to get through even a simple dinner of a few courses in three-quarters of an hour requires that the process of eating be so nearly continuous as to become feeding rather than dining. Still, it is true that dinners at all "functional" in their nature tend to be wearisomely long, and perhaps the Kaiser was justified in doing what he could to hasten the tendency toward reform in this direction which has of late been everywhere manifested. As for the other rule, it pleasantly assumes that real gentlemen won't, and others shouldn't, have anything to do or say that cannot be as well or better done in feminine company, and probably that was the idea the Kaiser intended to emphasize.

But so far as he exercised authority on these two subjects he certainly restricted a "personal liberty." And one listens hard without hearing a single German protest!

There Wasn't a Bit of Misunderstanding.

"Inherently vicious" is the cruel characterization invented by one of our correspondents for recent remarks in this column on the payment of $28,000 for an old silver salt cellar. And not only did he consider the remarks vicious; he also asserted that they were based on a "singular misunderstanding"—he did hesitate to call it willful—"of the actual facts."

Resisting the temptation to dwell on that dear old phrase, "actual facts," and refraining from interrogation of its user as to his doubtless interesting experience with facts lacking in actuality, let us hasten to assure him that while we are unable to disprove the viciousness of making any cracks, even the mildest, at the collectors of things antique, he was not justified in assuming the existence of the misunderstanding he mentioned.

Our reference to what may be called the anonymity of the $28,000 salt cellar was merely a way of saying that probably it is not the work of a real artist, like BENVENUTO CELLINI, for instance. That it may be beautiful, for all that, is readily admitted, but does the indignant defender of collecting deny that any member of the tribe would have paid a lot more for the salt cellar had there been a great name to go with it? And just what is what irritates those whom he calls philistines—just that is what makes them doubt the standards for which their reverence and respect are demanded.

Too often they have heard the elect vehemently debate, not the aesthetic worth of a picture or a statue, but whether or not it was painted or carved by this or that old master. And not infrequently, when the debate ended in a verdict against the authenticity of an ascription to such a master, they have seen something that had long passed for a masterpiece, and been lyrically praised as such, contemptuously thrown out of a gallery, public or private, as worthless. Yet it was just as beautiful—or ugly—after the verdict as before!

Of course "associations" add even to ugliness something of interest that "philistines" can understand easily enough, dull as they are, but till the end of time they will persist in believing that the interest is not aesthetic. And just so long will they smile wearily when they hear that somebody has paid $28,000 for a salt cellar just because it was made in the days of HENRY VII. and is the oldest known of the standing sort—which were the only charms ascribed to the salt cellar that stirred one philistine to derisive comment.

Seems Like Taking Big Chances.

From Kanawha, which is in West Virginia, there comes a paper with The Citizen for name, and from a recent issue there could be clipped, and was, a "want ad." which suggests that in Kanawha, West Va., there are still people who have not been made cynical or distrustful of their kind either by experience or teaching—people whose consciences are so clear that they calmly and confidently do what in most wheres else would be called "advertising for trouble," and for trouble of the most serious sort. Anyhow, here is the evidence:

> WANTED—Young married couple want nice, quiet young man who doesn't drink to take room and board; prefer one who would stay in occasionally at night as protection when husband is away. Address A. L. M., care Citizen.

Whoever can should hope as confidently as possible that the arrangement proposed may meet the amiable expectations of those who evolved it. Yet the inclination to warn the young couple that they'd better not is lamentably strong, even when one remembers the nobility of mountaineers.

BALDNESS.

Wriggling the Scalp Not Likely to Cure It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Wriggling the scalp, a remedy for baldness suggested by "Kirsute," is more likely to cause baldness than to cure it. The scalp is composed of five layers of tissue. We will only consider here the first three. First, we have the skin; next a thick, subcutaneous layer, composed very largely of fat and very thick with blood vessels, and beneath this we have the muscle that moves the scalp. The hairs of the scalp extend downward into the deeper part of the skin, or even into the subcutaneous layer. The health of the hairs depends on the blood supply to their roots, which is derived from the thick mesh of blood vessels in the second layer of the scalp. Now, developing the muscle that moves the scalp, if it had any effect at all, would tend to reduce the blood supply of the hairs and lessen their resistance to infection.

Ninety per cent. of all baldness is caused by dandruff of seborrhea or inflammation of the skin caused by a micro-organism. This disease is spread far and wide by barber shops. These places should be required to sterilize all instruments after using them on a customer. And, though I have searched diligently, I have been unable to find a shop in this city that observes these precautions. Can any of your readers tell me where I can find one?

S. B.

New York City, March 24, 1914.

The "Chain Prayer" Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received in the mail a copy of a "chain prayer." I never respond to chain letters, because I believe anonymous communications are not worthy of consideration. I consider this form of letter particularly pernicious because any one of weak mind might dread the implied curse if he or she failed to copy the prayer, and surely time might be spent much more profitably in doing the good work at hand for God and humanity than in writing the time making nine copies of the same prayer and sending it to people to whom it is of no value.

MAUD NATHAN.

New York, March 27, 1914.

Homer an Anti-Suffragist?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the fifth book of Homer, Zeus says to Aphrodite, who has been busy with "the works of war": "Not unto thee, my child, is given the work of war, but follow thou after the loving tasks of wedlock."

It is interesting to note that even among the immortals there was division of labor and interest, and the goddess who attempted to pass beyond her prescribed field was unkindly but firmly urged to return to her proper sphere.

A. L. A.

New York, March 27, 1914.

RURAL DEATH RATES

Remain the Same, While Those in the City Have Fallen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the comment on your editorial article of recent date as to the comparative urban and rural death rates, it seems desirable to publish the following table of crude rates for periods of time, taken from the annual report for 1912 of the State Health Department, P. 239.

AVERAGE DEATH RATES IN NEW YORK CITY AND FOR THE REST OF THE STATE.

Period.	New York City.	Rest of State.
1898-1902	19.8	14.7
1903-1907	18.3	16.1
1908-1912	15.6	15.7
1913 (Dr. Biggs's figures)	13.7	15.8

The conclusion, warranted by these facts for the State outside of New York City, is that the health situation seems to have remained about the same over the entire period. The lower rate at the first period may be due entirely to poorer registrations of deaths through many parts of the State at that time. With the improved registration the rate would seem to rise while the health situation would remain unchanged. On the other hand, the rate for the city shows a rapid decline for reasons which you have already emphasized.

To compare the rates in city and county at the present, the differences due to different age and sex groupings must be eliminated. If this were done the results would likely show that the death rates for the city and the rest of the State are about the same at the present moment. In other words, there has been a gradual disappearance of the difference between the death rates of the city and the rest of the State. The change has probably come about largely on account of the more energetic and effective sanitary measures in the city and the lack of such measures in many other sections of the State.

It is a most useful service that THE NEW YORK TIMES should emphasize this fact at the beginning of the administration of Dr. Hermann Biggs in the State Health Department, coming as he does from the long and successful service as general medical officer of New York City, where he has promoted health policies so well.

ROBERT E. CHADDOCK, Ph. D.,
Director Statistical Laboratory, Kent Hall, Columbia University.

New York, March 24, 1914.

IDEALISM VS. MATERIALISM.

Memory the Best Argument Against Mechanistic Philosophy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The best argument against a materialistic theory of consciousness is that of the existence of memory. Materialists may be disposed to say that memory is dependent upon the cells of the brain, but when we remember that all the cells of the body are known to be replaced at intervals during life, (every seven years presumably,) it becomes clear that a connected memory of events taking place early in life and recalled in age, cannot be dependent upon brain cells. Is it not logical to believe that there exists a unifying principle of which the brain is an instrument? Idealistic philosophy would base its teaching of the existence of a soul rather upon continuity of memory than upon any other fact.

J. E. R. R.

New York, March 27, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If your correspondent, A. Wagner, Jr., will take the trouble carefully to peruse "Immanuel Kant's Kritik der reinen Vernunft," he will find that the materialistic conception of mind is untenable. Besides, sound local reasoning enables every thinking man to see the fallacies in the exposition of materialism by the French writer, La Mettrie. Even the more serious arguments in defense of the materialistic theory by Miraband in his "Systeme de la Nature," 1770, London, crumble to pieces when the method of reductio ad absurdum is applied to them.

J. D. BRAVERMAN.

New York, March 27, 1914.

Patent Lawyers to Blame?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter under the caption "Patent Law Delays" and signed H. S. Mackaye, I would say that part of the delay is due to an unnecessary "duplication of litigation." This may be a good thing for the lawyers, but it is wasteful of the court's time and an avoidable annoyance to citizens. It is wasteful of public and private cash. Another cause of delay in the courts is the incompleteness of the evidence before the court in some of the cases, which causes an appeal and a new trial, which is another good thing for the lawyers.

Some lawyers are so obsessed with egotism that they cannot listen to a layman, and they present the evidence before the court without a full knowledge of their own case. But our greatest trouble is the fact that too many United States patents and trademarks are rejected by the courts and are the cause of excessive litigation and loss of cash and time to manufacturers. Very frequently manufacturers have to advance a large amount of cash to inventors for expenses and experiments, which is followed by large expenses in preparing the article for sale and in advertising, all of which is thrown into the waste basket if the court discards the patent.

WILLIAM H. JACOBUS.

New York, March 27, 1914.

THE WOLF-PACK.

The wolf-pack threatens! From their hidden lairs
Within our city's myriad fastnesses,
Plotting by night with pervert energies,
They dare at last the sunlit thoroughfares,
Assuming now the human's woes and cares,
And growling, snarling, showing tooth and nail,
Demand of law the privilege to trail
Their threatening length where peace its beauty wears.
Akin to man are they, yet not in them
The human instinct to upbuild, to strive;
Theirs but brute cunning to conceive, connive
Where, how, to wrest from victory the gem
That is the victor's. Thus their growls affright,
Their red eyes menace and their breathings blight!
But hold! Is not the red wolf and the black,
The great gray monster and the starveling brute
Brother of man? The rightful, natural fruit
Of evolution? Look adown the track—
Whence full equipment? Whence the lack
Of human instinct in some special class?
Why then among us should it come to pass
That these are here to work such rue and rack?
Who has invited such unpeeled harm,
Such thought of violence, such strong alarm?
Has our great nation nothing to regret?
No vicious error, no bold greed of gain,
Here to confess, when such a sight is met?—
The foes of triumph, loosed of leash and chain!

LUHANA SHELDON.

INDOOR CITY BATHS

Would Permit Swimming All the Year Round.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your editorial article on river baths. We can but affirm your excellent attitude, and state that we are strongly of the opinion that the municipal authorities are fully justified in insisting on the suppression of all river bathing on the shores of Manhattan, at least in the present type of bath, either public or private, and so long as the present river conditions prevail. As you say, "the rivers and harbor are unspeakably filthy with sewage." Until this condition is remedied or until a really model sanitary bathing float can be devised, bathing in sewage should be abolished.

Last Summer the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices of the Borough President's office, in co-operation with the Bureau of Public Health and Hygiene of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, attempted to remodel one of the old municipal floats and to make it water-tight and safe by means of an impervious tank in which was used Croton water disinfected with hypo-chlorite of lime. The experiment was not very successful from a bacteriological standpoint, owing to imperfections in the float, and demonstrated beyond a doubt that the present river bath equipment is impossible of successful modification. A model float with a water-tight compartment, shower baths, semi-sewage purification plant and capable of being heated and used all the year around would cost about $40,000.

In contrast to this somewhat doubtful proposition at best, we have an increasing number of indoor pools situated reasonably near the water front, operating throughout the year and giving health, cleanliness and recreation to hundreds of thousands of patrons yearly. A small pool with thirty or forty showers attached can be built on land for very little more than twice the cost of a sanitay river float. Such a bath encourages cleanliness all the year around, while a river bath, even under ideal sanitary conditions, would probably amount to little more than a series of swims during the Summer time. Undoubtedly the returns in cleanliness and health from an investment in indoor all-year-around baths promise to be many times what might be the expected returns from river bathing.

Dr. Goldwater in urging the abolition of river bathing is justified on the grounds of decency as well as health. The possibilities of disease transmission are marked. Even in the best type of indoor pool, where fresh water is supplied daily, it is necessary to take most rigid precautions, such as the insistence of a cleansing shower before entering the pool, the filtration and disinfection of the water by some efficient process. The city is insisting on all of these measures in its indoor pools.

When present plans are completed there will be five indoor pools on the east side and three on the west side. At the present time there are free municipal pools at Rutgers Street, East Twenty-third Street, and West Sixtieth Street. New pools are being constructed at Rivington Street, East Fifty-fourth Street, (two,) and West Twenty-eighth Street. It is planned also to have a pool eventually at the Carmine Street bath. In the light of the possibilities of this system the reasonable thing to do would seem to be to urge its development and to utilize it as a safe and health-creating substitute for river bathing. The enforcement of this measure is essential for establishing public decency and for insuring the public health.

DONALD B. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Director Department of Social Welfare, A. I. C. P.

New York March 27, 1914.

TENAFLY NOT AFRAID.

Will Back Its Rooster Against Haworth's Savage Rabbit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothing makes the residents of this borough so mad as to have it said that Haworth can put anything over on us, and the implication in THE TIMES article to the effect that the officials of this borough are scared at Parson Jones's rabbit has made the whole populace boil.

Councilman Smith, whose chest has expanded four inches since his chicken, duck, and geese resolution was accepted by the Council, was beside himself with rage, and asserted that he did not care a rap whether Kelly's chickens laid at all, but he was not going to have the streets of this borough made into a parade ground. He points out that chicken pox and scaly legs are much more dangerous to the community than hydrophobia. Anyhow, he is head of the police force, two-thirds of which he will detail to shadow the chickens and other straight-walking fowl, and the other third of which he will detail, for obvious reasons, to keep his eye on the tortuous course of the ducks. These officers will have full authority to arrest offenders. Joe Simpson, the bow-legged Marshal, who serves on Sundays and holidays, has asked to be relieved from duty.

It is understood that an offer is being made to Parson Jones of Haworth to bring Peter over to meet in friendly bout John Kelly's rooster. As intimated by your correspondent, the rooster, Robinson by name, has been in training for years, and is undoubtedly the best champion the village could offer against the redoubtable Peter. Parson Jones wants the contest to be held in Haworth, where, he alleges, Peter is likely to draw a bigger gate, but the opinion prevails that it would be desirable to have the contest here on the ball grounds to open the season, even though Tenafly's champion, Robinson, is practically unknown in the ring. Dr. Mackellar is understood to have refused to act as referee, but is willing to attend in case his services are needed.

VOLUNTEER REPORTER.

Tenafly, N. J., March 26, 1914.

IGNORED BY CITY OFFICIALS.

None of Those Invited Attended Meeting to Discuss City Problems.

Twenty-three officials of the city were invited to be present last night at a discussion of municipal problems before the Central Federation of Labor at the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street. Three accepted invitations, but none was at the meeting.

Philip Kelly, the delegate from the Theatrical Workers' Union, said:

"I move that we send them all invitations to come to our meeting next October. That is one month before election."

Chamberlain Bruere was one of those who accepted, but he telephoned last night that he was ill. Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk and Commissioner of Licenses George H. Bell accepted, but did not appear, and sent no explanations. Secretary Ernest Bohm of the federation said that no reply had been received from the invitation sent to Controller Prendergast.

Wellesley to Reopen April 7.

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 27.—Ellen F. Pendleton, President of Wellesley College, announced to-day that rearrangements made assured that the college sessions would be resumed on April 7. The temporary structure to house the administration offices and recitation rooms will be completed, it is expected, by May 1. Meantime classes will be held in the society houses, the art building, and the college library.

ROUND COURT HOUSE WINS JUSTICES OVER

They Accept Guy Lowell's Plan, with Some Changes Which Will Be Made.

SITE IS STILL A PROBLEM

But That Will Be Taken Up at Once —Experts Approve Light and Ventilation Facilities.

The Supreme Court Justices notified the Court House Board yesterday that they had formally withdrawn their objections to the plan of a circular Court House designed by Guy Lowell. At the same time they asked that certain modifications which had been suggested to them in what is known as Plan No. 3 should be worked out, and that it be understood that they reserved the right to make a final decision when this perfected plan had been submitted to them.

With their formal resolution the Justices forwarded to the Court House Board the report on the ventilation and lighting of the circular building, which had been drawn up for them by experts, selected by themselves, H. J. Hardenbergh, Bertram Goodhue, and Prof. S. Homer Woodbridge of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This went in detail into the questions involved, and decided that both as far as lighting and ventilation were concerned, no reasonable objection could be taken to the circular form. In addition, it was stated that the increase in the cost of the steel and stone work in consequence of the unusual form of the building might be considered nominal.

With this action of the Justices before them, the Court House Board authorized Mr. Lowell to work out at once Plan No. 3 with the modifications which the Justices desired, and to submit it to them. They also determined to take up immediately with President McAneny the question of site.

If the site as already purchased be retained unaltered it will be necessary to close Centre and Worth Streets and to provide alternative routes for the New York Railways street cars, which run up Centre Street, and the Second Avenue cars, which come along Worth Street as far as Broadway. On the other hand, if the modification of the site which President McAneny has admitted he has in contemplation be decided upon, then further condemnation proceedings will be necessary immediately. Charles Steckler and ex-Controller E. M. Grout were appointed a committee of the board to take this matter up with the Corporate Stock Budget Committee forthwith.

In their report to the Justices the experts admitted that they felt at first a prejudice against the circular form chosen by Mr. Lowell.

"Yet," they said, "further study has led us to conclude that this plan, despite its unusual form, is eminently fitted for its purpose both as to the grouping of courtrooms in small units, their lighting and ventilation, and their means of ingress and egress."

Then taking up the question of ventilation, the experts agree with the Justices' preference for natural methods, but in doing so they point out that the Justices themselves do not in practice exercise their appreciation of it.

"As generally used," the experts say, "open windows during the occupancy of rooms are tolerated only when the outside temperature ranges from 50 degrees upward. In the tour of inspection through your present Court House, at a time when the outside temperature was slightly above the freezing point, not an open window in the seven courtrooms examined was found, though the air of several of the rooms gave emphatic evidence of the need of ventilation. The excuse given by the Justices for the non-use of means at hand for natural ventilation was that the weather was too cold for open windows."

Then the experts point out that Mr. Lowell's plan provides five large windows for a courtroom and that these would provide far more opportunity for natural ventilation than is likely to be used in "closed season" weather.

Next the experts considered the necessity of cleaning the air admitted to the courtrooms, and said that that was only possible if an artificial system of ventilation were used. They do not consider that the annular court will have much effect in promoting ventilation, but they believe that an artificial method can be installed. The strongest argument against such, they say, is the variable value of the human factor and the lack of control which the users of the rooms may have over the operators of the ventilating plant. So they propose that the ventilation should be placed directly under the control of the Justices themselves.

"A mechanical system of ventilation," they say, "may be so planned and operated as to furnish ample and wholly satisfactory ventilation, and by modern methods of control each Justice may note by readable instruments the condition of the air within his courtroom, and, by electric and pneumatic devices, by his touch may modify them at will, and so to a large extent be free from the irresponsibility of unreliable operators."

Passing on to consider the problems of heating, the experts say that, as the circular building will have no flat surfaces, it will escape very largely the results of wind pressure and the consequent excess in leakage of cold air on the windward side. Buildings with flat sides or throwing out extensions to embrace the winds, they add, will suffer a larger chilling than would the same surface exposed in the form of a circular wall.

In regard to the cost of the circular form of building the experts called in Gunwald Aus. They thus quote his opinion:

"Mr. Aus confirms our own opinion that the increase in the cost of steel and stone work, due to the unusual circular form of the building, may be regarded as nominal, in that it would amount to less than ten per cent. and be possibly as little as five."

L. B. Marks, brother of Borough President Marks, was consulted on the lighting of the court rooms. In those designed originally he pointed out there were a certain number which would never receive sunlight. However, if the topmost two stories were set back and the size of the interior circular building were reduced somewhat, that percentage, he said, could be reduced almost to a negligible number. On consulting Mr. Lowell, it is reported, it was found that he was quite willing to meet these suggestions and so the experts say:

"Due to the circular form of the building, most of the exterior windows may, to an unusual degree, be counted upon to admit direct sunlight at certain times of the day and we understand from Mr. Low

MISS WILSON TO BE LATE APRIL BRIDE

President's Daughter's Marriage to Secretary McAdoo to be Held on 29th or 30th.

HERE BUYING TROUSSEAU

Mr. McAdoo Joins His Fiancee at Luncheon at Ritz-Carlton with Mrs. John Wilson as Chaperon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—From a source close to the White House it was learned to-day that the marriage of Miss Eleanor Wilson and William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, will take place the last week in April. The event is expected to take place Wednesday, April 29, or Thursday, April 30.

Either day will find the bride ready, for all orders placed in New York or Washington carry with them the demand that hats, gowns, boots, shoes, and parasols as well as lingerie be delivered at the White House not later than April 22. That the President's daughter is placing not only her trousseau order, but that for the wedding cake as well, in New York, instead of in Washington, is the occasion of much disappointment to local trades people.

As Mr. McAdoo has two well-furnished homes in commission, his bride-elect is giving little attention to the household linen and furnishings, which were such a conspicuous part of Miss Jessie Wilson's wedding preparations.

According to the information, the present plans of Miss Eleanor Wilson and Mr. McAdoo are for a noon ceremony and an early departure from Washington for some unknown retreat.

The wedding gown will be white satin along conventional lines, even though it should be decided to have no one witness the ceremony beyond the immediate relatives of bride and bridegroom and the latter's associates of the Cabinet and their families. It is not expected that Mr. McAdoo's eldest daughter, Mrs. Charles Martin, will come on for the wedding, as she is in California for her health and is said to be advised against the transcontinental journey.

Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo arrived here from Washington yesterday, to meet his fiancée, Miss Eleanor Wilson, daughter of the President, who has been in town for several days buying a part of her trousseau. Miss Wilson is accompanied by her cousin, Mrs. John Wilson of Philadelphia, and they are staying at the Waldorf-Astoria. Secretary McAdoo is at the Vanderbilt, which is close by.

The Secretary and Miss Wilson had luncheon yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton, with Mrs. Wilson acting as chaperone. There was a stir in the palmroom at the hotel when the Secretary and his fiancée were recognized. Their tabe in the restaurant was next to Mrs. John Astor, who was entertaining a few friends at luncheon.

The couple seemed not to notice the attention they were attracting. Miss Wilson wore a simple costume of black and white, with a small black straw hat topped with a black plume.

It was Miss Wilson's plan to keep her presence at the Waldorf-Astoria unknown, which she succeeded in doing for a couple of days. On Wednesday night she attended a theatre with friends. Early this morning she slipped out of the hotel through a rear entrance, to avoid the battery of camera men ranged up at the main entrance. She took a walk along Fifth Avenue, attended by Secret Service officers.

After breakfasting with her cousin, they went out shopping, purchasing a wardrobe trunk for $42.50, which she had sent on to Washington. She was repeatedly snapshotted while on her shopping tour, but refused to pose. She said later that she had come to New York with her cousin for a short vacation, and would return to the capital early next week.

MISS E. D. BRUCE'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Le Roy Kent Howe on April 14.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Donald Bruce, daughter of Mrs. James Donald Bruce, to Le Roy Kent Howe of this city, which will take place at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, April 14, in Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street. The Rev. Robert MacKenzie will officiate.

Mrs. Scott Scammell, sister of the bride, will act as matron of honor, and her little daughter, Margot Scammell, will be the flower girl. The bridesmaids chosen are the Misses Dorothy Mills, Helen Stearns, Mercedes de Zaldo, and Nathalie Howe.

Ralph Howe will be his brother's best man. The ushers to serve are Scott Scammell, Maitland Dwight, Julian F. Thompson, Samuel Skidmore, George B. Yerkes, and Harold Rowe.

The ceremony will be followed by a large reception at the home of the bride's mother, 27 West Seventy-fourth Street.

Hyde-McAlpin Wedding April 22.

The wedding of Miss Jeannette McAlpin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. McAlpin, and A. Musgrave Hyde, a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fillmore Hyde, will take place on Wednesday, April 22, at 4 o'clock, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church. Relatives and a few intimate friends only will be asked to the ceremony, but a large reception will follow at the McAlpin residence, 9 East Ninetieth Street. Miss McAlpin's only attendants will be her two sisters, the Misses Dorothy and Flora McAlpin. Mr. Hyde's best man and ushers have not yet been decided upon.

Farewell Dinner to H. W. Thornton.

The citizens of Garden City, L. I., are giving a farewell dinner to-night for Henry W. Thornton, formerly of the Long Island Railroad, who leaves shortly to manage the Great Eastern Railway in England. The dinner will be held at the Garden City Hotel.

A Handsome Pattern

You will like the popular Cromwell pattern. It has grace and simplicity, and the appearance of solid silver. Ask for

1847 ROGERS BROS.

This brand is known as *"Silver Plate that Wears"*

To buy this ware is to get the utmost service and satisfaction and the heaviest silver plate.

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EASTER CARDS

Easter Letters
Four designs, each 10c.

Folded Cards
With gold border and illuminated greetings. Six messages, each 20c.

Easter Bonnet Cards
Four pretty designs, 10c.

In the Large Card Room at

DUTTON'S

FRIEDA HEMPEL SINGS EVA.

Wins Great Success in "Die Meistersinger"—Mme. Homer, Magdalene.

Frieda Hempel appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House last night in the rôle of Eva in "Die Meistersinger" for the first time here, and achieved great success. It was also the first appearance this season of Mme. Homer as Magdalene, and of Herbert Witherspoon as Pogner. The rest of the cast was familiar, including as it did Rudolf Berger as Walther, Hermann Weil as Hans Sachs, Otto Goritz as Beckmesser, and Albert Reiss as David.

Miss Hempel's Eva had a great deal of the charm which her Princess in "Der Rosenkavalier" revealed early this season, except that it was not the mature, worldly charm of that character, but the more gracious one of the young maiden. Her singing was a delight and her acting none the less so, while not less important in her success was the clarity of enunciation which made her lines understood even in the vast reaches of the Metropolitan.

Apparently, the whole cast was influenced by her work, for there had not been a performance this season of the opera which was so satisfying in all respects. This was especially noticeable in the quintet, where the audience was so greatly pleased that spontaneous applause followed it, the enthusiasm breaking the spell which Mr. Toscanini wove around the moment. Mme. Homer's Magdalene was better than it had ever been before, especially in the elements of movement and animation, and Mr. Weil's voice sounded better than in previous hearings in the rôle, which was also true of Rudolf Berger. Mr. Goritz's Beckmesser could not be said to have improved because he has brought that impersonation to the point where Metropolitan audiences at least do not ask for an improvement.

'A SCRAP OF PAPER' REVIVAL.

John Drew and Ethel Barrymore to Appear in Sardou's Comedy.

John Drew and Ethel Barrymore are to appear together within a month in Sardou's comedy, "A Scrap of Paper," according to announcement made yesterday by Charles Frohman. Miss Barrymore is John Drew's niece and, although they have been under Mr. Frohman's management for years, have not acted in the same play since 1894, when Ethel Barrymore made her début as an actress in "The Bauble Shop," in which play John Drew was then starring. Two years before he had become a Frohman star.

It will be the first time that he has shared stellar honors with any one in a Frohman production.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Henry P. Loomis of Tuxedo Park is sailing to-day on the Olympic for England, where she will spend a month in Japan by the way of Siberia, to attend the coronation of the Mikado, and will return to this country next Autumn by the Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Millett gave a small dinner dance last evening in their apartment at 563 Park Avenue.

Miss Marion Hollins, who has been spending several weeks at Aiken, S. C., is at the Garden City Hotel.

Secretary of War and Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison of Washington are at the Hotel Gotham for a visit.

The Fin de Semaine Club will hold its ninth meeting to-night in the Winter Garden of the Hotel Astor. These dances are to be continued throughout April.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Baer of 349 Central Park West will celebrate their diamond wedding anniversary on Thursday, April 9, with a reception and dinner at the St. Regis.

Commodore and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne and Miss Bourne are at the Plaza, to remain until after Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Rose and Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Livingston, who have been staying at the Plaza, are sailing to-day on the Olympic for Europe.

Miss Anna Christian of 471 Park Avenue will give a dance this evening at the Vanity Fair Tea Rooms, 4 West Fortieth Street.

Mrs. Henry Tuck of Lawrence Park has invitations out for a tea dance this afternoon at the Colony Club.

Among the girls who are to be waitresses at the Cubist Ball at the Biltmore on April 13 are Cornelia and Violet Wilder, Gwendolyn Gray, Elizabeth Jay Russell, Alice and Edith Pine, Gertrude Munroe Smith, Marion and Louise Clark, Eleanor and Priscilla Lockwood, Rosamond Gilder, and Mary C. Edgar.

Mrs. Kurt Reisinger (Miss Mary Lodge McKee) has cards out for two-at-homes, April 15 and 16, at 565 Park Avenue.

The Tuesday Evening Dancing Club, which has been meeting at the residence of Joseph S. Thomas, has so increased in numbers that it will meet next Tuesday evening in the Della Robbia Room of the Vanderbilt. Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, and Mrs. F. Y. Dalziel received last Tuesday.

The last of the Colony Club dances for young girls will take place this evening at the Colony Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Putnam will entertain this evening with a small dance and supper at 147 East Thirty-third Street.

An entertainment and tea dance for the benefit of the Working Girls' Summer Vacation Home will take place this afternoon at the Plaza from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Members of the Rayson League will give a Japanese fair and entertainment this afternoon at the Hotel Majestic for the benefit of the Santa Clara Home for Working Girls and for a fund for patients at the Stony Wold Sanatorium.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Slade (Miss Jessica Hildreth Halsey) are receiving congratulations upon the birth of their first son on Thursday at their residence, 172 East Seventy-second Street.

The third of the series of supper dances under the direction of Mrs. Augustus Sherrill and Miss Dorothy Masterton will take place at the Hotel St. Regis on Saturday evening, April 4. There will be professional dancing. The patronesses include Mrs. Lawrence H. Sherman, Mrs. Marmont Edson, Mrs. W. Lanier Washington, Mrs. Henry Winchester Bally, Mrs. Henry S. Lake, and Mrs. F. L. Patterson.

Sunday Law Stops Mi-Careme Fete.

The mi-carême fête at the Hotel Astor, arranged for to-morrow afternoon and evening, has been postponed. R. E. Johnston, who was managing it, had engaged professional dancers, and Mme. Frances Alda of the Metropolitan Opera Company and other artists were to sing. The New York Sabbath Committee and the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, however, protested against the fête as a violation of the Sunday law. It has been postponed to Wednesday, April 1.

Frohman Sails for London Tuesday.

Charles Frohman will sail for London on Tuesday by the Cunard liner Lusitania, to look over the theatrical situation and see new plays. He will witness the production of Miss Billie Burke's new play, "Jerry," at the Lyceum Theatre to-night. James K. Hackett sails for London on the same steamer.

THEATRICAL NOTES

Morris Gest sails for Europe to-day on the Olympic to make arrangements for the establishment of theatres in London and Berlin with policies similar to that of the Princess here, and also to conclude negotiations for bringing here in the Autumn an entire French revue and a Russian ballet.

Laurette Taylor and the "Peg o' My Heart" company will continue for three additional Fridays to give the matinees of one-act plays which have been presented at the Cort Theatre.

For the company to be seen in "Under Cover" Selwyn & Co. have engaged for the support of Henry B. Warner and Isabel Irving, Rita Stanwood, Pearl Havlin, Thomas J. McGrane, Ernest Cossart, Frank Wupperton, and Walter J. Wilson.

Roberta Menges-Corwin-Hill-Tearle has been engaged by William Hammerstein for the Victoria Theatre, to appear in modern dances during the week of April 13.

Johannes Herskind and Jutta Lund, two Danish actors who have been touring the United States, will make their farewell appearance in Brooklyn Thursday night.

At the Saturday matinee of "Grumpy" at Wallack's Theatre Giovanni E. Conterno, leader of the orchestra, will play for the first time a new composition called "Virginia," which has been dedicated to Margery Maude.

MARTIN COLLECTION FOR METROPOLITAN

Society Leader Leaves Armor and Engravings to Art Museum Here.

ESTATE GOES TO FAMILY

With the Exception of Bequests of $5,000 to Albany Hospital and Kappa Alpha Fraternity.

Frederick Townsend Martin, the New York society leader and philanthropist, who died in London on March 8, left his collection of armor and engravings to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and divided the rest of his estate, with the exception of a bequest of $5,000 each to the Albany Hospital and the Schenectady Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, among his brother, his nephews and nieces, and his employes.

Mr. Martin, in his will filed for probate yesterday, left to his brother, Howard Townsend Martin, $75,000 in cash, a pearl scarf pin, a portrait of himself, and the entire residuary estate. Mr. Martin then provided these bequests for his nephews and nieces: Sixty thousand dollars each to Frederick M. Davies, Ethel Davies Thacher, Alice R. Fenton, and Julien T. Davies, Jr.; $10,000 to Townsend Martin, and $1,000 each to William L. Martin, Henry T. Martin, Alice McAlpin, Helen Murphy, Mabel M. Seeley, William B. Rochester, and Henry M. Rochester. Bradley Martin received a portrait of Mr. Martin's grandmother, Hannah Townsend, painted by Inman. Three nieces were not mentioned as beneficiaries in the will. They are Cornelia Craven of Coventry, England; Cornelia Sherman Davies of White Plains, and Annie Townsend Rochester of Litchfield, Conn.

To Mr. Martin's more distant relatives and to certain of his friends these bequests were made: Ten thousand dollars each to Frederick M. Davies, Jr., and Julien T. Davies 3d; $5,000 each to Emily O. Davies 2d, Audrey Davies, Archibald Thacher, Jr., Isabel Thacher, Rochester, William and Martin Fenton, Alice and Phoebe Davies, and Bertram Cruger; $2,000 each to Julia J. Benedict, Elizabeth J. Lawrence, and Mrs. Emmet Buel; and $1,000 each to Emily O. Davies, Marie R. Davies, Julien T. Davies, Beverly Chew, and Grace H. Thompson. A trust fund of $10,000 was established for the benefit of Mr. Martin's valet, Frederick Smith. Another bequest of $1,000 was made to Elizabeth Taylor, a former governess of the Countess of Craven. Beverly Chew, in addition to the $1,000 bequest, is also to receive several articles of jewelry.

Mr. Martin directed that, whether he died in this country or abroad, his body should be taken to Albany and buried there with his parents in the tomb which he had already provided. The Metropolitan Trust Company, of which Mr. Martin was a Director, was appointed executor of the will and received authority to dispose of either his real or personal property upon the terms it thought fit. Beverly Chew, the Vice President of the trust company, filed the petition asking that the will be probated. The will was drawn up on April 29, 1913.

KEITH'S SON CIRCUIT HEAD.

Vaudeville Interests Transferred a Year Ago to Son and A. F. Albee.

It was announced from the headquarters of the United Booking Offices yesterday that the death of B. F. Keith would in no way affect the business direction or the amusement policies of the vaudeville enterprises with which he was connected. It was said that all his business interests were transferred a year ago to his son, A. Paul Keith, and his general manager, E. F. Albee, and that they would continue unchanged under their direction.

Mr. Keith had had his personal attorney, Maurice Goodman, with him and had perfected every legal detail for the direction of his estate and the continuance of his amusement policies.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 27.—A. Paul Keith left Palm Beach to-night in a private car bound for Boston, taking the body of his father, B. F. Keith. With him was Mrs. Keith, his stepmother. The funeral will be held Sunday in Boston and will be private.

HER ANCESTOR A KING.

Mrs. Marie Charlotte De Lang, Pioneer Settler, Dies in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Mrs. Marie Charlotte De Lang died to-day at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. Robert J. C. Hamilton, 723 Belmont Avenue, in her eighty-ninth year. She was the great-granddaughter of King Adolphus Frederick of Sweden and of Queen Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederick the Great of Prussia.

Sophia Albertina, Mrs. De Lang's grandmother, was the favorite child of Louisa Ulrica. Sophia's refusal to marry a man whom she did not love eventually resulted in her entering into a morganatic alliance with Peter Friedrich Ludvig, a young Duke of Holstein. Their child was christened Benedicta Udd, and she was the mother of Mrs. De Lang, who was one of the pioneer Swedish settlers in Chicago.

Dinner to Col. James Elverson, Jr.

George C. Boldt gave a dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria for Col. James Elverson, Jr., of Philadelphia, who has been recently elected Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The guests included the Trustees of the yacht club and a few friends of Mr. Boldt. Col Elverson is the proprietor of the Philadelphia Inquirer. The table was decorated in blue and white, the club's colors.

Little Stories of Real Life No. 5

JOHN CONROY'S EYES ARE BLUE.

This is news. For when the youngster came to us his eyes were almost shut and quite useless.

It took some weeks to get them open.

John has gone direct from the hospital to school. Now they're blue and bright besides.

We are caring for every such case that comes, but we can't keep up with the demand unless we get 850 more $10-a-year friends.

Will you be one? Tear out this advertisement as a memo and keep it till you can send a check.

This advertising is being paid for by an interested subscriber.

Manhattan Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital,
210 E. 64th Street, New York

J. A. WALLACE DROPS DEAD.

Fought Long for an Independent Telephone Franchise in New York.

John A. Wallace, who spent the mature years of his life fighting for the interests of independent telephone companies, dropped dead while rehearsing to a friend the details of his long fight in his office, at 120 Liberty Street, yesterday afternoon.

George F. Rendell, a civil engineer, with whom Mr. Wallace was talking when he dropped to the floor, carried him to a sofa and summoned a physician. The cause of death was given as heart disease brought on by excitement. The body was removed to Mr. Wallace's home, at 60 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Mr. Wallace was born seventy-five years ago in Tennessee, and was a civil war veteran. He made a fortune in real estate deals in the Middle West and became one of the pioneers in the telephone field. He failed to get a franchise for an independent company in New York, but obtained franchises in western New Jersey and in several Western cities.

He is survived by two sons, John Henry and F. Earnest Wallace.

75 Priests at Dean Brown's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 27.—Fifteen hundred people crowded in the Church of the Assumption this morning to attend the solemn high mass of requiem for its rector, the Very Rev. Dean George F. Brown, who died suddenly in a New York store on Tuesday. Seventy-five priests from the diocese of Newark attended the mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. William McLaughlin of St. Lucy's Church, Jersey City, the only living classmate of the dead priest. The Rev. Edward Hillock of St. John's Church, Paterson, was deacon. The Rev. Christopher Lawless of Morristown was master of ceremonies. The eulogy was pronounced by the Rev. Anthony H. Stein, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Paterson. The burial was in Holy Rood Cemetery. The honorary pallbearers included Supreme Court Justice James E. Minturn.

Felix Aucaigne Dies at 82.

Felix Aucaigne, 82 years old, who for twelve years was foreign editor of The New York Tribune, died on Thursday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Emil Ams, 121 North Columbus Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., of a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Aucaigne was born at Paris, France. Fifty years ago he came to this country and had lived here since. At the time of his death he was correspondent of La Presna of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. At one time Mr. Aucaigne was Consul General to Paraguay, having been appointed by the then President Cleveland. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Joseph Jacquin of New York and Mrs. Emil Ams of Mount Vernon, and two sons. E. F. Aucaigne of Tuckahoe and Prosper J. Aucaigne of Lakehurst.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM BLAKELY ROYCE, 18 Highland Avenue, Middletown, N. Y., who was County Attorney for Orange County for more than twenty years, and was considered one of the most influential Republicans in the county, died at his home yesterday. Death was due to diabetes. Mr. Royce is survived by two sons, Herbert C. Royce, who was a member of the law firm of which Mr. Royce was the head, and William F. Royce; two daughters, and Mrs. Katherine Royce, his widow.

EMANUEL DREYFUS, who had been in the clothing business in this city for a number of years, died at his home in the Ansonia Hotel yesterday. He had been ill one week. Mr. Dreyfus is survived by his widow, Mrs. Rosie Dreyfus.

FREDERICK RICHTER, 213 West 140th Street, died at his home Thursday after an illness of five days. Death was due to heart disease. Mr. Richter was an interior decorator. He is survived by four daughters and two sons.

EDWARD F. STONE, 76 years of age, died on Thursday at his home in Sparta, N. J. Mr. Stone was born in New York City. He was a member of the staff of the Sub-Treasury, having served more than forty years. During the civil war he was a member of the Second Company of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. He was a member of the Veterans' Association of the regiment. He is survived by his widow and daughter.

CHARLES BOGARDUS, 91 years old, one of the best-known citizens of Staten Island, died at his home in Woodrow yesterday from apoplexy. Mr. Bogardus was born in Massachusetts and went to Staten Island 70 years ago where he engaged in the undertaking business with his son, Charles, Jr. He was a member of the Woodrow Church, which was organized during the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. JULIA LIVINGSTON ELLIS, widow of John Stoneacre Ellis, who went to California in 1849 and became Brigadier General of the State troops there, died yesterday at her home in Westchester. She was 70 years old. A son survives her.

Mrs. SARAH J. WILSON, whose husband, the Rev. W. F. Wilson, was a prominent member of the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the forty years before his death in 1889, died yesterday at 251 West Eighty-seventh Street, the home of her son, W. C. Wilson, General Claims Attorney for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. She was 92 years old.

The Rev. HENRY BICE, a retired Methodist minister, father-in-law of the Rev. E. F. Dickisson, pastor of the Vailsburg Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday in the Dickisson home, Vailsburg, N. J. Mr. Bice was 68 years old.

BERNARD KASNER, 73 years of age, died yesterday at his residence, 22 West 119th Street. Mr. Kasner was born in Bukow, Austria, and came to this country forty-eight years ago. For more than forty years he was in the dry goods business near Washington Market, having retired only a short time ago. Edward Kasner, his brother, is Professor of Mathematics in Columbia University. Mr. Kasner is survived by four sons and four daughters.

ROBERT W. MARTIN, who served as a telegraph operator in the civil war, and afterward was day manager here of a branch office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died on Thursday of paralysis at his home, 422 St. Nicholas Avenue, aged 70 years. He was employed by the United Press until 1897, when that organization retired from business, and he joined the staff of The Sun as rewriter of cable news. His last newspaper work was for The New York Herald. It is said that Thomas A. Edison learned practical telegraphy from Mr. Martin.

Mrs. MAX BRICKNER, (nee Stettheimer,) died in Rochester yesterday. She was born in New York City and was the wife of Max Brickner, former President of the Chamber of Commerce in Rochester. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 11 A. M. in Rochester. Mrs. Brickner is survived by her husband, a daughter, Grace, and four sons, Dr. Samuel M. of New York, Isaac M., David M., and Max O. Brickner of Rochester.

Mrs. JOHN FULTON PATTERSON, wife of the Rev. Dr. Patterson, pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., died yesterday at her home. Dr. Patterson is clerk of the Presbytery of Morris and Essex, and for twenty years has served as pastor of Central Church. A daughter, Miss Ethel Patterson, also survives. Funeral services will be held in Central Church Monday afternoon.

Prince FRANCOIS MARIE of Bourbon and the Two Sicilies died Thursday at Montreux, Switzerland.

HENRY W. MEYER, a retired manufacturer of hat frames, is dead at his home, 621 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 82 years.

NATHANIEL PITCHER MOORE, in the real estate business with the firm of Rollins & Co., died at his home, 347 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush, on Thursday. He was a member of an old New York family and was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., 65 years ago. His widow survives him.

The Rev. JAMES S. YOUNG, pastor of the Garfield Presbyterian Church in Garfield, N. J., died on Thursday in the General Hospital, Passaic, aged 50 years. He was a graduate of Amherst and the Union Theological Seminary, and unmarried.

JOHN McGOWAN, one of the original members of the Church of St. Michael in Brooklyn and a resident of that borough for fifty years, died on Thursday in St. Mary's Hospital. He was 70 years old and belonged to the Volunteer Firemen's Association, Court Safeguard F. of A. and the Holy Name Society. His widow, who is critically ill, and two sons survive him. He lived at 4,314 Fourth Avenue.

JOHN A. DEGRAW, watchman in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, and formerly employed in the public stores of the Custom House for twenty-five years, died on Thursday in the Lutheran Hospital from heart disease. He was born in Trenton, N. J., 82 years ago and had been a resident of Brooklyn for seventy years. Mr. Degraw belonged to the Stella Lodge, K. of P., the Congress and Freemont clubs.

SIMON BLUM, senior member of the firm of Blum Brothers, wholesale haberdashers of Chicago, died in Bucharest, on Thursday. He was touring Europe when stricken with typhoid. Mr. Blum was born in Bavaria and had been in business in Chicago for thirty-five years. His widow and son survive him.

JAMES JONES, retired pencil box manufacturer, is dead at his home, 122 Euclid Avenue, Cypress Hills, L. I. He was born in Birmingham, England, 73 years ago, and left his widow,

FITZHUGH SMITH, WAR VETERAN, DEAD

Praised by Lincoln for Checking Retreat of Union Army at the Second Battle of Bull Run.

A PICTURESQUE RECLUSE

Estranged from His Wife, He Lived a Lonely Life in Greenwich Village —His Affairs Once in the Courts.

Fitzhugh Smith, who Abraham Lincoln once said "was instrumental in breaking the backbone of the rebellion," died Thursday in his home, at 755 Greenwich Street, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was born in old Greenwich Village, and except for the years when he was fighting in the civil war he had always lived in the neighborhood of his birth. For the last forty-seven years he and his wife had lived apart, although each professed affection for the other. Mrs. Smith is now living at Locust Valley, L. I., with her only son, Conto.

Fitzhugh Smith was an active abolitionist from his youth. He was arrested at Wheeling, W. Va., during the John Brown disturbances, but was soon released, and when the war broke out he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Eighty-third New York Volunteers. The act for which he was commended by President Lincoln was his checking of the retreat of the Union Army at the second battle of Bull Run. Among his friends was the noted abolitionist, Garrick Smith, who gave him 320 acres of land in the Adirondacks as a mark of his esteem.

In his many years of lonely life in Greenwich Village, Fitzhugh Smith often attracted attention as a picturesque recluse. Even his next door neighbors saw little of him, but his habits and affairs became public through the courts. In 1907 Conto Smith applied in Nassau County for a commission to determine the sanity of his father, who, he alleged, was wealthy but was rapidly dissipating his fortune. The application was refused.

In 1911 the old man appeared in the Supreme Court before Justice Cohalan and asked to be told how he could save his old house at Greenwich and Bank Streets, which he had lost through a foreclosed mortgage. He told the Justice that he had not been able to afford a lawyer. When the house passed out of his hands, he moved to the home in which he died, where he occupied several rooms, and was looked after by a housekeeper.

Whether the old soldier left an estate of any value no one could say last night. On one occasion several years ago he said that he intended to leave his possessions to his wife and son in spite of the family estrangement.

The Rev. Luke A. Grace.

The Rev. Luke A. Grace, clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, missionary and lecturer, died yesterday at the rectory of St. Vincent de Paul in Germantown, Penn. He was born in Brooklyn 60 years ago. After his graduation at St. John's Seminary in Brooklyn, he was appointed Professor of English and Theology at Niagara University where he remained 28 years. He was invited by the Yale Corporation to deliver a special lecture there. Recently he had devoted his work to missions in many sections of the country.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Seven Steamships—Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

OLYMPIC (Southampton)—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Alexander, Miss M. C. Alexander, Sydney Banaclough, Sheldon Barry, Dr. and Mrs. Bleland, the Hon. Henry Brougham, Miss M. Coster, Miss Maria Coster, R. F. Cottrell, Miss Cecile Cunningham, Duke and Duchess De Mayo Durazzo, E. N. Dickinson, Capt. P. C. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gay, Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Gray, Miss Olivi Gray, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Cecil Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hodges, Miss Julia H. Hodges, Henry S. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Livingston, Mrs. H. P. Loomis, the Rev. and Mrs. G. Campbell Morgan, Sir Edward Morris, Capt. J. W. Moon, Capt. Frank Parker, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ross, Henry Russell, C. B. Simpson, Harold A. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Todhunter, Mrs. A. Scott Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. Felix Weingarten.

FAGUS (Southampton via West Indies)—S. S. Baxton, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gilbert, Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Greenwood, Mrs. A. H. Price, F. G. Rockwell, E. P. Mitchell, and Astor H. Johnson.

PRESIDENT GRANT (Hamburg)—Joseph Cook, Mrs. F. M. Dole, Dr. A. L. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Goodenow, Miss Alice Mansfield, Miss Grace Stair, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Tamm, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson.

CALIFORNIA (Glasgow)—D. C. Ridwell, G. A. Irving, Jr., Mrs. M. Matheswon, Miss C. M. Nellock, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Rahvon, E. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Allan, H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Miller, and John Robertson.

CARPATHIA (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Anderson, W. Cadwallader, Mrs. G. C. Cole, Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Jonas, Mrs. E. McK. Miller, Miss Pamela Moore, Miss E. H. Osborn, Mrs. G. C. Robb, Dr. O. L. Smith, and Mrs. and Miss C. H. Wills.

LAPLAND (Antwerp)—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Austin, Mrs. E. S. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Crowley, Miss J. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lockwood, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. Lyford, Mr. and Mrs. S. Vernon Maun, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Mears, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Rhodes, C. E. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. James Thorburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Weaver, and Hugh Wallace.

PRINZISS IRENE, (Genoa.)—Dr. F. H. Albee, Mrs. H. R. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Benson, Mrs. Bella Calm, Dr. and Mrs. Lester Curtis, Mrs. A. De Witt, J. K. Dow, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Foulke, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hoyt, Miss N. Hoyt, Mrs. C. A. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rich, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Tillotson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Tompkins.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Lusitania were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. R. Amory, T. W. Anderson, R. C. Baker, Mrs. E. Manly Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Billings, Dr. Frank Billings, A. F. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Cameron, Mrs. R. D. Carey, Mrs. I. M. Congleton, Mrs. Lily Day, Mr. and Mrs. A. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Fishback, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Guinness, Col. C. Harrison, Col. M. Hunocker, Mrs. C. Kloeffer, Prof. R. F. C. Leith, Blakeman Lewis, Mrs. W. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Pratt, Lord Salvesen, Miss Salvesen, C. D. Taylor, A. A. Sangster, H. J. Wesson, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wilcox, H. L. Mead, and Lee E. Olwell.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Among those sailing on the Arcadian to-day for Bermuda are:

Mrs. H. W. Adams, Miss M. Adams, Mrs. H. H. Aldrich, C. S. Armitage, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bacon, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Miss Blair, Dr. Karl Bunz, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ferguson, Mrs. A. V. Hayne, E. L. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Welwood, C. C. Macomber, Stanley King.

PASTORES, (Panama.)—Robert Wilson, C. E. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Allen, C. H. Field, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge Hall, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Holmes, H. D. Lounsbury.

Easter Cards

Putnams 45th Street Just West of Fifth Avenue

FASHION SHOW AND
Competition Dancing
This Afternoon, Hotel Plaza, 4 to 7,
Benefit Working Girls' Summer Vacation Home.
Mannequins from Bendel, Lucile, Joseph, Gidding, and Francois in latest French models.
Fejer's Hungarian Orchestra.
Tickets, tea and dancing, $2, at door.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

DRURY—BENSINGER.—Dorothy McD. Bensinger to Alfred T. Drury.

MOOS—LOWENSTEIN.—Wilma Lowenstein to Leon Moos.

PARIS—JONES.—Margaret W. Jones to W. Francklyn Paris.

Died.

AULETA.—Michael, 304 East 110th St. Funeral services Sunday mornins at St. Ann's Church, 2d Av., 110th St.

ASHTON.—At New Canaan, Conn., Thursday, March 26, 1914, Mary E. Ashton, aged 69 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 94 East Av., New Canaan, on Sunday, March 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

AUCAIGNE.—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Emil Ams, 121 North Columbus Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Felix Aucaigne. Funeral services 4 P. M., Saturday, March 28. Interment private.

AULETA.—The members of Irving Council, 902, Royal Arcanum, are fraternally requested to attend the funeral services of Brother Michael Auleta from his late residence, 304 East 110th, on Sunday, March 29, at 10 A. M.

EMANUEL S. BERGE, Regent.
D. LAKESTREAM, Secretary.

BLANCHARD.—On Wednesday, March 25, 1914, Emily J., widow of Benjamin W. Blanchard, age 82 years, and mother of Mrs. Edward Gibson.

BOYCE.—William Blakely. Funeral services will be held Monday, at 2:30, at 18 Highland Av., Middletown, N. Y.

BRICKNER.—Mrs. Max, (nee Gertrude Stettheimer,) Rochester, N. Y., Friday, March 27. Funeral will take place to-morrow, Sunday, 11 A. M., in Rochester. She is survived by her husband, a daughter Grace, and four sons: Dr. Lawrence M. of New York, Isaac M., David M. and Max O. Brickner of Rochester.

CARREAU.—On Thursday A. M., March 26, Cyrille Carreau, aged 63 years. Funeral services private, at his late residence, 634 Madison Av., Saturday, March 28, at 11 o'clock. Canadian papers please copy.

CHURCH.—On Friday, March 27, 1914, of pneumonia, at the residence of Miss Agnes Tiers Miles, 367 Vose Av., South Orange, N. J., Theodore Winthrop Church, son of the late Frederic E. Church and Isabel Carnes and beloved husband of Amelie van der

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NEW ORLEANS SAN FRANCISCO

DIVIDENDS.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK
New York, March 24, 1914.
A QUARTERLY dividend of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after April 1st, 1914. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
63rd COMMON DIVIDEND
THE Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable April 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business, March 28, 1914. Transfer books will not be closed.
F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.
New York, March 25th, 1914.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after March 31, 1914.
The transfer books will be closed until Wednesday, April 1, 1914. W. SNOW, Cashier.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.,
N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, March 11, 1914.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share,) payable April 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1914. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 25th, 1914.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable April 25th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 15th, 1914.
F. J. LE MOYNE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Lower—Dullness More Pronounced—Aspects of Railway Retrenchment.

In very few parts of the list was there reflected yesterday initiative from the outside. Brokers returning from the floor in the afternoon reported that very little business had been done other than that originating among the traders. The lack of public participation was so pronounced as to be in itself a contributing influence to the bearish sentiment, which found reflection in the further slow decline. Smaller totals were recorded on the first two days of March, when business was so greatly restricted by the heavy storm, and on the day following Washington's Birthday, but with those exceptions yesterday's transactions were the smallest so far this year. There was pressure on Lehigh Valley, which lost over two points, but the movement in other active issues were much narrower. It was the fourth consecutive day of decline in the average level of quotations.

Some bad news has its origin in events which are necessary steps in the cure of unfavorable conditions, and thus loses some of its force as bad news. There is a disposition in some quarters to regard in this light the laying off of men by the railroads, and the other incidents of the policy of retrenchment which the Pennsylvania and some other roads have adopted on a fairly large scale, and whose example Wall Street believes will be followed by other roads. In addition to the direct advantage gained through the savings thus effected, the railroads and the business situation generally, it is argued, may be expected to profit by the conclusive proof thus offered, that the railroads are in need of relief. In other words, it was felt that there is less doubt than ever now that the needs of the railways will be recognized in the rate case and that the relief to be obtained in that quarter will serve to set the railways, and trade which is dependent upon them, on the road to improvement. Such considerations, however, are necessarily subject to the unfavorable direct influence of reduced buying power among consumers, which is an inevitable result of increased unemployment. In other words, even though this process be regarded as part of a needed cure, it none the less has its great immediate disadvantages, which are minimized, but not by any means entirely done away with, because it is believed that good will ultimately come of it.

The demand for municipal issues continues unabated. New high prices were recorded yesterday for New York State 4½s, and the market for all such issues was very firm. It was being cited in illustration of the broadening of the market for municipals that whereas only two months ago New York State found it necessary to issue 4½ per cent. bonds, the 4¼ per cent. bonds of New York City are now commanding a substantial premium. A variety of factors are contributing to this movement in municipals. The great ease in money is, of course, a prime force, but that is one which applies to the bond market as a whole and does not explain the relatively greater strength of municipal bonds as a class.

The desire of investors to have bonds not only on which they have not to pay the Federal tax, but the income from which they do not even have to report, is contributing an important share to the continued demand for State and city issues. The ease in money, however, is an all the more potent influence, because this ease is not confined to this market, but is widespread. Discounts were again weak at London and lower in Berlin, while Paris remained practically unaffected. There was a lull in the movement in consols and more or less in the London market generally. The further influence upon the financial markets of the Ulster situation, which is now rather too broad a situation to be limited by that designation, remains to be defined.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High	Low.	Last.	Ren'l.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
A year ago	4½	3½	4	4¼
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913.	6	2¼	..	..

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	2½@3	3	3@3¼
Commercial paper	..	4@4¼	4@4¼
(prime bills)	..	..	..

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$292,549,661	$16,635,802
Sub-Treasury debit balance		$71,966

Banks lose this week, $6,774,000.

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
Berlin	2%	2½	20 m 44pf
Paris	2%	..	25f 18½c
London	1½@2½	2¾	..

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8625	$4.8620	$4.8620
A year ago	4.8720	4.87	4.87
Since Jan. 1	4.8695	4.8535	.....
Same period 1913.	4.8790	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8620	$4.8655
Paris	5.18⅛+1-32	5.17⅛
Berlin	94⅜-1-64	95 3-16+1-32
Switzerland	5.18⅛+1-32	5.17⅛
Holland	4.24	4.27
Belgium	5.20 1-16	5.20

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.8475	$4.84
Paris	5.20⅜	5.21¼–1-16
Berlin	94¾	94⅝

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.84½	$4.8375
Paris	5.21¼	5.21⅛–1-16
Berlin	94½	94⅜
Amsterdam	39.95	39.85

Domestic Rates.
Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem.
Chicago	25c	San Francisco	30c
St. Louis	20c	Montreal	78⅛c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	40c

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.
London, 26¾d per ounce, unchanged; New York, 58c, unchanged.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.03
Andes	.05	Kentucky Con.	.02
Belcher	.40	Mexican	1.10
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.46
Caledonia	.52	Overman	.13
Challenge Con.	.07	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.01	Savage	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.16	Seg. Belcher	.05
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.19
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.12
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.41
Julia	.08		

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.07
Belmont	7.02½	Comb. Fraction	.09
Jim Butler	1.10	Diamondf. Daisy	.04
McNamara	.09	Diamondf. Blk. B.	.02
Midway	.03	Florence	.05
Mizpah Ext.	.47	Goldfield Con.	1.75
Montana	.97	Goldfield Merger	.18
North Star	.36	Jumbo Ext.	.34
Rescue Eula	.14	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Ext.	1.95	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.54	Vernal	.06
West-End	.94	Nevada Hills	.28
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.33
Atlanta	.33	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.06	Manhattan Con.	.06

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6	6¾	Jackpot	..	6
Elkton	46½	47	McKinney	5⅝	5¾
El Paso	150	200	Old Gold	1	2½
Findlay	..	2	Portland	10¾	11
Gold Dollar	4	4½	Vindicator	91	94½
Isabella	12¼	12½	Rav. B. H.	2¾	3

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Source of Gloomy Railroad Rumors.

Under the strict accounting rules promulgated and enforced by the Interstate Commerce Commission, no one questions the fact that almost without an important exception the railroads of the United States have been forced to look very closely at their expenditures in recent months to save enough out of earnings to provide for dividends. When earnings fall off in any business it is customary to look for opportunities to reduce expenses, and it is not at all unusual to reduce forces. The cumulative effect of reports from several railroad centres all indicating drastic reductions in train service, with the discharge of thousands of employes, has created alarm in the minds of investors where, as yet, little occasion for uneasiness exists. The probable effect on the minds of the Washington authorities of the bad news from the railroads is undoubtedly the reason for some of the stories. The poorer the showing made by the carriers for the last few months the harder it will be for the shippers opposing the rate increase to overthrow the petitioners' arguments. That is a summary of the argument put forth by brokers who are determined to see a bull market even though most of the news that is forthcoming supplies ammunition for the bears.

***

Two Holidays for the Exchange.

The fate of the petition for two Stock Exchange holidays was settled as soon as the warm sun made itself felt yesterday. By early afternoon when the brokers voted on the question, spring had made such strides that every one was complaining of the heat, and the Stock Exchange baseball team was under discussion. With all outdoors making such an insidious appeal for a cessation of work, opposition to the closing plan was ruled out of order, and the members voted almost unanimously, to close the exchange both on Good Friday and Saturday. The petition will be acted upon by the governors next week.

***

Rock Island Dividend a Possibility.

While the Rock Island management said in its report to the Bondholders' Committee on the needs of the railway that in its judgment dividends should be suspended, the railway Directors have not acted on the matter, and the usual time for declaring the dividend has not arrived. It is considered very unlikely that the management will decide to pay another quarter's dividend, but it is conceivable that if the state of the reorganization plans should be such as to make it advisable to keep the collateral bonds out of the courts for another half-year, the Rock Island might declare another dividend. The board has no stated time for voting on the dividend, but the question is usually taken up early in April. The railway property is calling for every dollar that can be spared after fixed charges, but if another quarter's dividend should be paid it would only be done with the understanding that the amount so diverted would only be borrowed from the road for a few weeks pending the completion of arrangements for obtaining the large sums needed for rehabilitation.

***

National Railways Interest.

It was understood yesterday that the last yard of red tape surrounding negotiations with the Huerta Government over a plan for paying the April interest coupons of the National Railways of Mexico had been unwound, and that the terms would be made public on receipt of a message from the City of Mexico announcing that the final papers had been signed. Something evidently interfered with the message, or with signing it, for the promise of a statement from the company was withdrawn late in the afternoon. The financial district has only a casual interest in the matter, for it was informed some weeks ago that the same measures used in January would be invoked to care for the April payments.

***

Available for Commercial Paper.

Commercial paper brokers say that they could easily find a market for a great many more mercantile bills than are coming in. With money in large supply for loans of long or short maturity, the banks are not exercising so close a discrimination on offerings as they did a few weeks ago. Many transactions for six months' paper have been reported this week at 3½ per cent. The market evidently is feeling now the effect of the heavy borrowing of last January, although a quiet period at this time of the year is customary.

***

Spring Fever Attacks Brokers.

Spring fever invaded the financial district yesterday. In many banking and brokerage offices the warm breeze entering open windows was as potent in its influence on the partner in his upholstered chair as it was upon the clerk on his stool in the cage. Customers' rooms hummed with talk of fishing tackles and trout streams in the mountains. After business came to a close office attendants found many overcoats hanging about which were not there on the day before. They had been fogotten by their owners.

***

Helped by the Tariff.

Not many months ago the Corn Products Refining Company considered closing down its plant at Edgewater, N. J., because the cost of hauling corn from the West and then hauling the finished goods back for distribution was too heavy to be profitable. Another factor in the situation was the high price of corn. Thr factories were kept open for a further test of the market, however, and then the new tariff went into operation with corn on the free list. There was a quick change in the business of that plant. Argentine corn could be brought in at a price several cents a bushel less than the Chicago quotation, including the freightage from Buenos Aires. A contract for 250,000 bushels of the South American cereal was entered into by the company a few days ago, and the prospects for the seaboard factories have brightened.

***

London Trading Light.

London dealings in the stock market here yesterday were so small on both sides as to be practically negligible. The arbitrage brokers handled only a few hundred shares, mostly in the first half hour of business.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Protective Committee representing holders of refunding and improvement mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois is asking for the deposit of bonds with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

The Stock Exchange firm of W. B. Franklin & Co. will dissolve by mutual consent on March 31. The business of the house will be conducted at the same office at 111 Broadway under the name of Taylor, Bates & Co. The members of the new firm will be James B. Taylor, John G. Bates, members of the Stock Exchange, and John B. Morris, a member of the Cotton Exchange. W. B. Franklin will become President of the American Malt Company.

The Lima Locomotive Company has closed a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Company for fifty-four locomotives.

The Merchants' National Bank received $100,000 gold from Canada yesterday, making $600,000 for the week.

Eldredge E. Jordan, Chairman of the United States Trust Company of Washington, D. C., resigned Yesterday as Vice President of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company. Several changes of officers were made recently, following the absorption of the National Reserve Bank by the Mutual Alliance.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Declines in the Oil Stocks the Feature of the Curb Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 137,821 shares of stock and $62,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 9,135, oils, 7,067, and mining, 121,619. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
170..	Auto Sales G. & Chocolate	27	27	24½	24½
100..	Man. Transit.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
50..	Max. Motors	7	7	6¾	6¾
150..	Max. M. 1st pf.	34	34	33	33
1,000..	*Mays Oil	20	21	20	21
215..	Puebla S. & R.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
3,000..	Riker-Hegs	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
300..	Savoy Oil	14⅛	14⅜	13¾	13¾
100..	Tob. Prod. pf.	83	83	83	83
800..	U. C. S. Co. Am.	93¼	93	92½	93
100..	U. S. L. & H.	7	7	7	7
50..	U. S. L. & H. pf.	37	37	37	37
2,900..	Wayland Oil & Gas, w. i.	5⅞	6	5⅝	6

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,200..	Anglo-Am. Oil	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
27..	Atlantic Ref.	675	670	670	— 5
175..	Buckeye P. L.	154	148	148	— 5
75..	Continen'l Oil	250	246	246	—23
30..	Crescent P. L.	58	57	57	..
40..	Galena-S. Oil	178	175	175	— 3
120..	Indiana P. L.	143	141½	142	— 1
25..	Natl. Transit.	42	41	41	— 1
25..	N. Y. Transit.	296	295	295	— 2
400..	Ohio Oil	190½	188	188	..
175..	Pierce Oil	100	96	96	— 6
90..	Prairie O. & G.	545	524	527	—16
125..	South P. Oil	410	405	405	— 5
110..	So. Pipe Line	240	235	235	— 5
450..	Stan. Oil Cal.	358	340	340	— 7
85..	Stan. Oil Ind.	540	518	515	—25
65..	Stan. Oil Kan.	513	505	505	— 7
15..	Stan. Oil Ken., New	282	282	282	— 7
500..	Stan. Oil N. J.	425	416	419	— 5
825..	Stan. Oil N. Y.	243	235½	238	— 5
110..	Stan. Oil Ohio	434	425	425	—11
100..	Un. Tank L.	94½	94	94	..
200..	Vacuum Oil	243	239	239	— 3

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500..	Un. Pac. rts.	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.					
29,100..	*Atlanta	36	36	34	34
1,000..	*Blue Bull	5½	5½	5½	5½
9,000..	*Booth	7½	8	7½	8
500..	Boston Mon.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
800..	Braden Cop.	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
1,200..	Br.-Col. Cop.	3	3 9-16	3¼	3 9-16
400..	Buff. Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10,000..	*Can. G'd Sil.	6	6	6	6
50..	*Caribou Cob.	70	70	70	70
100..	Cop. Pl. Con.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
800..	Con. Ariz. Sm.	9-16	⅝	9-16	9-16
2,500..	*C. O. D. Con.	7	8	7	8
600..	Crown Res.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16
3,500..	*D'm'd F'd'l.	4½	5	4½	5
75..	*Flor. G'd'd.	66	66	66	66
8,800..	*Gold Hill	70	73	67	69
3,000..	Gold'd Mer.	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16
4,000..	*Gold'd Mer.	19	19½	19	19
2,000..	*Keene W'der	19	19	18½	18½
3,000..	Kerr Lake	4 1-16	4 1-16	3 15-16	4
600..	La Rosa Con.	1⅝	1 15-16	1⅝	1 11-16
900..	*McK.-Dar.	75	76	73	76
1,200..	*N. Utah B.	66	66	66	66
1,500..	*Nev. Hills	34	34	28	29
1,900..	Nipis. M.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
200..	*Ohio Copper	34	34	31	31
3,000..	Oro	15	16	15	10
800..	North Star	36	36	36	36
2,000..	*Silver Pick	8	8	8	8
200..	S. S. L.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
500..	Stewart	1¼	1 5-16	1¼	1 5-16
1,000..	Lemiskaning	15	15	15	15
200..	Ton. Belmont	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
200..	Ton. Exten.	2	2	2	2
2,200..	Ton. J. B.	1 1-16	1 3-32	1 1-16	1 3-32
1,204..	*Ton. Merger	52	53	52	52
2,500..	Ton. Mizpah	48	48	48	48
200..	Ton. of Nev.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
400..	Tularosa	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
17,000..	*Un. Mines	6	10	6	8½
1,700..	W. E. Con.	88	91	88	91
2,500..	W. E. Exten.	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$5,000..	Auto. S. G. & Choc. 6s	60½	60½	60½	60½
17,000..	Can. P. 6% n.	105	105	105	105
20,000..	Cuban new 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
2,000..	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962	..	101¼	101¼	101¼
8,000..	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1960	..	101⅛	101 5-8	101 5-16

*Sell cents per share. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am Oil	17	17½	17	17½
Atlantic Refining	670	680	675	685
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	146	149	154	157
Chesebrough Mfg.	665	675	665	675
Colonial Oil	110	120	110	120
Continental Oil	230	255	240	260
Crescent Pipe Line	55	60	55	60
Cumberland Pipe Line	54	58	55	60
Eureka Pipe Line	300	305	295	305
Galena-Signal Oil	175	179	175	179
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	139
Indiana Pipe Line	141	144	143	146
National Transit	41	43	41	43
New York Transit	290	300	290	300
Northern Pipe Line	120	124	124	127
Ohio Oil	187	189	187	189
Prairie Oil & Gas	540	545	540	545
Solar Refining	360	370	360	370
Southern Pipe Line	230	285	240	245
South Penn. Oil	400	405	407	412
S. W. Penn. Pipe Lines	150	155	150	155
Standard Oil (Cal.)	340	342	346	348
Standard Oil (Ind.)	512	516	538	543
Standard Oil (Kan.)	500	510	515	525
Standard Oil (Ky.)	280	285	290	295
Standard Oil (Neb.)	430	440	430	440
Standard Oil (N. J.)	418	420	424	426
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	235	237	240	242
Standard Oil (Ohio)	435	440	445	450
Swan & Finch	210	220	220	230
Union Tank Line	93	95	93	95
Vacuum Oil	238	242	242	245
Washington Oil	45	50	45	50
Waters-Pierce Oil	3.600	..	3.600	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	March 27. Bid.	Asked	March 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf.	99	100	99	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	80	85	80	85
British-Am. new	22½	23	23½	24
Conley Foil	275	280	275	285
Johnson Tin & M.	125	130	125	130
J. S. Young	130	140	130	140
Mfg.	130	135	130	135
McA. & Forbes pf.	95	100	95	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	240	245	235	245
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip.	132	137	130	137
P. Lorillard	270	280	270	280
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip.	102	102	102	105
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	83½	82¾	83½
United Cigar Stores	93	93½	94	94
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	113	115	113	115

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Copper	5	Mar. 15, '15	100⅛	100⅜	4.20
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	99⅞	100¼	4.80
Austrian Gov.	4½	July '14-15	98½	100¼	4.00
Batt. & Ohio	5	July, 1914	100¼	100½	4.00
Boston & M.	6	June 2, '14	88	93	47.00
B'klyn R. T. S.	5	July, 1918	99¼	99½	5.15
Can Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	104¾	105	5.35
Chat. R. & L.	5	June, 1915	99	99⅞	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	4½	June, 1914	100¼	100⅜	3.00
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1918	96¼	97	5.70
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅜	100¼	4.95
Chi. Ry. Rys.	5	July, 1914	99½	99⅝	11.00
C. P. (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	96⅛	98	6.65
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	96⅝	97⅜	5.60
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	100¼	100⅜	3.50
Erie R. R.	6	Apr., 1915	99⅜	99⅞	5.12
Federal Sugar	5	Nov. 1, '14	98⅝	100	5.00
Gen. Mot. Co.	6	Oct., 1915	100½	101¼	5.25
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99	99¼	5.18
Hock. Valley	5	Nov., 1914	100⅜	100⅝	3.65
Ill. Central	4½	July, 1914	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
Int. & G. N.	5	Aug., 1914	99⅝	99⅞	15.50
Int. Harvester	5	Feb. 15, '15	100¼	100⅜	4.20
Lack. Steel	5	Mar. 1, '15	97¾	98¼	6.40
Minn. Con.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100	100⅛	4.20
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	96	98	7.00
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	94	96	8.75
Mo. Pacific	5	June, 1914	98½	97¾	20.00
M. P.	5	Apr., 1917	96⅛	96⅜	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Sep. 15, '14	100⅜	100⅝	3.70
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Nov., 5, '14	100½	100⅝	3.65
N. Y. C. & H. R.	4½	May 15, '15	100	100¼	4.30
Nor. Pacific	6	July 9, '14	100⅜	100⅝	2.90
Nor. Pacific	6	July 9, '14	100⅜	100⅝	2.90
Pac. Gas & El.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99⅜	99⅝	5.25
Seaboard A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	89½	100	8.00
So. Pacific	5	June 15, '14	100¼	100⅜	3.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¼	99⅝	5.20
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99¼	99⅜	5.22
State of Iowa	5	July, 1914	100⅛	100½	3.06
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99¾	100⅛	5.87
U. S. R. & M.	5	Aug., 1914	100	100¼	3.00
Union Pac.	5	Jan. 15, '15	97¼	98	6.06
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102½	5.15
Utah	6	July, 1917	103	104⅝	5.85
West. El. & M.	6	Aug., 1915	101¼	101⅝	5.00
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	95	98½	6.15
West. Pow.	6	July, 1916	98¼	100	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast L.	1914-'24	4½@5%	4.55%	4.40%
Balt. & Ohio.	1914-'22	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
B. R. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5%	4.75%	4.50%
Ches. & Ohio.	1914-'17	4½%	4.80%	4.60%
Chicago & N.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½%	4.85%	4.60%
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Erie Railroad.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.85%	4.70%
Hocking Val.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.85%	4.70%
Illinois Cent.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.50%	4.35%
Int. Great N.	1914-'23	6%	5.75%	5.25%
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5%	4.60%	4.35%
Minn. & St. L.	1914-'23	5%	5.20%	4.80%
Missouri Pac.	1914-'22	5%	5.70%	5.10%
N. Y. C. Lines.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.65%	4.55%
Norf. & West.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Penn. Gen.	1914-'23	4½@4½%	4.45%	4.30%
St. L. I. M. S.	1914-'23	5%	5.00%	4.75%
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'28	5%	4.85%	4.70%
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@6%	4.70%	4.60%
Southern Pac.	1914-'23	5%	4.60%	4.40%
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5%	5.00%	4.75%
Wabash	1914-'21	5%	6.00%	5.00%

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
402..	Consol. Coal	93	93	93
695..	Fairmont Gas	33	32	33
100..	Fairmont Gas pf.	46½	46½	46½
138..	Fidelity & Deposit.	150	149	149
50..	First Nat. Bank	148	148	148
100..	G. B. S. Brew. Scrip	60	60	60
225..	Houston Oil ctfs.	14	15¼	15¼
65..	Maryland Casualty	87	87	87
100..	Maryland N. Bank	19½	19½	19½
20..	Mercantile Trust	172	172	172
50..	Mon. Val. Traction	61	61	61
100..	United Rys. & El.	27¼	27¼	27¼

BONDS.

$1,000..	At. Con St. Ry. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾
5,000..	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2,100..	City Balt. 3½s, '30	85	85	85
500..	City B 4s	99	99	99
2,000..	C. & S. (Wash.) 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,500..	G. B. & S. Brew. 4s.	29	29	29
3,000..	M. & St. L. jt. 5s.	102	102	102
1,000..	Port. Ry. ref. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000..	U. R. & E. 1st 4s.	83½	83½	83½
6,000..	U. R. & E. inc. 4s.	63⅝	63⅝

SENATE PASSES BILL ON COTTON FUTURES

Lays on Newspapers Burden of Deciding if Deals on Exchanges Conform to Law.

CONTRACT PROVISION RIGID

Measure Put Through Without a Roll Call—Goes to House, Where the Subject Is Complicated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Senate this afternoon, without a roll call, passed the bill fathered by Senator Smith of South Carolina, abolishing the system of "fixed differences" on Cotton Exchanges and providing rigid requirements for contracts regarding future cotton sales. The vote came rather as a surprise, but the lack of a roll call disclosed that an arrangement had been reached whereby Senators would be spared the embarrassment of a record vote. The bill has not passed the House, where the subject is involved with similar efforts to regulate the grain market.

The bill imposes a heavy burden upon the public press of the country in the requirement that "no person or corporation shall send through the mails or over the telegraph wires any price lists of sales of cotton in any Stock Exchange engaged in selling futures which does not use a contract for future delivery of cotton in accordance with the provisions of this act."

This language seems to impose upon a newspaper giving accurate accounts of commercial transactions responsibility for the legality of operations on the Exchange and to penalize it for giving the news that might expose the improper practice. The same principle is involved in the Pujo bill, fathered by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, before the Committee on Banking and Currency. That bill has aroused enough opposition there to make its prompt report very doubtful.

The bill as finally passed to-day was amended in several particulars. One of the most important amendments came from Mr. Smith of Georgia. His amendment requires the actual delivery of classified cotton on the day named in the contract and provides that no cotton classified for more than a year shall be tendered. Pro forma tendering of cotton to carry out the terms of a contract is forbidden. Another amendment presented by Mr. Smith of Georgia and adopted legalizes combinations to purchase cotton and stipulates that it shall not be "sold by or through a Cotton Exchange which is engaged in selling futures."

On pain of a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both, the bill bars from the mails "any letter, document, pamphlet, or other matter in the promotion of the making or enforcement of such contract or contracts sent by any person, firm, joint stock company, society, association or exchange" unless the contracts comply with the provisions of the bill. The contracts must set forth the number of bales, the price of middling cotton, date of purchase or sale, and month of settlement, must stipulate grading according to Government standards, and must require settlement, if with cotton of a different grade from that stipulated, according to the market difference in value as fixed by actual sales of spot cotton on the sixth day prior to settlement in bona fide spot markets as designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The bill requires the Secretary of Agriculture to standardize separately the grades of upland and gulf cotton, between the grades of good ordinary and middling fair. In contracts for gulf cotton the length of the staple shall be specified.

TYLER DESCENDANT PLEADS

Ex-President's Granddaughter Asks Wilson to Let Her Keep Postal Job.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Miss Mattie R. Tyler, 70 years old, a granddaughter of former President Tyler, went to the White House to-day to plead with President Wilson to continue her as postmaster at Courtland, Va.

Miss Tyler, who has held the post seventeen years, says she supports herself and her sister on the salary of $650 a year, but that now "a clique of Virginia politicians is trying to deprive her of the position." She did not see the President who was occupied with the Cabinet, but left a note asking for an engagement, which will be granted.

The Post Office Department wanted to displace her several years ago, but she succesfully pleaded in person with President Roosevelt.

JUDGE'S ACCUSER ACCUSED.

W. H. Cooper, Who Charged Justice Wright, Indicted for Libel.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Wade H. Cooper, a local bank President, who recently lodged charges at the White House against Justice Daniel T. Wright of the District Supreme Court, was indicted to-day by the Grand Jury on a charge of criminal libel.

The charges were referred to the House Judiciary Committee and dismissed.

TELLS WHY MEN ARE IDLE.

Prendergast Holds Government Responsible for Present Conditions.

Controller Prendergast, at a meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday, said that the Democratic Administration at Washington mainly was responsible for the large number of unemployed. Frank A. Sleverman and Mrs. Belle Newman Zilverman, representing the Brooklyn Conference for the Unemployed, appeared before the board and asked what it was doing to advance municipal work for the benefit of the unemployed.

"The Administration at Washington is responsible for labor conditions in this country, and I hope you will address yourselves to Washington," said the Controller. "You know very well that this condition did not prevail two years ago. One reason for this can be seen in the present attitude toward the railroads, who have been ordered to increase the pay of their employes—and perhaps justly so—but are prevented from charging higher rates, although they, too, must pay more for supplies and commodities. The Board of Estimate cannot help this condition. The board is doing all it can to push municipal contract work."

FOR WRIGHT LICENSES.

Company's Directors to Meet Monday to Decide on Policy.

Orville Wright came here from Dayton yesterday for a conference prior to a general meeting of the Wright Company's Directors to be held at the company's offices, at 7 Nassau Street, on Monday. He left last night for Boston, where he will remain until Monday.

Mr. Wright declined to discuss aviation matters in advance of the meeting. It was understood that it has been called for the purpose of going over the whole question of granting licenses to manufacture aeroplanes under the terms of the Federal court decisions upholding the Wright patents.

One plan is to license only manufacturing companies which have ample capital and well-developed manufacturing plants. This policy is being urged on account of the large death list among those who have tried to fly aeroplanes built by amateurs.

MODEL LIABILITY LAW

Embodied in Executive Order Affecting Panama Employes.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—What is regarded as a model employers' liability law is embodied in an Executive order made public to-day, providing for the adjustment of claims arising out of personal injuries to employes on the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad.

The order is the result of more than a year's study of the subject by Secretary Garrison, Major P. C. Boggs, Chief of the Canal Commission offices, and the law officers of the War Department, and is based upon a similar order issued by President Taft March 3, 1913. For lack of funds it was found necessary to withdraw the original order, which was also regarded as defective in practical features. The new order, while framed with special reference to the conditions in the Canal Zone, is considered sufficiently comprehensive to serve as a pattern for legislative action in the various States.

Under the new order no benefits are to be paid to an employe or his representatives if his injury or death is the result of his own intention or his intention to injure some other employe, nor if it is brought about by his own intoxication.

The total amount of compensation in case of death resulting in one year from the date of injury may not exceed $5,000. A widow may receive 25 per cent. of the wage of her former husband for a period of eight years, and if she has two dependent children there shall be allowed in addition 10 per cent. for each child. Permanent total disability is to be compensated at the rate of 75 per cent. of the monthly pay for the first three months and 30 per cent. thereafter for a period of eight years.

For temporary disability the compensation is 75 per cent. for three months and 50 per cent. for periods varying from two to thirteen months.

NO TEST FOR TAX EXPERT.

Wilson Puts P. F. Myers in Classified Service Because of Skill.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—by executive order to-day, President Wilson appointed Paul F. Myers of Princeton, N. J., to the classified service without examination, basing his action upon the statement of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to Secretary McAdoo that the services of Mr. Myers were needed in connection with the administration of the income tax law.

Mr. Myers has been an Inspector of Internal Revenue for several months at Washington, but appointed as from New Jersey. Officials here recognized his quick grasp of the income tax law and decided to retain him in the Treasury Department rather than to give him field work. By the executive order he became Assistant Chief of the Income Law Division.

Mr. Myers graduated from Princeton last June. He managed the expedition of Princeton students to Washington at the time of the inauguration of President Wilson, was an intercollegiate debater of prominence, and a leader in student activities.

Alaskan Coal Useless for Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Daniels told Congress to-day that coal from the Bering River fields in Alaska was unsuitable for use by the navy. Tests, he said, were unfavorable, except that the Alaskan coal made less smoke.

Dr. J. A. Holmes of the Bureau of Mines reported that Bering coal could be mined only at great cost, and was chiefly valuable if turned into coke.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market closed net unchanged to ⅛c lower. Broomhall estimated world's exports, exclusive of North America, at 8,000,000 bushels, which, with Bradstreet's American figures, pointed to 10,780,000, compared with actual shipments last week of 11,196,000 and 13,520,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.00¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 red, $1.05½, elevator, domestic; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.09⅛, free on board, afloat, opening navigation, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.03½, free on board, afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Yr.
May	101⅞	101 9-16	101⅛	101 11-16	97¼
July	97⅞	97 9-16	97⅝	97⅝	90½
September	...	...	93½	93½	86

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	93⅛	93	93¼	93¼	89⅝
July	89⅝	88¾	89	89¼	89¼
September	88⅞	88¼	88½	88⅝	88⅝

CORN.

After showing weakness in the early trading, the corn market rallied and closed with net gains of ¼c. to ⅝c. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 74¾c., c. i. f. to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last year.
May	69¼	67⅞	68⅝	68⅝	54⅞
July	69¼	68¼	69⅛	68⅝	54⅝
September.	69	68¼	68⅞	68½	55¾

OATS.

The oats market closed steady at net unchanged to ⅛c. higher. The local cash market was quiet, standard white being quoted at 46c. to 46½c.; No. 2, 46½c. to 47c.; No. 3, 45½c. to 46c.; No. 4, 45c. to 45¼c.; ordinary clipped white, 45c. to 47½c.; fancy clipped white, 46c. to 48½c., all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	close.	Prev. Last year.
May	39⅝	39½	39½	39½	33¾
July	40	39¾	40	39⅞	33½
September.	38⅝	38¼	38½	38½	33⅝

PROVISIONS.

A further decline took place in the provision market, prompted by weakness in the hog market and an indifferent cash demand.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last year.
Lard—					
May	10.60	10.52	10.52	10.60	11.07
July	10.77	10.70	10.72	10.75	10.92
Ribs—					
May	11.22	11.10	11.17	11.22	11.20
July	11.35	11.27	11.32	11.35	10.85
Pork—					
May	21.10	20.95	20.95	21.05	20.50
July	21.22	21.07	21.07	21.17	20.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

Cottonseed oil closed at net losses of 2@5 points. About 3,400 barrels were tendered on March contract, making about 30,400 for the month.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	7.30@8.00	7.40
March	7.75	7.70	7.85@8.00	7.52
April	...	...	7.83@7.48	7.48
May	7.48	7.44	7.42@7.44	7.46
June	...	...	7.48@7.54	7.52
July	7.63	7.57	7.60@7.67	7.60
August	7.67	7.66	7.65@7.67	7.68
September	7.71	7.71	7.66@7.69	7.71
October	...	...	7.05@7.28	7.00

COTTON.

A renewed demand from old crop shorts sent the cotton market higher during yesterday's early trading, but prices eased off later in the day, with the close steady, net 1 point higher to 2 points lower.

Southern spot markets were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 13.50c for middling uplands; sales, 526 bales; delivered on contract, 1,400 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	13.00	12.83	12.90@12.91	12.90	
April	...	...	12.87@12.92	12.86	
May	12.23	12.13	12.19@12.20	12.15	
June	...	...	12.03@12.05	12.03	
July	12.05	11.96	11.98@12.00	11.96	
August	11.84	11.75	11.78@11.79	11.78	
September	...	...	11.56@11.57	11.56	
October	...	...	11.41@11.42	11.40	
December	...	...	11.53@11.57	11.48	
January	...	...	11.41@11.42	11.46	

COFFEE.

The market rallied late and closed steady, with net losses of 4 to 10 points. Total sales for the day were 24,300 bags.

The local spot market was quiet and steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 8⅞c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	...	...	8.47@8.48	8.55	
April	8.47	8.47	8.47@8.48	8.57	
May	8.54	8.50	8.50@8.53	8.64	
June	...	...	8.60@8.68	8.72	
July	8.72	8.67	8.74@8.76	8.80	
August	...	...	8.83@8.85	8.89	
September	8.94	8.84	8.92@8.93	8.98	
October	8.98	8.94	9.00@9.02	9.06	
November	...	...	9.05@9.07	9.10	
December	...	9.06	9.10@9.12	9.15	
January	...	...	9.16@9.18	9.21	
February	...	...	9.22@9.24	9.26	

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales March 27, 1914	140,883
Same day last year	389,396
Total year to date	21,649,528
Same period last year	21,865,853
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	69.80 —.44
Same day last year	73.36 +.65

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.20	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	70.99	Mar. 19
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
12	12½	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
45½	46½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	46	46	46	46	— ½
75⅝	75¾	9,825	Amalgamated Cop.	76	76¼	73¾	75⅞	...
94	95	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	— ⅝
22½	24	300	Am. Beet Sugar.	22½	23½	22½	22½	...
29	29¼	1,925	Am. Can.	29	29⅜	28⅜	28⅞	— ⅜
50⅜	50⅝	700	Am. Car & Fdry.	51	51	50½	50½	— ⅛
43	43¼	100	Am. Cotoin Oil.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅜
30	30½	900	Am. Ice Securities.	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	...
100	102½	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	102	102	102	102	— ½
49¾	50	100	Am. Malt pf.	50	50	50	50	...
69	69¼	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	69¼	69¼	69	69	— ½
102¾	103¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	102¾	103¾	102¾	102¾	— ¼
161	162	300	Am. Snuff.	162	162	162	162	—2
103	103½	100	Am. Snuff pf. new.	103	103	103	103	...
99¾	100	1,200	Am. Sugar Refin.	100⅜	100⅜	99¼	99¼	—2¼
108	110	400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	110	110	109½	109½	— ⅞
121⅞	122⅛	2,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	122¼	122¼	121¼	122	— ⅝
250	251½	1,400	Am. Tobacco.	251	252	250	250½	—1½
35¾	35⅞	1,500	Anaconda Cop. Co.	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
96⅜	97	900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	97	97	96⅝	96⅝	— ¼
100¼	100⅝	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
49	50	100	Baldwin Loco.	50⅛	50½	50⅜	50¼	— ⅜
108	...	500	Baldwin Loco. pf.	108	108¼	108	108	— ½
90	90¾	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio.	90	90¼	89¾	89¾	— ⅝
¾	1	100	Batopilas Mining.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
40¾	41¼	900	Bethlehem Steel.	41⅜	41⅜	40⅞	41	— ⅜
92	92⅛	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	— ⅜
126¼	127½	200	Bklyn Union Gas.	127	127	127	127	...
26¼	27¼	100	California Petrol'm.	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ¾
66⅛	67¼	100	California Pet. pf.	67	67	67	67	— ⅜
205⅜	205½	4,600	Canadian Pacific.	206	206½	205¼	205¼	—1⅝
35⅛	35⅜	900	Central Leather Co.	35½	35½	35	35¼	— ⅜
52⅞	53	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio.	53	53	52⅜	53	— ¼
12⅝	13	100	Chi. Gt. Western.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
31½	32⅞	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	...
99⅜	100	426	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	99½	99½	98¾	98¾	— ⅝
136	137½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	137	137	137	137	— ½
133¼	134	400	Chi. & Northwest'n.	133⅞	133⅞	132½	132⅝	— ½
41¼	42	400	Chino Copper.	42⅛	42⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
132¼	132⅝	300	Consolidated Gas.	132⅝	132⅝	132¼	132½	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅝	2,113	Corn Products Ref.	9⅜	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
65¼	66	900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	65	65¾	65	65½	...
96	96⅜	200	Deere & Co. pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96⅜	— ⅛
148	149⅜	350	Del. & Hudson.	149	149	149	149	— ⅝
399	401	300	Del., Lack. & West.	400	400	400	400	...
29½	29⅝	1,000	Erie.	29½	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ¼
...	175	100	General 'Chemical.	170⅝	170⅝	170⅝	170⅝	—8½
107½	109	160	Gen. Chemical pf.	108	108	108	108	...
145	148	500	General Electric.	146¼	146¼	145¼	145½	— ½
75	75¼	700	General Motors.	76⅜	77⅜	74⅝	74⅝	—1⅝
94	94⅞	145	General Motors pf.	94	94	94	94	— ⅝
21¼	22	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
126⅜	126½	1,500	Great Northern pf.	126⅞	126⅞	126¼	126⅜	— ⅝
55½	56	350	Guggenheim Explor.	56⅛	56⅛	56	56	— ¼
110½	111	900	Illinois Central.	111	111	110⅞	110⅞	— ¼
17⅞	18	900	Inspiration Copper.	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
93	93	100	Inter.-Met. pf.	93¼	93½	93½	93½	—1½
105	105¾	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	—1⅝
103	104⅝	200	Int. Harvester Corp.	104½	104½	104½	104½	—1
8¾	9¼	110	Int. Paper.	9	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
86½	88½	110	Kayser (J.) & Co.	86	86	86	86	— ⅝
34¼	35	200	Lackawanna Steel.	35	35	34¾	34¾	—3⅛
143¾	143¾	11,100	Lehigh Valley x d.	145⅝	145⅝	142⅞	143⅜	— ⅝
167	173	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	168	168	168	168	—1
69	70⅛	158	Mackay Cos. pf.	69¼	69½	69¼	69½	+ ⅜
66¾	67¼	200	Mexican Petroleum.	67	67	66¾	66¾	...
23⅞	24	200	Miami Copper.	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
127	128	300	M. St. P. & S. S.M.	128	128	127½	127½	— ½
16⅞	17	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
24⅜	24½	3,800	Missouri Pacific.	24½	24⅞	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
49⅜	49⅝	1,000	Montana Power.	49¼	49½	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
102½	102⅝	200	Montana Power pf.	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	...
121¾	124	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	122½	122½	122½	122½	— ⅝
15⅛	15⅝	100	Nevada Con. Cop.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
90	90½	2,000	N. Y. Central.	90½	90½	89¾	90½	+ ¼
68¾	69	300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	69	69	69	69	...
103	103¾	400	Norfolk & Western.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
113¼	113⅝	3,700	Northern Pacific.	114⅛	114⅝	113	113⅝	—1⅝
23⅜	23⅝	100	Pacific Mail.	23½	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅜
110⅜	110⅝	1,110	Pennsylvania R. R.	111	111	110⅜	110⅝	— ⅝
122½	123½	200	People's Gas, Chi.	123	123	122⅜	122⅜	...
76	77	700	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	78½	78½	76¾	76¾	—2¼
99	99⅞	500	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
91	92	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	91	91	90	91	— ½
89	91	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	90	90	90	90	— ½
43½	44¼	200	Pressed Steel Car.	44½	44½	43¾	43¾	— ½
112	113½	100	Pub. Serv., N. J. x d.	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
152½	153	600	Pullman Co.	153	153	153	153	...
27¾	28¼	900	R'way Steel Spring.	28½	28½	28	28¼	— ⅝
21¼	21¾	1,100	Ray Consol. Copper.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
165⅞	165¾	12,300	Reading.	166¾	166	165⅜	165⅛	— ⅝
88	90	100	Reading 1st pf.	90	90	90	90	...
24⅜	25	500	Rep. Iron & Steel.	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
87	88	100	Rep. Iron & St. pf.	87¾	87¾	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅜
6¼	6⅝	800	Rock Island Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...
6½	7	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
...	23½	300	St. Louis Southwest.	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅛
20¼	20½	700	Seaboard Air Line.	20⅜	20⅜	20	20⅛	— ¼
54⅜	54⅝	400	Seaboard Air L. pf.	55⅜	55⅜	54⅝	54⅝	— ¼
187	188	100	Sears, Roebuck Co.	187½	187½	187½	187½	...
123¼	124¼	100	Sears, Roebuck pf.	124	124	124	124	— ½
93¾	94	2,900	Southern Pacific.	94⅞	94⅞	94	94¼	— ⅝
25⅜	25½	200	Southern Ry. ext.	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
80½	81	200	So. Ry. pf. ext. x d.	81½	81½	81	81	— ⅜
36	36½	100	Standard Milling.	36	36	36	36	— ½
65	66	15	Standard Milling pf.	66	66	66	66	...
30¾	30⅝	1,000	Studebaker Co.	30	30⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅝
35	35½	700	Tennessee Copper.	35	35	34⅝	35	...
147	147⅜	800	Texas Co.	147	147	147	147	— ½
14⅜	16	300	Texas & Pacific.	15½	15½	15	15	— ⅜
43¼	43½	200	Third Avenue.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ⅝
6¾	7	600	Union Bag & Paper.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20	25	100	Union Bag & P. pf.	25	25	25	25	—1½
158⅜	158½	8,400	Union Pacific.	159½	160½	158½	158½	— ⅝
83¼	84	166	Union Pacific pf.	83⅝	83⅝	83¾	83¾	— ¼
20	21	100	United Rys. Invest.	20½	20½	20½	20½	—1
46⅜	47½	800	United Rys. Inv. pf.	46¾	47½	46⅞	47½	...
41	45	100	U. S. Cast Iron P.pf.	42	42	42	42	+ ¼
62½	63	50	U. S. Realty & Imp.	63	63	63	63	...
103⅛	103⅞	210	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	103⅜	103½	103⅜	103½	— ½
63⅜	63½	20,600	U. S. Steel.	64	64	63½	63½	— ⅜
109⅞	110⅛	1,600	U. S. Steel pf.	110	110	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅛
55⅞	56	4,100	Utah Copper.	56⅛	56⅜	56	56	...
51⅜	51½	300	Va.-Carolina Chem.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51½	— ⅛
48⅝	50	60	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ½
1⅝	2	600	Wabash.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
5⅝	5⅞	600	Wabash pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
48	60	35	West. Maryland pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ½
62¾	63	5,000	Western Union Tel.	63¼	63¼	62¾	62¾	— ⅛
75½	75⅞	900	Westinghouse E. & M.	76	76	75½	75½	— ¼
117	117⅜	125	Woolworth (F.) Co.	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¼	— ¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.	98⅜	99
2s, c, 1930.	98½	99
3s, r, 1918.	102	103
3s, c, 1918.	102	102⅞
4s, r, 1925.	112	112⅜
4s, c, 1925.	112½	...
Pan 2s, r, 1936	...	98½

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	100	110
Alas G M.	22½	28
Am Ag C.	36½	38
Am B Sug.	46¾	47¾
Am C & F pf.	90	92
Am Cities.	36	38
Am Coal.	65½	66½
Am Coal.	83	87
Am C Pr.	85	89½
Am C pf.	105	107
A C P pf.	97	99½
Am Exp.	100	102½
A H & L.	4¼	4½
Do pf.	21¼	23½
Am Lin.	10½	11
Do pf.	30	32
Am Loc.	33½	34
Am Malt.	8	9
Am Pneu S.	18	20
Am St Fd.	32	34
A T & C.	35	50
Am T pf. new.	105¼	106
Am Woolen.	16	17
Do pf.	75	77
Am Wr Pa	6	8
Do pf.	13	16
Assets A.	14	20
Atl C L.	122	123
B & O pf.	80½	81
Bath & Pf.	88½	84½
Bank Ter.	6¾	8
B, R & P.	107⅝	113½
Do pf.	116¼	135
But'k Co.	22	35
Canada So.	60¼	62½
Case (J I) pf.	83	87
Cent L pf.	99½	100
C R of N J.	305	325
C & S A.	...	...
Cel Art.	107¼	108½
Chi & Alt.	8½	10
Do pf.	12½	15
C, I & L.	...	...
Do pf.	50	80
C & N W.	...	...
Do pf.	171	180
Chi. St P.	...	...
M & Om.	130	135
Do pf.	136	145
C, C & St L.	...	...
Do pf.	61	67
Chic Gt W.	11	12
Do pf.	101¼	106
Col F & I.	62½	63
Do pf.	140	160
Col & S.	23	24
Do 1st pf.	46½	48
Do 2d pf.	35	40
Crex Carp.	70	80
Cub-Am S.	...	30
Do pf.	...	84
D & R G.	12	14
Do pf.	22	24
D M & Pt.	...	...
Do pf.	3	10
Det Ed.	114	116
Det & M.	85	...
Do pf.	83	...
Det U Ry.	...	74
Dia Match	95	99
Dist Sec.	18¼	18⅞
D, S S & A.	...	...
Do pf.	4	6
Du Pont de N	...	...
Pow pf.	89¼	...
Erie	29½	29⅝
1st pf.	46	48
2d pf.	36	38
Fairbks, M.	12	15
Do pf.	85	41⅞
Gen Elec.	146	147
Gt Nor Ore ctfs.	36¼	36⅝
Hav E Ry.	...	...
L & P.	80	82½
Do pf.	93	96
Helme (G W) Co.	180	185
Do pf.	119½	125
Homest'ke.	119½	121
Inger-R.	110	...
Do pf.	92	...
Inter-R.	14¾	15
Int Agric.	6½	8½
Do pf.	20	26
Int H pf.	113¼	...
Int Hy El.	3	5
Int P pf.	36½	37½
Int St P.	6¾	8
Do pf.	22	29
Iowa Cent.	6	8
Do pf.	12	18
K C, Ft S & M pf.	69	71
Kan C So.	24¾	25¾
Do pf.	59¾	60
Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf.	106	108½
K & O D M.	6	8
Do pf.	38	...
Kresge(SS) Co.	99¼	99
Do pf.	100	105

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Yesterday .....4@4¼% for the best names
Thursday .....4@4¼% " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

For Mutual Insurance.

A sub-committee to draft by-laws and take all of the preliminary steps required by the law was appointed yesterday at a meeting of the incorporators of the Industrial Mutual Liability Insurance Company held yesterday at the Aldine Club. The company, whose charter has been approved by the State Insurance Department, was launched for the purpose of taking over the risks in the needle industries under the Workmen's Compensation act. The incorporators, who represent the various associations in the needle trades, will report back to their associations.

Shadow Laces Hold Their Own.

The recent appearance of seasonable weather has brought with it an excellent demand for shadow laces, and even the most doubting of the doubting Thomases in the trade have now made up their minds that these effects will continue popular throughout the present season at least. By many well-posted merchants it is maintained that the run on shadow goods will even carry over into the Fall season. Shadow flouncings in 18 and 27 inch widths are in heavy demand at the moment, as are narrow shadow edgings used for pleatings. So heavy is the call for the cheaper grades of the 18-inch flouncings that a scarcity of them is already reported in the market. About the best reason advanced to back the assertion that shadow effects will be good for Fall is that many of the prominent buyers are planning to go first to the Nottingham market on their trips after Fall goods.

Now German Wool Crepes.

Following a report that had reached him from some source that the best part of the American import business on wool crêpes was being turned over to the Alsatian manufacturers, a German manufacturer in another province has forwarded some exquisite samples of these goods to a certain local dress goods operator at a figure which the latter says cannot be met in this country by 4½ cents a yard. Not only are the domestic producers said to be unable to equal the goods in price, but the American goods are said to be far behind the foreign in quality. A comparison of some of the samples sent over with some domestic crêpes now offered in this market at the figure closest to the price quoted by the German producer showed the American goods to be inferior. The operator to whom the offer was made would not commit himself yesterday as to whether he would import these crêpes or to what extent if he did.

Gray Goods Trading Good.

While trading was not quite so active in the local gray goods market yesterday as on Thursday, a good business was done in the aggregate. Buying was more scattered than on the previous day, which was taken to indicate that buyers had covered their needs on the more staple constructions for the present at least. Some nice sales of Eastern 38½-inch 64-60s were reported at 5⅛ cents. Southern mills showed a disposition to hold close to this figure also, although they manifested some inclination to take contracts for delivery past the middle of the year at 5 1-16 cents. A few sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were spoken of at 4 15-16 cents, but most of the mills wanted 4⅝ cents for this construction. Some very large lots of 39-inch 68-72s were said to have moved at 5 11-16 cents, the size of the sales getting a concession of 1-16 of a cent a yard. For ordinary trading these goods were very firmly held at 5¾ cents. About the only other notable feature of the day was some good business in sheetings for domestic consumption.

Linen Trade Very Active.

The milder weather of the last few days has done wonders in stimulating the demand for linens, and an excellent business in dress linens has been the result. Buyers who a month ago maintained that they had enough of these goods to carry them through the season are now sending rush orders into this market. Three of these demands for quick shipment were received yesterday by a prominent import house. Blues, pinks, naturals, and some shades of green seem to be the most wanted. The output is limited in the Irish producing centres, the unrest attendant on the home rule agitation tending to keep the operatives away from their looms. If the trouble gets acute, a serious situation will face the trade, for stocks in first hands in this market are not great and a scarcity may result. Household linens are very active also, though there is the same slowness of delivery from the other side. There have been no price changes of late, but the opinion is held that if the present spurt in business continues prices will go up of necessity. Mail advices from the other side say that the producers will shove prices up at the first sign of really heavy buying. At present these letters are about equally divided between comment on business matters and protests against home rule.

Imports of a Week.

Imports of general merchandise, including dry goods, at New York in the week ended March 21 were valued at $21,482,632, compared with $22,460,955 in the week before. Included in these imports are $826,771 worth of jewelry, precious stones, and watches, while imports of leather, hides, &c., were valued at $2,803,716. There were also entered 1,851 bales of cotton valued at $179,374. Imports of cocoa totaled 41,213 bags, valued at $800,612. There were entered 41,955 bags of coffee, valued at $746,414. Eggs had a value of $4,693, compared with $1,962 the previous week. Feather imports reached $43,652, against $54,729 the week before. Gunny cloth imports for the week were $65,225, while imports of india rubber and rubber substitutes had a value of $1,061,003, against $1,907,638 the preceding week. Sugar imports were 440,285 bags, valued at $2,412,565, compared with $1,635,699 the week before. Tea imports were $69,405, against $166,553 the week before. Tobacco imports are set down at $479,511, compared with $192,697 the week previous. Wool imports reached 2,216 bales appraised at $254,899. Last week the importations had an appraised value of $312,817. Toys were appraised at $46,656. Imports of dry goods totaled $3,158,296, and of these silk fabrics were appraised at $908,227. Dry goods imports the week before aggregated $3,896,051, while the silk goods had a value of $836,713.

Malone Warns Against Impostors.

Collector Malone announced yesterday that he had received several complaints from business men throughout the city, who have been asked to contribute funds for what has been termed the Federal Employes' Association, represented to be made up of customs employes at this port. On investigation the Collector found that the soliciting had been done by impostors, and warns the public against the collectors. Mr. Malone said yesterday that he would welcome information from merchants leading to the apprehension of the solicitors.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Angora Specialty Company and I. Isaac & Co. have been elected members of the Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Rubber Club of America, of which many prominent New York firms are members, will be held at the Art Club, Boston, on April 21. At the anual dinner, in the evening, Col. Kincaide of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will be among the speakers.

The Youngstown Association of Credit Men has written the creditors of Herman Gelb of Sharpsville, Penn., recommending a settlement of 35 per cent.

DUTY-FREE IMPORTS IN 1913

Percentage Larger Than in Any Other Year Since 1894.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Striking features of the import trade of the United States during the fiscal year 1913, compared with that of previous years, were the increased percentage of goods entering free of duty and the increased percentage entering for use in manufacturing, says the Department of Commerce to-day.

The percentage of the imports which entered this country free of duty in 1913 was 54.47, which was larger than in any previous year, with the exceptions of 1892 and 1894, the opening and closing years of the brief period during which sugar was admitted free of duty under the act of 1890, when the percentages were 55.35 and 57.98 respectively.

The total value of merchandise entering the United States free of duty in the fiscal year 1913 was 987.5 million dollars, against 367.2 million dollars in 1900. Manufacturers' raw materials imported during the year aggregated 635.2 millions, as against 276.2 million dollars in 1900, and manufactures for further use in manufacturing for 1913 totaled 349.9 millions against 134.2 million dollars in 1900.

TRUST BILL TAKING SHAPE.

Senators Only Apart on Holding Companies—Comes Up After Tolls.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Trust legislation was again considered to-day by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, and it was announced later that regulations of holding companies was the only feature upon which agreement had not been reached.

Senators Robinson of Arkansas and Cummins of Iowa were named as a subcommittee to draft a section of the proposed Anti-trust bill relating to this phase of big business.

Practical agreement has been reached on the form of the single anti-trust measure in the Senate, and on the main provisions of sections to create an Interstate Trade Commission and to prohibit interlocking Directorates of competing concerns.

It is not likely, Administration Senators said to-day, that the completed bill will be ready for submission to the Senate for two weks, but the plan is to have the bill ready soon after the Panama Repeal bill is disposed of in the Senate.

URGE STEINWAY TUNNEL.

Service Board Asked by Property Owners to Hasten Pending Work.

A resolution was passed yesterday by the Forty-second Street Association which met in the Aeolian Building, with W. J. Salomon in the chair, calling upon the Public Service Commission to press to completion as rapidly as possible the Steinway Tunnel.

The request of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company for an extension of time, within which to begin building its line from Herald Square to the Grand Central Station, also was considered.

This work should have been undertaken next month, but the company because of the state of the bond market has asked for a year's grace. The Forty-second Street Association represents the property owners, from whom in case the commission refused to extend the time of the franchise it would be necessary for the company to get consents in case it applied at some future time for a new franchise. It was decided by the association to approve the request of the company.

The association also talked informally over the project for the construction of a bridge to New Jersey in the neighborhood of Fifty-ninth Street, and the suggestion which has been made to the Board of Aldermen, that some of the streets in the Forty-second Street district should be set aside as one way traffic streets.

Among those present at the meeting were R. P. Roberts of the American Real Estate Company, R. O. Chittick of the Real Estate Board of New York, W. E. Reichting of the Hotel Manhattan, W. Hyland of the Hotel Belmont, and Melville A. Stern of Stern Brothers.

AMERICAN CAN HEARING.

Lawyers See Shareholders' List in Government Suit.

Col. W. T. Chantland, the special Assistant United States Attorney General who is representing the Government in the Sherman suit against the American Can Company, with his assistants, John P. Hill, United States Attorney for Maryland, and Van Sinderen Lindsley of this city, accompanied by ex-Judge John Barton Payne, chief counsel for the company, and Rensselaer H. Ismon, its Secretary and Treasurer, visited yesterday the offices of the Bankers' Trust Company to inspect the shareholders' lists of the company. The Government, it is understood, is anxious to ascertain how much stock is held by certain people interested in the concern.

The rest of the hearing yesterday before Special Examiner Edward Necker at 14 Wall Street was taken up with putting in a mass of documentary evidence. The next hearing will be held next Tuesday morning.

STEEL SUIT NEARS AN END.

Hearings in Government Action Expected to Close on Monday.

Hearings in the Government's suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, which were resumed this week, are expected to close next Monday. The recent hearings have been devoted to the introduction of evidence by the Government in rebuttal, and this was finished yesterday with some statistical data. The defense began its surrerebuttal, which it expects to close on Monday.

The hearings have lasted nearly two years. The next step will be the filing of briefs and argument before the Circuit Court, probably at Philadelphia. The Government has asked the court to fix Sept. 15 as the date for argument to begin and to allow a week for it. The court has not yet acted on this motion. The date suggested would be almost three years after the suit was filed, in October, 1911.

Signaling Co. Asks for Stay.

Argument on an application by the National Electric Signaling Company to suspend the injunction granted against the petitioner recently in behalf of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America was heard yesterday by Judge Veeder in the United States District Court, Brooklyn. The hearing will be continued this morning. Judge Veeder presided at the trial of the suit of the Marconi Company against the Signaling Company for alleged infringement of patents held by the plaintiff, and his decision restrained the defendant from the use of wireless apparatus covered by the Marconi patents. The defendant has taken steps to appeal from the decision, and it wants a stay until the appeal is decided.

Workman's Damage Award Affirmed

The Appellate Division handed down a decision yesterday unanimously affirming the verdict of $5,000 damages found last April in favor of Joseph Switkes and against Theodor Sauer & Co., manufacturers of woodwork in this city. Three fingers of the workman's hand were maimed when they were caught by a loose screw projecting from the collar of a woodworking machine. Alfred and Charles Stickler, counsel for Switkes, argued that the accident would not have happened if the machine had been properly inspected and the worn screws replaced with new ones. The defense was that the accident occurred through Switkes's own neglect.

Old Oyster Steamer Sinks.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 27.—The oyster steamer James Morgan, nearly a century old, filled and sank as she was entering the harbor to-day with a full cargo. The steamer Amerique, also in the oyster trade, took off the six members of the crew. The James Morgan was owned by the American Oyster Company and was built at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1822.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Among Them Is the First Under the New Tariff's Metal Schedule.

Imitation precious stones in many varieties and beads used for trimming women's dresses were held yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers to be properly dutiable under the Tariff act of 1909 at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 421 as beads. Some of the merchandise was imported by the American Bead Company, while other importers having similar protests were G. Hirsch's Sons, S. Katz & Co., Naday & Fleischer, A. & H. Veith, and C. Willenborg & Co., New York.

Kaskel & Kaskel, New York, failed to convince the board that the Collector erred in his assessment on cotton lace buttons. They were returned as dress ornaments, duty being taken at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the old tariff. Duty at 50 per cent. as buttons was claimed under Paragraph 427.

The American News Company, New York, was overruled in claims for lower duty on so-called adhesive tape on spools, the tape being composed of flax and forming the component material of chief value. The goods were taxed at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 349, of the old law, as tapes.

Strips of filled or coated cotton cloth used for insulating and electrical purposes imported by Meirowsky Bros., New York, were held properly dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the old law as manufactures of cotton under Paragraph 332.

B. Altman & Co. was sustained in a controversy regarding goods invoiced as tricot belts. They contended the goods should pay 50 per cent. duty as cotton wearing apparel.

Patent felt jackets used by paper makers on paper machines to cover or bind parts of the machinery while in use, imported by the Stone & Downer Company, Boston, will have to stand the Collector's assessment of 44 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 382 of the act of 1909, as felts not woven.

Bowls with stems and feet, known as plain stem ware, imported by the Burley & Tyrrell Company, Chicago, are entitled to enter at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 109, act of 1909, as manufactures of glass.

Forbes & Wallace, Boston, objected to the assessment of cumulative duties on women's kid gloves as being stitched or embroidered within the meaning of the old law. The firm denied that the embroidery consisted of more than three single strands or cords. Some of the gloves were found to be ornamented with spear point style of embroidery, and the board held these properly assessed at 40 cents per dozen pairs additional. The remainder were Paris point stitched, and therefore not liable to the extra duty.

Metallic packing imported by the Steam Specialty and Supply Company, Seattle, was held to be assessed correctly under the old law, at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures of metal.

Lead pellets used in air rifles imported by Von Lengerke & Antoine, Chicago, are properly dutiable at 45 per cent. at valorem under the old law as metal manufactures.

The first decision to be made by the board affecting the metal schedule of the new tariff was handed down yesterday and resulted in the defeat of E. W. Bennett of Buffalo, the importer. The merchandise consisted of pieces of U-shaped copper, which were assessed at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 167, as manufactures of copper.

Brass and bronze wire cloth was accorded entry at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 199, as manufactures of metal under the old law. The importers included Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Eytinge & Co., L. Rubelli's Sons, and the Ellen Harding Company.

The board declined to reduce the Collector's assessment made on mica imported by Watson Bros., Boston, and classified as cut mica, duty being taken at 10 cents a pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 91 of the old law.

The board sustained a protest by the Troy Laundry Machinery Company, Chicago, in which it was claimed that caustic potash is free of duty as commercial potash within the meaning of the old law.

HAT BUSINESS IS GOOD.

Styles Which the Makers Have Designed for Customers.

While business in general is good with hat manufacturers, collections are said to be poor. In soft hats shown for next Fall droop brims and higher crowns in diamond telescope effects seem to have the call. The bows are placed mostly on the quarter. Wide bands predominate and from present indications puggarees will not be featured as strongly as they have been. Velvet bands, of course, are dead, but as an example o fthe home products's leadership in design, a manufacturer, who returned recently from abroad, tells of seeing displayed in Liverpool shops soft hats with bands of this material. "They expressed the hope," he said, "of selling these hats to returning Americans. I'm afraid they still have them on their hands." Greens, blues, browns, and grays are the favorite colors.

Although there are still the customary seasons in the trade, manufacturers have given up some time ago waiting for the season to begin before showing their styles. A model is shown as soon as it is produced and this, perhaps, may explain the constant activity in the trade and the absence of the severe depression that if felt in most of the other lines of furnishings. Straws for Summer wear will have higher crowns than ever, and narrow brims. The taper crown effect will probably be seen extensively.

CONFER ON LIMOGES CHINA.

Attorney General Here on Undervaluation Suits.

Attorney General McReynolds and United States District Attorney Marshall will have a conference to-day upon the Limoges china undervaluation suits. The Government is suing leading importers for more than $6,000,000, and the questions raised have been so important that they have called for the protest of the French Ambassador.

Treasury agents have been gathering information on the subject, and recently Mr. Marshall submitted a report to President Wilson in order that he might know what were the points of the representations made by the French Government. William M. Ivins, counsel for the importers, has also submitted much evidence.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Expected improvement in trade conditions has not as yet materialized and, while indications of progress are manifest in certain directions, there is still a lack of uniformity in reports from the leading centres. A somewhat backward Spring has militated against a normal distribution of seasonable merchandise, and outdoor work is also hampered by unsettled weather. Buyers in practically every quarter are conservative in their operations, although considerable optimism is expressed regarding the future. In the latter connection the country's agricultural outlook constitutes a highly important factor, and it is extremely gratifying that prospects for the Winter wheat crop leave little to be desired. Complaints, of course, are not wholly absent, yet the increased acreage and ample snow covering give every promise of another bountiful yield.

Bank exchanges this week make a much better exhibit than for some time past, the total of all principal cities in the United States amounting to $2,732,455,907, as against $2,644,721,383, an increase of 3.3 per cent., as compared with the same week last year.

Bradstreet's says:

Retail trade expands where bright, warm weather prevails, and jobbers feel some of this in reorders for the late Spring season; but wholesale trade, industry, and new financial operations go forward haltingly. Distant buying is held in check by conservatism, producers of steel need orders to maintain operations, financial interests proceed cautiously in the matter of new financing pending the establishment of the regional banking system, poor country roads following the thaw restrict interior movements, industrial lines as a whole are not doing better than fair, and while some are working to about full capacity, more of them are operating at only half speed, the whole investing the situation in this respect with a ragged appearance.

TEA FIRM WINS POINT.

Court Strikes Out Clause in Government Answer to Suit.

A clause in the answer of the Government to the suit brought by Carter, Macy & Co., tea importers, to restrain the Tea Appeal Board from using the Read test in the examination of teas imported from China was ordered stricken out yesterday as immaterial by Judge Lacombe, sitting in the Federal District Court.

It was alleged that the injunction suit brought by Carter, Macy & Co. was but a further move in the campaign they had been carrying on to make it impossible for the Government "to exclude teas containing chemical dirt and impurities."

JUDGMENTS.

These judgment were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Brown, Henrietta R.—S. Bloch, $523.
Beller, Benjamin—Conron Bros. Co., $113.
Buss, Louis C.—A. Eisenstein, $224.
Bergkamp, George B.—International Distributers' Corp., $10,586.
Bronder, Gaston A.—J. H. Gautier & Co., Inc., $216.
Breckenbridge, Adelaide C.—I. D. Cote, $598.
Cox, William F.—New York Bank Note Co., $362.
Carlton, Laura, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $500.
Cornwell, Edwin F.—E. Runston, $134.
Cohen, Samuel D.—H. Eisenberg et al., $100.
Dangler, Harry L.—H. Eidelinger, $885.
Delfino, Michael—F. W. Seagrist, Jr., Co., $294.
Elliott, Clarence P.—H. M. Davidson, $274.
Eisenhardt, William F.—J. T. Davies, $198.
Ettinger, Leo—Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Co., costs, $109.
Fedel, Sadallah K.—H. B. Claflin Co., $240.
Frucht, Sigmund—S. Klotz, $658.
Glickman, Pincus—M. Pike et al., $520.
Gillespie, Alma, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $500.
Goodman, Aaron—I. Herz, $4,329.
Goodspeed, Benjamin—E. Charles, $119.
Hevenor, Harvey H.—J. O. Sebring, $1,387.
Helfer, Hirsch and Samuel—J. Vorhaus, $1,107.
Harris, Rose, adm.—Steel and Masonry Cont. Co., costs, $112.
Judge, Patrick J.—F. N. Du Bois & Co., $232.
Johnson, Cornelius D.—O. H. Cutler, $6,407.
Jomeill, Jeanne—Simoex, Inc., $761.
Jacobs, Joseph—L. Friedman, $121.
Keane, James R.—Robinson Roders Co., $105.
Kirschenbluth, Max—L. Kresner, $116.
Kraemer, Robert I.—L. Prevto, $1,757.
Looker, Pierre M.—T. B. Meehan et al., $150.
Lewy, George S., and Abraham H. Maisner—R. H. Pfeiffer, $1,379.
Langler, Harry L.—H. Eidlinger, $685.
Lubin, Harry L.—B. Ellison, $660.
Little, Daniel—Knickerbocker Distributing Co., Inc., $105.
Lucie, Joseph—George Ringler & Co., $524.
Lampert, Nathan, President—M. H. Politziner, $328.
Luby, Edna—New Amsterdam Holding Co., $245.
Levin, Morris—William A. White & Sons, costs, $120.
Lookstein, Max F.—U. B. Soul, $186.
Lott, Robert M.—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., $596.
Momand, Ragland—W. C. Reylea, $1,245.
Monness, Hyman—F. Schonzeit, $400.
Marx, Louis and Michael—P. Heipershausen et al., $884.
MacMahon, Stephen A.—Stepney Spare Wheel Agency, costs, $357.
Nocera, Rosa and John—A. S. Fraser et al., $126.
Newberger, Max, and Charles Hoffman—M. L. Elentuch, $825.
Orth, Michael—J. G. Timolat, $152.
Kane, Thomas F.—Larchmont Coal and Lumber Co., $1,595.
Kelly, George L., and George H. Glass, Jr.—J. Schreyer, $236.
Krauss, Frank—R. Krauss, $1,024.
Kranich, Victor V.—K. J. Collins, $1,339.
Kollender, Mortimer—H. Hertzberg, $217.
Kronenberger, Jacob—J. M. Bissert et al., $7,169.
Phillips, John G.—William Connors Paint Mfg. Co., $116.
Raskin, Rubin, and Obadiah Sokol—S. Brillman, $125.
Ropsik, Morris—Meyer Goldberg & Sons, $133.
Rosenblatt, Herman P., and Edward Lidman—Plymouth Rubber Co., $564.
Strouse, Lester—P. Appelbaum, $104.
Shaughnessy, Annie, and Henry F.—J. H. Gallagher, $348.
Shivers, William D.—Earle & Calhoun, $264.
Sarruble, Concetta—J. Goldstein, costs, $108.
Smith, Henry A.—G. M. Vail, $201.
Schimeyer, Ernest F.—Koenig-Sohster, Inc., $191.
Stephen, T. Williams, and staff—City of New York, $242.
Sutphen, Francis H.—United States Trust Co. of New York, costs, $114.
Simon, Simon—P. Weiler, Inc., $204.
Simon, Rose—J. Rubin, $176.
Simon, Rose—J. Rubin, $135.
Sutphen, John L., and Charles R. Myer—E. E. Fairweather, $11,794.
Staight, Milton R.—I. Lebelson, $1,667.
Tucker, Rose F., Edward B. Black, Antonio Zucca, and Zucco & Co.—Flushing National Bank, $200.
Weinberger, Charles H.—D. O'Keefe, $116.
Woodbury, John H.—J. Walter Thompson Co., $658.
Weltzner, Adolph—F. Nelson, $370.
Wolff, Julius—S. Roth, $530.
Same—same, $1,970.
Weiss, Irving M.—A. Gordon et al., $126.
Wagner, Joseph—Cross, Austin & Ingland Lumber Co., $1,785.
Weiser, Mary, and Joe—Armour & Co., $1,504.
Zebro, Frank and Mary—A. Sedleske, $442.
Approved Auto Specialties Co.—Motor Life Pub. Co., $133.
American Bank of Torreon, S. A.—L. B. Wilkens, $4,843.
American Oil Cloth Co.—Milton Rusling Wood, $4,597.
A. H. Woods Production Co.—Henry Rosenbaum Iron Works, $231.
Boos Haunt, Inc.—Annin & Co., $219.
Cambridge Construction Co.—L. Larsen, $835.
Erie R. R. Co.—W. G. Hamilton, $8,066.
Grand Paper Box Co.—S. Bernstein, $241.
H. G. Pape Electric Mfg. Co.—S. E. Smith, $147.
Herman & Nasgall—City of N. Y., $243.
Inheritance Realty Co.—City of N. Y., $264.
Johnson Chemical Co. and William F. Hamblin—Manufacturers National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., $950.
John T. Brooks Co.—City of N. Y., $274.
Jennings Bragdon Co.—J. L. Matteson, $1,684.
La Spina Cut Stone Co.—City of N. Y., $233.
Motor Coach Co., Inc.—W. J. Salomon, $394.
Marvin Tully Construction Co.—Empire City Savings Bank, $5,209.
Marshall Chemical Co., Inc.—W. F. Hamblin, $581.
Oatman Mfg. Co.—J. C. Owen, $273.
Peerless Top & Supply Co.—Kalt Lumber Co., $242.
67th St. Amusement Co.—A. Mugler, $1,103.
Woodmere Bay Co., Inc.—H. Goldschmidt, $191.
A. W. Knox Chemical Mfg. Co.—City of N. Y., $726.
Du Bois, John A.—Same, $518.
Dodd, James—Same, $278.
Employers' Registration & Bonding Co.—Same, $142.
Hallen Studios—Same, $130.
Hinman, John A.—Same, $141.
Healy, Michael—Same, $265.
Hackman, Charles—Same, $141.
Isaacs, Philip—Same, $465.
International Adv. Co.—Same, $425.
Kohlman, Martin—Same, $265.
Kalamien Ironclad Woodworks—Same, $254.
Monnock, Chas. T.—Same, $265.
Morse, Edward—Same, $483.

In Bronx County.

Boduky, Frank—The Security Bank of New York, $163.
Same—Same, $348.
Brickner, M. Frederick—F. T. Hopkins, $144.
Ciavarelli, Michele—F. Albano, $219.
Kahn, Jack H.—J. Cummins, $357.
Levy, Benjamin—M. S. Moise, $255.
Mullins, Thomas—F. T. Hopkins, $149.
Ostro Construction Co.—J. A. McCarthy, $358.
Rosenberger, Samuel, and Harry Feller—Sound Realty Co., $556.
Steimbel, Herris, and Lobel Theatre, Inc.—S. Friedman, $109.
Valentini, George—H. Hilchenbach, $245.
White Hod Elevator Co.—New York Edison Co., $289.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Randel, Pinkus, Libbie, Morris, and Emanuel—L. Bergman, July 28, 1909, $113.
Sugarman, Soloman C.—American Law Book Co., April 29, 1908, $152.
O'Connell, James J. and Johanna—B. Williamson, Dec. 8, 1913, $284.
Peter Molzer Co., Peter Molzer, and Columbia Transfer Co.—Knickerbocker Motor Truck Mfg. Co., Feb. 19, 1914, $114.
Poggenburg, George F. W.—E. C. Pomeroy, July 7, 1910, $222.
Polansky, Isaac—J. Resnik, Dec. 15, 1911, $498.
Manida Realty Co., Milton M. Elsman, H. Seymour Seymour Elsman, Israel Lippman, and Louis Levy—A. Robinson, May 21, 1910, $128.
Same—Same, May 21, 1910, $2,399.
New York Evening Journal Pub. Co.—E. J. Demos, March 21, 1914, $1,674.
Rauch, Samuel, and Nathan Goodman—People &c., March 16, 1914, (vacated,) $1,500.
Goldberg, Abraham—A. Trafny, Sept. 27, 1913, (vacated,) $1,642.
Rosenblatt, Herman P.—Plymouth Rubber Co., March 13, 1914, (vacated,) $564.
Scott Mfg. Co., Inc.—H. G. Scott, March 10, 1914, $132.
Hoffman, George—J. L. Murray, April 16, 1913, $105.
Koch Co., Brooklyn, Inc.—Strawgate & Lotomberg, Inc.—March 24, 1914, $178.
Fleischer, Osias—J. Spiro et al., Aug. 24, 1898, $251.
Berney, Morris—People, &c., Sept. 20, 1913, (canceled,) $1,500.
La Boff, Maurice, and Aron Weinberger—People, &c., March 13, 1914, $1,000.
Mason-Seaman Transportation Co.—S. Traeger, May 28, 1913, (reversed,) $5,151.
Maher, James S.—B. Campbell et al., Dec. 28, 1908, $268.
Peggele, Joseph, and Harry Unger—M. N. Clement, May 6, 1909, (canceled,) $1,800.
Carussi, Michael A.—N. Capobranco, Jan. 7, 1913, $1,627.
Unger, Harry—S. Flaum, Oct. 4, 1909, (canceled,) $202.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

City.

ABRAHAM DUNN, trading as the Paris Millinery Supply, dealer in millinery at 2,116 Third Avenue and 86 Avenue B, has made an assignment to Archibald Palmer. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him. Assets are estimated at $1,000 and liabilities $4,000.

LESTER MORGAN, scenic artist of 18 West 121st Street, has filed a petition with liabilities $2,935 and assets consisting of copyright of the play "Tiger's Temple," of no value.

CHARLES M. BATES, contractor and carpenter of Middletown, has filed a petition with liabilities $3,488 and assets $125.

JAMES CLANCY, commission merchant at 8 and 9 Manhattan Market, has filed a petition with liabilities $7,187 and assets $1,611. Among the creditors are William T. Brown, $3,600, and William H. Stevens & Co., $1,200.

GREENBERG BROTHERS, cloak manufacturers of 15 East Twenty-sixth Street, with retail stores in South Norwalk, Conn., and St. Paul, Minn., have filed schedules showing liabilities $25,350 and assets $27,462.

FRANK L. SHOLES, dealer in office supplies at 309 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $3,436 and assets $1,148.

JACOB NORWALK of 80 East 113th Street, formerly a cloak manufacturer, has been granted a discharge from bankruptcy by Judge Hand.

ZUCKER & LEVETT & LOEB COMPANY. —Judge Hough has appointed M. A. Henkel receiver for the Zucker & Levett & Loeb Company, manufacturers of electroplaters' supplies at 410 West Thirteenth Street.

MERCHANT TAILORS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, wholesale dealer in woolens at 432 Fourth Avenue, has placed its affairs in the hands of its creditors with a view of a reorganization. There are three creditors with claims of over $10,000 each. The liabilities are reported to be $73,000 and available assets over $50,000.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Hudson River Plumbing Supply Company; a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the company by these creditors: Somerville Iron Works, $1,109; Burlington Brass Works, $100, and the Standard Brass and Copper Tube Company, $37.

UTICA, N. Y.—Charles H. Papworth of Syracuse, the proprietor of a chain of grocery stores; petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $34,114; assets, $300.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Myer Mehl, furnishings, hats and shoes, has called a meeting of his creditors for April 1, at the Worth Hotel, to consider an offer of 25 per cent. in cash. He estimates his liabilities at $4,686 and assets at between $2,500 and $3,000.

MONTREAL, Quebec—Proceedings in bankruptcy have been instituted against the Hannan stores of this city.

299 Failures Last Week.

Bradstreet's reports 299 business failures in the United States during the week, against 290 for the previous week and 289, 253, 260, and 232 for the corresponding weeks of 1913 to 1910. The Middle States had 87, New England, 26, Southern 86, Western 46, Northwestern 23, and Far Western 31. Canada had 46, against 42 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 12 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.; Cumberland.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, men's, women's garments; 15 E. 20th.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. T. McWheeney, cloaks, suits; 214 Church.
BOSTON—L. Gross, dry goods; Latham.
BOSTON—Hallparns; Mrs. Hannan, misses', ladies' coats, suits; Martinique.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; E. L. Hengerer, notions; 214 Church.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; T. J. Phelon, hats, untrimmed; 621 Bwy.
CHICAGO—Hinsley-Jackson Co.; G. H. Jackson, furn. goods; Grand Union.
CLEVELAND—L. M. Marks Co.; L. M. Marks, cloaks, suits; Claridge.
CINCINNATI—Sach & Co.; L. C. Ach, millinery; 621 Bwy.
LAKE CHARLES, La.—Specialty Store; J. J. Utitz, skirts, wash dresses; 15 W. 26th.
MILWAUKEE—Miller-Genz Co.; F. W. Genz, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
OSWEGO—W. H. Pulver, notions, cloaks; Navarre.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss E. Thal, misses', children's coats, suits, skirts, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; T. E. Kenney, upholstery goods; 320 Church.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss M. A. Luch, gloves; J. A. Robertson, dress goods, silks; 214 Church.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co.; J. Brady, flannels; Grand Union.
SEATTLE—J. Panton Co.; W. Panton, domestics; 31 Union Square; York.
SACRAMENTO—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; L. M. Goodfriend, suits, coats, dresses, skirts; 229 5th Av.
SALISBURY, N. C.—Goldhill Mercantile Co.; W. Miller, coats, suits, dresses; J. Bennett, musiln underwear, petticoats; Miss G. Seidman, waists, kimonos, house dresses, children's dresses; 1,161 Broadway.
SYRACUSE—E. W. Edwards & Son; C. A. David, upholstery goods; Wallick.
SYRACUSE—E. W. Edwards & Son; J. Diamond, domestics; Martinique.
ST. LOUIS—Roberts & Kaplan Cloak, Suit Co.; P. Roberts, cloaks, suits; Park Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dress Goods Co.; Miss E. Borck, millinery; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—J. Fraley Co.; J. Fraley, millinery; Longacre.
TOLEDO—Thompson Hudson Co.; Miss M. A. Murray, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 50 Union Square.

Business Notices.

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words to agate to a line.

SALESMAN, with long-established trade, New York State, furnishing and department stores, open for advantageous change; best references. E 9 Times.

For Sale Cheap.—"Ballard" Model C. cutter, perfect condition; cash buyer. T 169 Times.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-717-719 BROADWAY.

FINE COMBED
45 IN. VOILE 10 cents PER YARD
Silk and Cotton Crepe, Transparent Organdie.
SEA ISLAND MILLS. STANDARDIZED EXCHANGE
Tel Franklin 561 53-55 WORTH ST.
H F. WESTHEIMER, Sales Manager

RIBBONS Wide & Narrow OUR LINE A WINNER
MAX A. WITT & CO., 22 West 38th St.

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1914,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
By order of Hugh M. Hewson, Receiver.
2,500 shs. Clear Creek Holding & Mining Co.
For Account of Committee.
15 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
For Account of Whom It May Concern.
100 shs. Central Leather Co. common.
300 shs. Rock Island Co. common.
300 shs. Interboro-Metropolitan Co. common.
100 shs. Southern Railway Co. common.
1,200 shs. South Utah Mines & Smelters Co.
$500 Harmonie Club of N. Y. 2d Mtge. 5% Bd.
10 shs. Consumers' Benefit Coal Co.
1,294 shs. International Bleaching & Dyeing Process Co. common.
80 shs. International Bleaching & Dyeing Process Co. Prefd.
2,500 shs. Colorado-Utah Oil & Development Co.
100 shs. United States Reduction & Refining Co. Prefd.
500 shs. Granite Bi-Metallic Mining Co.
200 shs. Peoria & Eastern R. R. Co.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
300 shs. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R. Co. Prefd.
50 shs. Riker & Hegeman Co. common (old stock).
$6,000 Town of Guttenberg, N. J., 5% Refunding Bds., due Jany. 1942.
100 shs. The Grieve Grate Co. common.
1,000 shs. Alaska Copper Corpn, Temp. Ctfs., Pooled.
250 shs. Consolidated Timber Co., Wausau, Wis., Par $100 Each.
$25,000 Pacific Northwest Timber Co., Timber Ctfs. (Commerce Trust & Savings Bank, Portland, Ore., Trustee); total issue $86,000, at $1 per 1,000 feet merchantable timber.
The Equities of redemption of J. F. Fort, Assignee of W. C. Slattery and wife, in Lots Nos. 1 to 10, inc.,

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. Union Services. 125 West 57th Street. Dr. WOELFKIN at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45; Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching 11 and 8 by Rev. James Grant.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 53d St., between 8th and 9th Ave., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 800 West 181st Street. Rev. Enos J. Bosworth. 11 A. M.—" YE PHILIPPIANS " 8 P. M.—" CONFLICT AND VICTORIES."

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 104th, Rev. E. S. Holloway.—11, "A Wonderful Partnership." 8, "The Boy Who Went From Home."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. 11.—Rev. James M. Bruce. 8.—Special New York University service; preacher, Prof. Charles W. Gerstenberg, subject, "The Survival of the Fittest in Business."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, will preach Sunday at both services. 11 A. M.—" Spiritual Dynamite—a High Explosive Not Much Used." 8 P. M.—" Twice Born Men; or, How to Make a New Start in Life." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. E. R. Eaton, Ldr.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th Street and Convent Ave. Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—" The New Evangelism." 8 P. M.—"Pilgrim's Progress"—Final Lecture.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Cent. Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Cent. Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, 600 West 181st St. Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School with Lantern Pictures, 10 A. M. Service at 11 A. M., the Pastor will preach. Subject: "Repentance and the Remission of Sins." "The Great Christian Doctrine of Forgiveness."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 P. M., "Not Indifference but Indignation." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Dr. STIMSON, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. 11 A. M.—" It Is Finished "—Sixth Word from the Cross. Dr. Philpott. 8 P. M.—Illustrated Lecture, "First Inhabitants of Manhattan," Mr. R. P. Bolton.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M.—Dr. DONALD LOWRIE, Speaker. Subject: "Prison Life as Seen from the Inside." 8 P. M.—Dr. JOHN L. ELLIOTT, Speaker. Subject: "Socialism and Other Remedies."

Jewish.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, 5th Av. and 76th St. Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN Sunday morning at 11. "Some Diseases of Our Time and Their Cure."

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11. ALFRED NOYES. ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. J. Silverman. "The Plan of I. M. Wise and the Development of Judaism." Sunday, 11:15 A. M. Sermon by Dr. Isaac Landman of Philadelphia. "Is Religion on the wane?" All are Welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St. Wm. M. Horn, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St., Dr. REMENSNYDER. Services, 11, 8.

Methodist Episcopal.

EDWARD A. STEINER. "The Battle for Brotherhood," St. James, Madison Av. and 126th St.

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 E. 17th St., Dr. W. H. Wood, Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. M. E. CHURCH, Corner 60th St. Rev. CHARLES L. MEAD, D. D., Pastor. 10 A. M., Bible Classes for Men and Women. 11 A. M., "The Power of the Cross." 8 P. M., "The Forgiveness of Sin." Dr. Mead preaches at both sermons. Strangers cordially welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S, West 76th St. 11 A. M.—SERMON, DR. FINCH. 8 P. M.—MUSICAL SERVICE. Dr. ALFRED G. ROBYN, Large Chorus and Special Soloists.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. George P. Eckman, D. D. 8 P. M.—Dr. Goodell, "A Citizen of Sodom."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., West of Broadway, J. Lewis Hartsock, Minister.—11 A. M., "The Abiding Presence"; 8 P. M., "The Man of Action."

New Thought.

AEOLIAN HALL, 32 W. 42RD ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker. Finest Pipe Organ in the World. Organ Recital and Sacred Concert, 10:30 A.M.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Princess Theatre, West 39th St., near 6th Av. Speaker, REV. DR. W JOHN MURRAY. Subject, " Power."

HAPPINESS TALKS, Wednesdays at 8.—MARGARET CUTTING IVES, 60 West 10th St. No charge.

HENRY FRANK, Schuyler Theatre, B'way-82d St. Sun., 11, "Comstock and Literature," " Leo Frank's Trial."

MR. WALTER NEWELL WESTON will conduct a service of the "Victorious Faith" at 5 P. M. Sunday afternoon at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, 10th St. and Second Ave.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 5 West 58th St. Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA, Carnegie Chapter Hall, 57th, 7th Av., Sunday Evenings, 8:15. "FAITH AND KNOWLEDGE."

The New Thought Church Service, Berkeley Theatre, 44th St. and 5th Av. MARY E. T. CHAPIN. 11 A. M.—"THE WORLD WE WILL." 8 P. M.—"HEALING." A Healing Service after regular service.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Speaker, Dr. JULIA SETON SEARS. Sundays, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., 7 W. of Av. and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Preacher To-morrow: The Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D. Morning services at 11 o'clock. Offering for affiliated Chapels and Schools. At 4:30 o'clock the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed. The Mid-week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Rev. P. ELWOOD ERICKSON, M. A., preaches 11 and 8 o'clock.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner of 73d St. Dr. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. WM. MANN FINCKE, 8 P. M.

Presbyterian.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. The pastor will preach 11 A. M., Mr. Montgomery, 8 P. M. Adults Bible Class, 10 A. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 WEST 115TH ST. Rev. A. H. Limouse, Pastor, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 73D STREET. Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers, { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. Dr. Merrill preaches at 11 and at 4 o'clock at the SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE of Handel's " Messiah," (the PASSION and EASTER music.) SOLOISTS: Inez Barbour, Rose Bryant, Charles W. Harrison, Frank Croxton. Organist and Choirmaster, Clarence Dickinson. Bible School and Classes, 9:40 and 10 o'clock. Mid-week Service, Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. Noon Service Every Weekday, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. —Services in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Prof. WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam Av. at 105th St. 11 A. M.—" What is Meant by a Personal God—How Can we Recognize him?" 8 P. M.—" Does God Send Our Troubles Upon Us?" Both sermons by the Pastor, REV. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY at 8 P. M.

Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, 174th St., near Broadway. The Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 and 10 A. M.....Holy Communion 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. H. E. W. Stosbroke, D. D. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.) Address, 4 P. M., Wednesday and Friday.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st, the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

AT ST. ANDREW'S, Oldest Episcopal Church in Harlem, Fifth Av. and 127th St. Dr. VAN DE WATER, Rector, preaches at 11 A. M. on " REAL RELIGION " and at 8 P. M. on " RIZPAH." Special Musical Service.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 35th Street and Lexington Avenue. Rev. W. T. Crooker, Rector. SUNDAY SERVICES: 8:00 A. M., 11:00 A. M., and 8:00 P. M. Sunday, March 29, at 8 P. M., Stainer's "Crucifixion." THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT 5, APRIL 2: Professor Drown of Cambridge Theological School—" Belief in the Holy Spirit and the Church."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Ave. above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11, Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.) 8, Musical Service, Stainer's "Crucifixion."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Ave. and 20th St. ALWAYS OPEN AND FREE TO ALL. REV. HENRY MOTTET, D.D., RECTOR. 8 Holy Communion. 11 Rev. Charles P. Tinker. 12 Holy Communion. 3 Children's Service. 3 French Service. 8 Rev. Samuel Neal Kent. DAILY NOONDAY SERVICE. Commencing 12:30, lasting 15 minutes. PREACHER, THE RECTOR.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON AV. AND 35TH ST. REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Penitential Service, followed by Maunder's Cantata, " Olivet to Calvary." Selection during service by violin, harp, organ.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, Dr. Houghton, Rector. Communions: 7, 8, 9 A. M. EYRE'S MASS and SERMON. (Rev. Father Field, S. S. J. E.,) 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. SERMON at 8 P. M. by Rev. W. W. Davis. FRIDAY NIGHT, 8 o'clock, 6th lecture on THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND, by DR. ARTHUR WHIPPLE JENKS. SERMON at 12:15 noon, EVERY DAY, by REV. FATHER HARRISON, O. H. C.

1 East 29th Street.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 33d West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer, Preacher, the Rector ..... 11 A. M. Evening Prayer ..... 4:15 P. M. "The Crucifixion": Music by Stainer ..... 8 P. M.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL. Rev. Raymond C. Knox, Chaplain. March 15th, 22d, and April 5th, at 4 P. M., A Series of Sermons on The Fundamentals and Their Modern Meaning.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 East 27th. Services: Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St., Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8 and 11 (Rector). 4 (Rev. Mr. Groton); 8 (Rev. Mr. Edwards).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., will preach. 4:00 P. M.—Confirmation Service. 8:15 P. M.—Stereopticon Lecture in Chapel. DAILY NOONDAY SERVICES DURING LENT.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue. Services at 8, 11, and 8. MUSICAL SERVICE AT 8 P. M. CANTATA, "OLIVET TO CALVARY." ALL SEATS FREE.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Holy communion, 8. Sunday school, 9:45. Confirmation Service, (Bishop Courtney,) 11. Afternoon Service, (Rev. Mr. Carey,) 4.

ST. MARK'S-IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth Street and Second Avenue. WM. NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. Services: 8:00, 10:30, 11 A. M. 4:30, 5:00, 8:00 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 26 West 84th. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8. Evening Preacher, Rev. Dr. Manning.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AVE. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11, Morning Service and Sermon (Rector). 4, Evensong and Address (Rector). 8 P. M. Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector. 11—Rector. 4—Dubois's " Seven Words." 8—Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, "The Need of Police Women and Their Work."

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services:

7 and 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion. 3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon. 8 P. M., Shortened Evensong and Sermon. Weekday Services: 7:30, 9 A. M.; 3 P. M.

Short service for business people daily (except Saturday) at 12 M. Preacher March 30 to April 5d, inclusive, The Rev. Edward M. Jefferys, D. D., St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. Duryea, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE REFORMED Church, Convent Av. and 149th St., (nr. Amst. Av.) —PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister. All Seats Free. Everybody Welcome. 11 A. M.—" The Left Hand Peril." 8 P. M.—" They Would Not Help."

Reformed.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner of 57th Street. 11 A. M.—Rev. CHARLES R. BROWN, D. D., President of Yale University Divinity School. 4:30 P. M.—G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Ave. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., Preaching by the Rev. W. H. Marques, D. D.; 8 P. M., Musical Service.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH. 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"What Is Orthodoxy?" 8 P. M.—"Awake, Harp and Psaltery!"

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Church School and Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin. Lenten Services Friday noon, 12:20 to 12:50.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. At 4:30 P. M., subject: "The Two Cross Bearers." Choral Service, Cantata, "The Glory of the Resurrection," Part I., Spross. Hans Kronold, 'cellist.

Reformed Episcopal.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 55th St. and Madison Av., W. D. Stevens, D. D., rector. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for Worship, 11 o'clock, at No. 144 East 20th Street, New York, and Lafayette and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English Sundays, 8 P. M. Good speaker and psychics. Admission free. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th and Columbus Circle.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2.22S Broadway, (79th St.)—To-morrow evening, promptly, 8:15. Subject, "The Changing World," by Vance Thompson. Admission free.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS' (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Ave. and 20th St. Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate Minister. Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject: A RELIGION FOR MODERN MEN. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian,) Park Av. and 34th St. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "DIVORCE: IS IT RIGHT OR WRONG?" Last in a series on "SOME MORAL PROBLEMS OF OUR TIME." 4 P. M.—VESPER SERVICE, followed at 4:30 by LENTEN LECTURE on "SIR OLIVER LODGE AND SCIENTIFIC THEISM," fifth in a series on "CONTEMPORARY PROPHETS OF RELIGION."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. "SOME SUCCESSFUL MEN OF TO-DAY." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

NEW YORK LEAGUE OF UNITARIAN Women.—At Home Day Monday, March 30, at 3 P. M., Unitarian Headquarters, 104 East 20th St. Visitors welcome.

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., " THREE STEPS TO LIFE," and at 4:30 P. M., "The Religion of Common Sense: Common Sense and the Church." Thursday, Lenten Service, 3:30. Organ Recital, 4 P. M.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. J. HERMAN RANDALL, " LEO TOLSTOI AND THE NEW IDEA FOR RELIGION," West Side Y.M.C.A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor.—Services Sunday, 10:30 A. M., conducted by the pastor and Thomas B. Coombs, Evangelist widely known in England, Australia, and Canada. 7:30 P. M., preaching by Evangelist Thomas B. Coombs.

ONE OF PROF. EVERSON'S BEST LECtures, 8 P. M., " Satan: A Person or an Influence: Did God Create Him or Did He Make Himself: Why Did Not God Destroy Him When He Sinned?" Heights Lecture Hall, 181st St. and Audubon Av.

Spiritual and Ethical Society, 142 West 125th, anniversary celebration morning and evening. Music and brief addresses. Seats free.

THE DAILY TEMPLE, 32nd St., between Park and Madison Aves. Sunday at 8:15 P. M. Alexander Irvine—" What is Religion?" Miss Knopf reading.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th.—Swami Bodhananda. " Proofs of Souls' Existence," 3 P. M. " Spiritual Liberation," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Presbyterian.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Clinton and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn. Rev. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, D.D., Minister. Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton, Public worship, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. BOYNTON will preach in the morning and a musical service will be given in the evening. Morning subject: " THE SPIRIT OF LIFE." Everybody welcome.

LAFAYETTE AV., BROOKLYN, Corner South Oxford, (5 blocks from Subway Terminal.) The Rev. Charles Cargoll Albertson, D. D.; The Rev. James Forsyth Riggs, Jr., A. M., Ministers. Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP. Service at 11.

Y. M. C. A. HON. CHAMP CLARK, Speaker House of Representatives, " An Optimist's Views." Music by the world-famous WILLIAMS JUBILEE SINGERS Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Men only—free. BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

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SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:53|Sun sets..6:19|Moon sets..8:28

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:38	8:51	2:37	2:40
Governors Island	8:53	9:06	3:11	3:11
Hell Gate	10:42	10:58	4:46	4:46

Arrived—Friday, March 27.

SS Lusitania, Liverpool, March 14.
SS Belvedere, Algiers, March 14.
SS Oscar II., Christiansand, March 13.
SS Navigator, Sama, March 21.
SS Panama, Colon, March 21.
SS Zacapa, Colon, March 19.
SS Missouri, London, March 12.
SS Pallanza, Hamburg, March 6.
SS Chester, Antwerp, March 5.
SS Horatius, Boston, March 26.
SS Durley Chine, Manzanillo, March 12.
SS Czar, Libau, March 15.
SS Dochra, Santiago, March 13.
SS El Dia, Galveston, March 21.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, March 21.
SS Esperanza, Havana, March 24.
SS Touraine, Havre, March 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Progreso	La Guayra	Mar. 13
Uranium	Rotterdam	Mar. 14
Prins Willem I	Haiti	Mar. 23
Colorado	Galveston	Mar. 21
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Mar. 25

DUE TO-MORROW.

Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Mar. 14
Provence	Havre	Mar. 21
Philadelphia	Southampton	Mar. 21
Plutarch	Trinidad	Mar. 20
Colorado	Hull	Mar. 14
Caribbean	Bermuda	Mar. 26
Vasari	Barbadoes	Mar. 23
Barbarossa	Bremen	Mar. 17
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 26
Ogontz	Porto Rico	Mar. 22
Regina d'Italia	Naples	Mar. 17

DUE MONDAY.

Minnetonka	London	Mar. 21
Noordam	Rotterdam	Mar. 21
Vaderland	Antwerp	Mar. 21
Bayamon	San Juan	Mar. 25
Adriatic	Naples	Mar. 18
Vigilancia	Santiago	Mar. 24
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 28
Carolina	San Juan	Mar. 25
Highland Heather	Barbados	Mar. 21
Suriname	Puerto Barrios	Mar. 23
Virginia	Inagua	Mar. 25
Comus	New Orleans	Mar. 25
El Occidente	Galveston	Mar. 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Olympic, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Carpathia, Gibraltar	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinzess Irene, Madeira	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Cosmo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. A. Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Perugia, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.
Pres. Grant, Hamburg	——	11:00 A.M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Lapland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Tagus, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Dampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, N. Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Ellis, Turks Island	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Indiana Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Lusitania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
*Kaiser W. der Grosse, Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Vollore, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Matura, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hesione, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Venezia, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Czar, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

*Mails close 9 P. M. Monday.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Imperator, at Cherbourg, March 27.
SS Athinai, at Palermo, March 21.
SS Barenfels, at Bombay, March 23.
SS Oceanic, at Southampton, March 27.
SS Celtic, at Alexandria, March 26.
SS Baron Polwarth, at Brisbane, March 27.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, March 27.
SS Vandyck, at Santos, March 25.
SS Afghan Prince, at Yokohama, March 26.
SS Martha Washington, at Fayal, March 27.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, at Bremen, March 27.
SS Finland, at Dover, March 27.
SS Cleveland, at Colombo, March 27.
SS Bellgrano, at Talcahuano, March 27.

Sailed.

SS Baltic, from Queenstown, March 27.
SS Canada, from Palermo, March 26.
SS Singapore, from St. Lucia, March 25.
SS Caribbean, from Bermuda, March 27.
SS Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, from Cherbourg, March 27.
SS Verona, from Naples, March 26.
SS Pancras, from Para, March 25.
SS Rottordam, (tank,) from Rotterdam, March 25.
SS Eastern Prince, from Santos, March 25.
SS Toronto, from Hull, March 26.
SS Kansas, from Colombo, March 26.
SS Moltke, from Boulogne, March 23.

Passed.

SS Bremen, New York for Bremen, passed Brow Head.
SS Marengo, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MARCH 27.

SS Philadelphia, Southampton to New York, was 1,110 miles E. at 7:20 P. M.; due 30th, forenoon. American Line.
SS Barbarossa, Bremen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 4:10 P. M.; due 28th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Provence, Havre to New York, was 760 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 29th, forenoon. French Line.
SS Themistocles, Piraeus to New York, was 250 miles E. at noon; due 28th, afternoon. Greek Line.
SS Pennsylvania, Hamburg to New York, was 407 miles E. at 3:30 P. M.; due 29th, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Suriname, Puerto Barrios to New York, was 894 miles S. at noon.
SS Herman Frasch, Port Arthur to New York, was 272 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 440 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 291 miles E. S. E. of Galveston Bar at 0 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 213 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Evelyn, Porto Rico to New York, was 160 miles S. at noon.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 145 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 A. M.
SS Bayamon, San Juan to New York, was 775 miles S. at noon.
SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 125 miles S. of Egmont at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 285 miles W. of Key West at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 18 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 40 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,008 miles S. at 8 P. M. 26th.

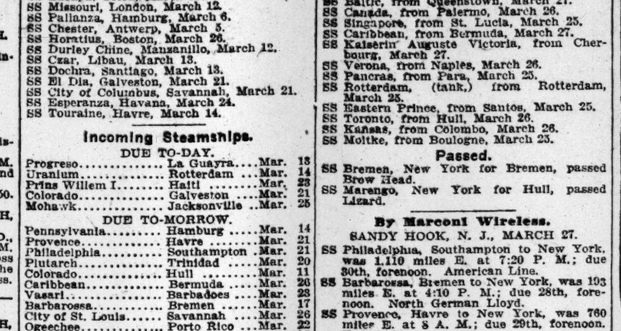
Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver) — Empress of Japan ..... Mar. 28
Hawaii, (and special addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China,) via San Francisco—Korea ..... Mar. 30
Guam and Philippines (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... April 1
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Ajax ..... April 1

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. March 30, SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 28, SS Carpathia.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 28, SS Carpathia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. March 30, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 2, SS Oscar II.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.



Navigation Opens March 29th

Make your trip to Albany, Troy, Schenectady or other points "up-State" a restful recreation on one of the steamers of the

"Searchlight Route"

and enjoy the first-class service of the great dining saloons, watch the giant searchlights play on the historic hills, stroll on the spacious decks and get a good night's rest in a cozy room. Steamers "Trojan" and "Rensselaer" leave PIER 32 NORTH RIVER (foot of Canal Street), DAILY, 6 P. M., arriving in Albany and Troy in time for early morning train connections. Low Spring fares.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY, PIER 32 NORTH RIVER. PHONE SPRING 9400. Freight now being received.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $3.00

LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

New London

SAY VICE THRIVED UNDER GILLEN RULE

Tekulsky's, Witnesses Swear, Was a Sort of Central Station.

TIP WENT AHEAD OF RAID

Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., at the Suspended Inspector's Trial, Denounces Disorderly Conditions.

Testimony was brought out at the trial of James H. Gillen, the demoted Police Inspector, before Third Deputy Police Commissioner Leon J. Godley at Police Headquarters yesterday, that disorderly houses had flourished in the Third Inspection District, of which Gillen had charge. The officers of the West Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association were interested, it was learned, in the effort to reform conditions and drive out vice.

The name of Tekulsky's café and restaurant, Twenty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, was mentioned several times in the testimony. The basement of this café, where a rathskeller was maintained, according to the testimony, was the central station for organized vice in a part of Gillen's district. It was here that eighteen disorderly women, according to witnesses, made their headquarters. From Tekulsky's the women and their men companions went to two hotels, the Madison Square and the Medallion, both on Sixth Avenue within a stone's throw of the restaurant.

On the cash register in Tekulsky's appears the name of Morris Tekulsky, well known in Jewish circles and formerly head of the Liquor Dealers' Association. The name of Morris Tekulsky himself was not brought out in the trial. His manager, "Steve" Holster, bore the brunt of the charges.

Most of the evidence was collected in February and March of this year. On the night of March 10 Lieut. Costigan, in charge of the raiding squad at Police Headquarters, went into the lower Tenderloin with his men. He raided four places, and Tekulsky's was one of them. He arrested Holstein, the manager, and it was noted at the time that the place was unusually quiet. There were few women in the rathskeller.

It was learned at the trial why Costigan found Tekulsky's so orderely on the night of the raid. According to the testimony given yesterday a "tip" reached Tekulsky's place on March 9, the day before the raid. Tekulsky was advised, according to the testimony, to exclude women from the place for a few weeks. Whence that "tip" came is something that Deputy Police Commissioner Godley would like to know. It is believed that the "leak" occurred at Police Headquarters. By March 9, however, Costigan's detectives had all the evidence they needed, and the arrests on March 10 were made on affidavits.

The rathskeller in Tekulsky's was unoccupied last night. A policeman sat at the foot of the cellar stairway. It developed that the place had been under observation since the raid. Morris Tekulsky was "out," it was said. Because business was very dull in the restaurant, it was said, Holstein, the manager, had been dismissed temporarily. Holstein is awaiting trial on the charge of maintaining a disorderly place.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Stover prosecuted Gillen, and Bruce Ellison of 165 Broadway defended Gillen. The suspended Inspector listened eagerly to the proceedings. Mr. Stover called detectives as witnesses and three citizens. The citizens were Frank Farnsworth, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. on West Twenty-third Street; John G. Thorne, chief of the employment bureau at the Y. M. C. A., and Dr. George F. Poole, who has his office in the Y. M. C. A. building.

Secretary Farnsworth, Mr. Thorne, and Dr. Poole told of the bad conditions that had existed in Gillen's district. They had all been approached by women in the vicinity of Tekulsky's, they said, and they said that many other men who lived at the Y. M. C. A. also had similar cause for complaint. On cross-examination Secretary Farnsworth said that he never had complained personally to Inspector Gillen, but had reported the conditions to the District Attorney.

Testimony given by witnesses for the prosecution involved only the Hotel Mumm, the Medallion Hotel, and the Madison Square Hotel. As the trial continues it is said that testimony will be given regarding other hotels and ten tenement houses. Mr. Stover said yesterday that he would call at least thirty-five witnesses. Mr. Ellison will call twenty witnesses for the defense.

Gillen will try to show that he made every effort to keep his district clean, and he will say that his men were unable to get evidence against Tekulsky's and other places which Lieut. Costigan raided over his head. He will bring out that his men made 2,800 arrests of disorderly women in the last twelve months, and that there were 2,200 convictions, and 200 cases still are pending. Gillen also will show that he suppressed many notorious resorts after he took charge of the district in March, 1913.

The trial will be resumed at 10 A. M. on Monday. It will continue at least three weeks.

END "NELLIE BLY'S" FIGHT.

All the Contests Are Settled Through Judge Mayer.

The litigation between the Trustee of the Iron Clad Manufacturing Company, formerly owned by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Seaman, "Nellie Bly," and the American Steel Barrel Company, also owned by Mrs. Seaman, by which the Trustee sought to get possession of the barrel company, was ended late yesterday afternoon when Judge Julius M. Mayer signed an order discontinuing all proceedings.

Under the terms of the settlement a large sum of money was paid to the Trustee, and claims of the barrel company, Mrs. Seaman and her mother, Mary J. Cochrane, against the Iron Clad estate, segregating almost a half million dollars, were withdrawn.

After Judge Mayer had signed the order in the presence of a large number of counsel engaged in the case, one of the counsel in behalf of the rest informally thanked the Judge for the assistance given to all parties and for the enormous amount of time which he had devoted to the case. Counsel stated that without the assistance of the Judge and the fairness shown by him on various occasions the case would never have been settled. The case has been in the courts since June, 1911.

BOMBMAKER TO SING SING.

Scapone Pleads Guilty After Handwriting Expert Testifies.

After J. Vreeland Harring, a handwriting expert who had been called in his behalf, testified that he was author of three black hand letters which had been offered in evidence, Antonio Levantino, or Scapone, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Malone in General Sessions to attempted extortion. The threatening letters were sent to Michael Volini, a grocer, at his home at 20 Prince Street. It was charged that later Scapone got Zump, Burke, and Smithy, three members of a bomb-throwing gang, to explode two sticks of dynamite in front of Volini's shop.

Judge Malone sentenced Scapone to Sing Sing for from five to ten years, which is the maximum penalty.

Prisoners at Keeper's Funeral.

OSSINING, N. Y., March 27.—Among those who filed past the coffin containing the body of James Connaughton, late principal keeper of Sing Sing Prison, in his home this morning were five life-term prisoners who went to and from the house unescorted. Warden Clancy allowed two convict nurses who attended Connaughton in his last illness to be present at a solemn high requiem mass in St. Augustine's Church. Owing to the funeral no work was required of the prisoners in Sing Sing to-day.

COURT BARS FITZSIMMONS.

Athletic Commission's Rule Is Held to be Fair and Reasonable.

Robert Fitzsimmons, the prizefighter, lost his appeal yesterday in the Appellate Division from an order of Supreme Court Justice Seabury, which denied an injunction restraining the State Athletic Commission from enforcing a rule that no boxer more than 50 years old should participate in public boxing exhibitions.

Fitzsimmons asserted that he was in excellent physical condition and that the commission's rule prevented him from "practicing his profession."

The Appellate Division upheld Justice Seabury's view that the rule was a fair exercise of the discretion vested in the commission by statute.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

The Appellate Division.

These decisions announced yesterday:

Joseph Switkes, respt., vs. Theodor Sauer Co., applt.—Judg't and order aff'd, with costs.

Christina Cothout, applt., vs. Mary Warner et al., respts.—Order aff'd, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Daniel Haakenson, applt., vs. Covering & Supply Co., respt.—Judg't aff'd, with costs.

Hedden Const'n Co., applt., vs. Automobile Club of America, respt.—Judg't aff'd, with costs, with leave to plff. to amend compl't on payment of costs.

In re Henryette Schimock, dec'd.—Decree aff'd, with costs.

Enick Rakas, an inf., &c., respt., vs. Phila. Coal & Iron Co., applt.—Judg't and order aff'd, with costs.

William A. Williamson, applt., vs. Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., respt.—Judg't aff'd, with costs.

Same, respt., vs. T. J. Jerome et al., applt.—Judg't and order aff'd, with costs.

Belle G. Berry, applt., vs. Mary C. Berry, respt.—Same.

Morris Grossman, respt., vs. Jacob Bluestein, impld., applt.—Judg't aff'd, with costs.

Charles Ienna, an inf., &c., respt., vs. Lewis Towbin, applt.—Judg't and order aff'd, with costs.

People ex rel CNY, relator, vs. W. D. Dickey et al., &c., defts.; same, rel., vs. same, defts.; same, rel., vs. same, defts.; same, rel., vs. same, defts.; same, rel., vs. same, defts.—Writs sustained, with $50 costs and disbursements to relator and awards annulled, on People ex rel Astor vs. Dickey, 157 App. Div., 794. Settle order on notice.

Mary J. Gough, applt., vs. Press Publ'g Co., respt.—Judg't and order aff'd, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend compl't on paym't of costs.

Joanne C. Bell, respt., vs. N. Y. Herald Co., applt.—Judg't and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appell't to abide event unless pl'ff stipulates to reduce verdict to $2,000; in which event judg't as so modified and order appealed from aff'd without costs.

Thomas Smith, respt., vs. J. T. Haverty's Stables, applt.—Judg't and order aff'd with costs.

People, &c., respt., vs. Salv. Zaccaria, applt.—Judg't aff'd.

People, &c., respt., vs. Gus Lovonthal, applt.—Judg't and order aff'd.

H. G. Vogel, applt., vs. Harris Wolff, respt.—Order aff'd with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Eugene Flood, applt., vs. Ass'n of Master Plumbers, &c., respt.—Same.

Bertha Kayser, applt., vs. W. H. Miller, respt.—Same.

Richard J. Wulff, respt., vs. Roseville Trust Co., applt.—Same.

Maxine Goldman, an inf., &c., respt., vs. Isidor Rosenblum, applt.—Same.

Samuel E. Bolles, applt., vs. Wm. Scheer, respt.—Same.

Thomas F. McAvoy, respt., vs. Press Publ'g Co., applts.—Same.

Joseph A. Wasserman, respt., vs. Bronx Home News Pub. Co. et al., applts.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion to vacate order for examination of pl'ff before trial denied. Time for examination to be fixed on settlement of order.

Same vs. Same.—Order modified by requiring bill of particulars to be served twenty days after the completion of the examination of the pl'ff before trial, and as so modified aff'd without costs.

August Egerer, applt., vs. Mfrs. Nat. Bank of Bklyn et al., respts.—Order aff'd with $10 costs and disbursements.

Columbia Machine & Stopper Corp'n vs. H. Koehler & Co., respt.—Same.

Robert Fitzsimmons, applt., vs. N. Y. State Athletic Comm'n et al., respts.—Same.

Amdeo A. Bertini, respt., vs. Sidney Heymann et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted in so far as to limit examination to allegations of complaint; the date of examination to be fixed on settlement of order.

Master Amusement Co., Inc., respt., vs. Master Mind Producing Co., Inc., applt's.—Order aff'd, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Melville D. Chapman, respt's, vs. C. Franklyn Nugent, appl't.—Same.

Mildred Mitchell, respt., vs. Francis S. Paterno, applt.—Order aff'd, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Scott and Dowling, JJ., dissenting and voting to reduce alimony to $20 a week.

Barkin Construction Co., applt, vs. Henry G. Hershfield et al, resp'ts.—Order modified by requiring def'ts to pay all costs of action to date to be taxed and that the amendment shall be without prejdice to the position of the case on the calendar, and as so modified aff'd, without costs.

In re T. F. Dougherty, dec'd.—Order aff'd, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People, &c., respt's, vs. Giuseppe Adrogna et al., appl'ts.—Same v. same. Orders affirmed.

People ex rel., Ida von Clausen vs. John J. Hanley, Warden, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless appel't comply with terms stated in order.

Andrew Troiano et al., vs. Charles E. Egan et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

Horace G. Allen as exr., &c., vs. Neal D. Becker, impl'd, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs unless appel't comply with terms stated in order.

Giuseppe Cuccio vs. Nassau Electric R. R.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs.

Sigmund Fox vs. Henry E. Fox.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Jarvis Becker vs. Hyman Levin.—Same. Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs.

Giuseppe Letito vs. Connecticut Cab Co.—Same. Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs.

Michael Schwer et al. vs. W. L. Cohn et al.—Application granted.

L. C. Dessar, as exr., &c., vs. C. S. Hirsch et al.—Same.

Annie Baum, as admx., vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.; Annie Baum vs. Same.—Applications denied upon the ground that the motions were not made within two months after the determination of the appellate Term, as required by Rule 10 of this court.

W. T. Emmet, Supt., &c., vs. Sanitary Water Still Co.—Motion granted; question certified.

Guillaumo Reusens vs. Julian M. Girard et al.—Motion granted; question to be certified on settlement of order.

J. Schwab et al. vs. A. W. Hertzog.—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

E. M. Kimbark vs. Waldemar Co. et al.; Same vs. Same.—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

Farley, as Excise Comr., vs. F. D. Archibald, Sr., impleaded, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Wm. A. Rees et al. vs. U. S. Oxygen Co., Impleaded, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Wm. E. Mowbray vs. Harriet De Forest, &c.—Same.

Warren P. Newcomb, as exr., &c., vs. Jeanne La Roe.—Same.

In re Harriet E. Coffin, an incomp't.—Same.

Lizzie Katz vs. Louis Katz.—Same.

Columbia Machine and Stopper Corp'n vs. H. Koehler & Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Mary Perry vs. Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

P. J. McNulty vs. C. N. Y.—Motion granted.

In re Manhattan Ry. Co., re 9 Av. Additional Tracks.—Motion granted.

In re W. 231 St.—Same and question certified.

Hugh L. Fox et al. vs. F. F. Proctor.—Same.

Hugh J. Reilly vs. Frank Steinhart.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Michael J. Drummond, Commr., &c., vs. Alex. Schlessinger.—Motion granted unless appel. complies with terms stated in order.

Wm. H. Black vs. Bayard Fonda et al.—Application granted.

In re Wm. P. Buehler, an atty.—Motion granted.

In re Martin J. Earley, an atty.—Referee's report approved and resp. disbarred.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Page, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Wills for probate. Bridget Mirriol, Samuel Morris.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J. Steinman< Levy—Isadore Cohen. Volk<Volk—Gheraidi Davis. Parker<Lien—Daniel B. Murray. Kimbark<Waldemar Co<Geo. P. Hotaling.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Stein<Sturman—David G. McConnell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J. Francis Salisbury<Arthur Quimby—James A. Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. John G. Moore < N Y B Sec Co—Maurice Delches. Josephine E. Carpenter<Benjamin J. Sforza—Percival Wilds. Met Sav Bank<Israel H. Goldberg—Charles H. Low.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Jaycox, J. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

WILLS—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

No day calendar.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

Board of Elections of The City of New York, General Office, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of chapter 22, section 801, Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as amended by chapter 587 of the Laws of 1913, of the boundaries of each of the election districts in the Counties of New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens and Richmond, of the designation of the place of registration March 28, and of the polling place for the special election to be held April 7, 1914, in each of the election districts in said counties, as follows:

POLLING PLACES FOR SPECIAL ELECTION, APRIL 7, 1914.

Borough of Manhattan.

First Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	38 Greenwich st.	Cigars
2	106 Greenwich st.	Stationery
3	176 Greenwich st.	Shoes
4	9 Mulberry st.	Restaurant
5	381 Greenwich st.	Barber
6	451 Canal st.	Shoes
7	514 Greenwich st.	Vacant
8	13 Macdougal st.	Pool parlor
9	194 Spring st.	Florist
10	131-133 Thompson st.	Candy
11	196 Prince st.	Leather supply
12	361 Hudson st.	Tailor
13	199 Prince st.	Barber
14	140 West Houston st.	Pool parlor
15	34 Downing st.	Shoes
16	145 Bleecker st.	Furniture

Second Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	102 Broad st.	Cigars
2	29 Fulton st.	Tailor
3	6 Madison st.	Tailor
4	108 Roosevelt st.	Barber
5	459 Pearl st.	Barber
6	65 Madison st.	Barber
7	34 Oak st.	Dry goods
8	105½ Cherry st.	Barber
9	129 Cherry st.	Tailor
10	88 Madison st.	Barber
11	62 Henry st.	Barber
12	108 Henry st.	Barber
13	55 Pike st.	Barber
14	227 Clinton st.	Barber
15	253 Madison st.	Barber
16	250 Henry st.	Stationery
17	5-7 Attorney st.	Soda fountains

Third Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	12 Franklin st.	Barber
2	11 Chatham square	Barber
3	11 Bowery	Barber
4	77-79 Bowery	Bakery
5	224 Centre st.	Barber
6	124 Bowery	Billiard tables
7	77 Chrystie st.	Barber
8	153 Bowery	Barber
9	394 Broome st.	Barber
10	49 Prince st.	Barber
11	87 E. Houston st.	Barber
12	223 Bowery	Clothing
13	41 2d Av.	Undertaker
14	7 Bleecker st.	Barber
15	13 Cooper square	Barber
16	204 6th st.	Barber
17	237 6th st.	Tailor
18	3 St. Mark's place	Barber
19	210 E. 12th st.	Undertaker
20	103 3d av.	Barber
21	138 E. 12th st.	Barber

Fourth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	81 Montgomery st.	Tailor
2	41 Jackson st.	Barber
3	384 Madison st.	Stationery
4	325 Grand st.	Vacant
5	450 Grand st.	Tailor
6	79 Ridge st.	Barber
7	101 Attorney st.	Barber
8	47 Pitt st.	Barber
9	64 Columbia st.	Barber
10	75 Columbia st.	Shoes
11	84 Lewis st.	Vacant
12	325½ Rivington st.	Barber
13	24 Broome st.	Florist
14	504 Grand st.	Pictures
15	18-20 Jackson st.	Barber

Fifth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	427-29 Hudson st.	Cigars
2	41-43 Bedford st.	Tailor
3	38-40 Commerce st.	Storage
4	287 Bleecker st.	Barber
5	313 Bleecker st.	Barber
6	304 Bleecker st.	Shoes
7	104 Christopher st.	Tailor
8	374 Bleecker st.	Cigars
9	559 Hudson st.	Barber
10	682 Washington st.	Tailor
11	757 Washington st.	Laundry
12	781 Washington st.	Barber
13	589 Hudson st.	Office
14	40½ 8th ave.	Storage
15	639½ Hudson st.	Stationery
16	76 10th ave.	Restaurant
17	109 8th ave.	Barber
18	256 W. 15th st.	Tailor
19	120 7th ave.	Barber
20	131 8th ave.	Shoes
21	130 9th ave.	Barber
22	143 9th ave.	Bakery

Sixth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	175 Suffolk st.	Barber
2	257-259 2d st.	Restaurant
3	155-157 Ridge st.	Printers
4	415 E. Houston st.	Tailor
5	447 E. Houston st.	Barber
6	469 E. Houston st.	Barber
7	28 Avenue D	Furniture
8	121 E. 3d st.	Grocery
9	251-253 E. 4th st.	Barber
10	55 Avenue D	Tailor
11	603 5th st.	Barber
12	82 Avenue D	Barber
13	90 Avenue D	Barber
14	117 Avenue B	Barber
15	157 Avenue C	Delicatessen
16	133 Avenue D	Restaurant

Seventh Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	177 10th ave.	Barber
2	168 8th ave.	Barber
3	182 8th ave.	Barber
4	204 8th ave.	Barber
5	200 7th ave.	Barber
6	816 W. 23d st.	Barber
7	189 9th ave.	Laundry
8	219 9th ave.	Barber
9	215 10th ave.	Dry goods
10	272 10th ave.	Tailor
11	266 7th ave.	Barber
12	284 9th ave.	Barber
13	296 9th ave.	Undertaker
14	502 W. 28th st.	Barber
15	323 10th ave.	Butcher
16	379 8th ave.	Barber
17	336 9th ave.	Glass
18	294 W. 30th st.	Florist
19	349 9th ave.	Barber
20	352 10th ave.	Barber

Eighth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	49 Henry st.	Office
2	16 Pike st.	Barber
3	11 Pike st.	Delicatessen
4	42 Norfolk st.	Undertaker
5	59 Norfolk st.	Barber
6	25 Canal st.	Barber
7	41 Orchard st.	Barber
8	66 Forsyth st.	Barber
9	293 Broome st.	Vacant
10	142 Forsyth st.	Barber
11	151 Forsyth st.	Tea, Rest.
12	67 Stanton st.	Barber
13	176 Eldridge st.	Restaurant
14	87 Essex st.	Barber
15	127 Rivington st.	Barber
16	150 Rivington st.	Restaurant

Ninth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	504 W. 34th st.	Barber
2	423 9th ave.	Florist
3	438 W. 34th st.	Barber
4	401 W. 34th st.	Barber
5	461 9th ave.	Paints
6	468 10th ave.	Barber
7	334 W. 37th st.	Barber
8	216 W. 36th st.	Barber
9	232 W. 38th st.	Vacant
10	458 W. 38th st.	Plumber
11	506 W. 39th st.	Shoes
12	369 9th ave.	Vacant
13	333 W. 39th st.	Printer
14	337 W. 40th st.	Undertaker
15	430 W. 40th st.	Tailor
16	462 9th ave.	Barber
17	559 10th ave.	Undertaker
18	558 11th ave.	Shoes
19	457 W. 42d st.	Clothing
20	596 10th ave.	Barber

Tenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	126 E. Houston st.	Barber
2	217 E. Houston st.	Barber
3	100 1st st.	Tobacco
4	86 2d st.	Undertaker
5	162 E. 4th st.	Employment agency
6	402 5th st.	Noodles
7	180 E. 3d st.	Plumber
8	510 5th st.	Plumber
9	108 Avenue A	Cigars
10	330 6th st.	Glass
11	84 7th st.	Tailor
12	75 7th st.	Barber
13	342 E. 9th st.	Barber
14	135 Avenue A	Barber
15	285 E. 10th st.	Electrician
16	319 E. 9th st.	Tailor
17	315 E. 12th st.	Barber
18	218 1st ave.	Confectionery

Eleventh Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	517 W. 43d st.	Cigar boxes
2	627 9th ave.	Real estate
3	358 W. 44th st.	Barber
4	650 9th ave.	Real estate
5	644 10th ave.	Barber
6	506 W. 44th st.	Shoes
7	647 10th ave.	Tailor
8	641 11th ave.	Harness
9	667 9th ave.	Cigars
10	664 9th ave.	Barber
11	686 9th ave.	Barber
12	672 10th ave.	Undertaker
13	515 W. 47th st.	Vacant
14	709 10th ave.	Barber
15	418 W. 49th st.	Undertaker
16	455 W. 48th st.	Barber
17	732 9th ave.	Undertaker
18	433 W. 49th st.	Undertaker
19	731 10th ave.	Barber
20	560 W. 51st st.	Candy
21	462 W. 51st st.	Barber
22	365 W. 50th st.	Tailor
23	764 9th ave.	Barber
24	763 9th ave.	Fish

Twelfth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	164 Avenue A	Plumber
2	169 Avenue B	Hat cleaning
3	136 Avenue D	Restaurant
4	217 Avenue C	Club
5	504 E. 14th st.	Undertaker
6	251 Avenue A	Ladies' tailor
7	257 E. 15th st.	Furniture
8	245 1st ave.	Shoes
9	189 3d ave.	Barber
10	297 1st ave.	Butcher
11	274 1st ave.	Barber
12	282 Avenue A	Barber
13	261 Avenue B	Hats
14	606 E. 17th st.	Harness
15	323 1st ave.	Barber
16	311 2d ave.	Tailor
17	349 2d ave.	Barber
18	342 2d ave.	Undertaker
19	339 E. 21st st.	Barber
20	333 E. 23d st.	Carpenter
21	377 2d ave.	Undertaker

ELECTION NOTICE.

Thirteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	607 W. 51st st.	Barber
2	742 11th ave.	Vacant
3	403 W. 52d st.	Barber
4	345 W. 52d st.	Grocery
5	545 W. 54th st.	Printer
6	802 10th ave.	Barber
7	814 10th ave.	Confectionery
8	848 10th ave.	Barber
9	872 9th ave.	Real estate
10	867 9th ave.	Cigars
11	885 8th ave.	Barber
12	842 11th ave.	Barber
13	24 Amsterdam ave.	Confectionery
14	24 Columbus ave.	Barber
15	153 W. 61st st.	Club
16	73 Amsterdam ave.	Barber
17	201 W. 61st st.	Barber
18	228 W. 63d st.	Barber
19	201 W. 63d st.	Barber
20	139 West End ave.	Undertaker

Fourteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	230 E. 24th st.	Barber
2	317 E. 24th st.	Grocery
3	424 1st ave.	Bakery
4	496 2d ave.	Real estate
5	328 3d ave.	Barber
6	207 E. 27th st.	Hay and feed
7	154 E. 29th st.	Undertaker
8	821 3d ave.	Barber
9	844 E. 29th st.	Undertaker
10	546 2d ave.	Barber
11	570 2d ave.	Barber
12	492 3d ave.	Cigars
13	336 E. 33d st.	Barber
14	338 E. 34th st.	Bird store
15	344 E. 35th st.	Undertaker
16	330 3d ave.	Barber
17	670 2d ave.	Undertaker
18	696 2d ave.	Hardware
19	306 E. 39th st.	Bottles
20	693 2d ave.	Undertaker
21	623 3d ave.	Cigars
22	771 2d ave.	Florist

Fifteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	113 Amsterdam ave.	Barber
2	147 Amsterdam ave.	Barber
3	108 Amsterdam ave.	Cigars
4	267 W. 69th st.	Barber
5	231 W. 68th st.	Barber
6	213 Columbus ave.	Tailor
7	53 W. 69th st.	Vacant
8	2047 Broadway	Florist
9	S. S. W. 73d st., 100 feet E. of Riverside drive	Booth
10	284 Amsterdam ave.	Tailor
11	223 Columbus ave.	Barber
12	353 Amsterdam ave.	Tailor
13	229 W. 74th st.	Real estate
14	232 W. 74th st.	Laundry
15	168 Amsterdam ave.	Tailor
16	390 Amsterdam ave.	Electrician
17	389 Amsterdam ave.	Tailor
18	445 Amsterdam ave.	Barber
19	73 W. 82d st.	Tailor
20	142 W. 83d st.	Tailor
21	2286 Broadway	Harness
22	S. S. W. 84th st., 50 feet W. of West End ave.	Booth
23	N. E. Cor. Broadway and W. 84th st.	Stable office
24	507 Amsterdam ave.	Laundry
25	567 Amsterdam ave.	Tailor
26	562 Amsterdam ave.	Barber
27	609 Amsterdam ave.	Undertaker
28	642 Amsterdam ave.	Upholsterer
29	642 Amsterdam ave.	Barber

Sixteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	724 3d ave.	Shoes
2	687 3d ave.	Barber
3	796 2d ave.	Barber
4	857 1st ave.	Barber
5	849 2d ave.	Barber
6	764 3d ave.	Cigars
7	869 1st ave.	Barber
8	881 1st ave.	Barber
9	952 2d ave.	Stationery
10	930 1st ave.	Barber
11	965 2d ave.	Barber
12	994 3d ave.	Undertaker
13	208 E. 54th st.	Barber
14	249 E. 55th st.	Tailor
15	313 E. 54th st.	Tailor
16	1010 1st ave.	Florist
17	North end of Workhouse Dock, Blackwell's Island.	

Seventeenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	485 Columbus ave.	Laundry
2	583 Columbus ave.	Cigars
3	627 Columbus ave.	Cigars
4	663 Columbus ave.	Laundry
5	709 Columbus ave.	Tailor
6	712 Amsterdam ave.	Laundry
7	251 9th st.	Upholsterer
8	S. E. Cor. W. 93d st. & Riverside drive	Basement
9	272 W. 96th st.	Tailor
10	729 Amsterdam ave.	Tailor
11	743 Amsterdam ave.	Undertaker
12	767 Amsterdam ave.	Barber
13	74 W. 97th st.	Laundry
14	74 W. 98th st.	Laundry
15	785 Amsterdam ave.	Barber
16	782 Amsterdam ave.	Undertaker
17	N. S. W. 97th st., 125 feet W. of West End ave.	Booth
18	S. S. W. 100th st., 50 feet W. of West End ave.	Booth
19	803 Amsterdam ave.	Candy
20	184 W. 101st st.	Shoemaker
21	19 W. 101st st.	Barber
22	75 W. 100th st.	Barber
23	125 W. 101st st.	Barber
24	863 Amsterdam ave.	Vacant
25	74 W. 102d st.	Vacant
26	20 W. 104th st.	Tailor
27	103 W. 104th st.	Hat cleaning
28	105 W. 105th st.	Barber
29	150 Madison ave.	Tailor

Eighteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	1095 2d ave.	Shoes
2	1070 2d ave.	Shoes
3	1056 1st ave.	Shoes
4	1404 Madison ave.	Cigars
5	1139 2d ave.	Hats
6	1039 3d ave.	Cigars
7	1218 2d ave.	Carriages
8	1136 1st ave.	Dry goods
9	1216 1st ave.	Stationery
10	404 E. 69th st.	Undertaker
11	1227 1st ave.	Sewing machines
12	1181 3d ave.	Barber
13	1197 3d ave.	Barber
14	1318 2d ave.	Cigars
15	229 E. 70th st.	Shoes
16	256 E. 72d st.	Hat cleaning
17	1311 Avenue A	Plumber supplies
18	1361 Avenue A	Harness
19	305 E. 72d st.	Barber
20	345 E. 73d st.	Undertaker

Nineteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied As
1	2689 Broadway	Tailor
2	211 W. 102d st.	Tailor
3	872 Amsterdam ave.	Barber
4	910 Amsterdam ave.	Tailor
5	948 Amsterdam ave.	Barber
6	252 W. 108th st.	Laundry
7	74 W. 108th st.	Laundry
8	70 W. 109th st.	Laundry
9	101 W. 108th st.	Plumber
10	906 Amsterdam ave.	Laundry
11	2809 Broadway	Laundry
12	S. S. W. 111th st., 125 feet west of Broadway	Booth
13	533 W. 110th st.	Bicycles
14	516 W. 113th st.	Tailor
15	N. S. W. 116th st., 100 feet E. of Amsterdam ave.	Booth
16	501 W. 113th st.	Tailor
17	600 W. 114th st.	Tailor
18	2955 Broadway	Tailor
19	N. W. cor. W. 119th st. and Claremont ave.	Office
20	1272 Amsterdam ave.	Barber
21	3089 Broadway	Tailor
22	3155 Broadway	Barber
23	3226 Broadway	Barber
24	56 Old Broadway	Barber
25	524 W. 131st st.	Barber
26	51 Manhattan st.	Barber

ELECTION NOTICE.

and with E. 12th st., Avenue C, E. 10th st. and Avenue B.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within E. 12th st., Avenue D, E. 14th st., East River, E. 8th st., Avenue D, E. 10th st. and Avenue C.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 14th st., Avenue D, E. 12th st. and Avenue B.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 14th st., Avenue B, E. 12th st. and Avenue A.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 19th st., Avenue B, E. 14th st., Avenue A to E. 15th st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 15th st. and Avenue A to the corner of 1st ave. and E. 10th st.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 18th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 15th st. and Avenue A, Avenue A, E. 14th st. and 1st ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 17th st., Livingston place, E. 16th st., 1st ave., E. 14th st. and 2d ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 18th st., 2d ave., E. 14th st., Irving place, E. 15th st. and 3d ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 18th st., 1st ave., E. 15th st., Livingston place, E. 17th st. and 2d ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 18th st., Avenue A, E. 16th st. and 1st ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 18th st., Avenue B, E. 16th st. and Avenue A.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 16th st., Avenue C, E. 17th st., East River, E. 14th st. and Avenue B.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within East River, E. 17th st., Avenue C, E. 16th st. and Avenue B.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 20th st., East River, E. 18th st. and 1st ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 19th st., 1st ave., E. 18th st. and 3d ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 21st st., 2d ave., E. 19th st. and 3d ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 21st st., East River, E. 20th st., 1st ave., E. 16th st. and 2d ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 22d st., 1st ave., E. 23d st., East River, E. 21st st. and 2d ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within E. 24th st., 1st ave., E. 23d st. and 2d ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within E. 23d st., 2d ave., E. 21st st. and 3d ave.

Thirteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 52d st., 10th ave., W. 51st st. and 11th ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within W. 54th st., 11th ave., W. 53d st., 10th ave., W. 52d st. and Hudson River.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within W. 53d st., 9th ave., W. 52d st. and 10th ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 53d st., 8th ave., W. 52d st. and 9th ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 55th st., 8th ave., W. 53d st. and 9th ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 54th st., 9th ave., W. 53d st. and 11th ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 55th st., 9th ave., W. 54th st. and 10th ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 56th st., 9th ave., W. 55th st., 10th ave., W. 54th st. and Hudson River.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 55th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 65th st. and West End ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 70th st., Central Park West, W. 68th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 74th st., Central Park West, W. 70th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 71st st. and Columbus ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 71st st., West End ave., W. 72d st., Columbus ave., W. 71st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 70th st. and Hudson River.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 74th st., Broadway, W. 72d st., West End ave., W. 71st st., Hudson River, across Riverside Park at W. 72d st. and Riverside Drive to the place of beginning.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 74th st., Columbus ave., W. 72d st. and Broadway.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 76th st., Columbus ave., W. 74th st., Central Park West, W. 74th st. and Broadway.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 77th st., Central Park West, W. 76th st., W. 75th st., Broadway, W. 76th st. and West end ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 77th st., West End ave., W. 76th st., Broadway, W. 74th st. and Riverside Drive.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 82d st., Broadway, W. 80th st., West End ave., W. 77th st. and Hudson River.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 80th st., Broadway, W. 78th st., Columbus ave., W. 77th st. and West End ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 82d st., Amsterdam ave., W. 78th st. and Broadway.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 85th st., Central Park West, W. 78th st., Columbus ave., W. 81st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 78th st. and Broadway.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Central Park West, W. 83d st., Columbus ave., W. 81st st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Central Park West, W. 81st st. and Columbus ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Columbus ave., W. 83d st., Broadway, W. 81st st. and Hudson River.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 83d st., Broadway, W. 81st st. and Columbus ave.

Fourteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 25th st., 2d ave., E. 23d st., Lexington ave., E. 24th st., and 3d ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within E. 25th st., 1st ave., E. 24th st. and 2d ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within E. 26th st., East River, E. 23d st., 1st ave., E. 25th st. and 2d ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 28th st., 1st ave., E. 29th st., East River, E. 26th st. and 2d ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 27th st., 3d ave., E. 26th st., 2d ave., E. 25th st., 3d ave., E. 24th st. and Lexington ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 28th st., 2d ave., E. 26th st. and 3d ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 29th st., 2d ave., E. 28th st., 3d ave., E. 27th st. and Lexington ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 31st st., 3d ave., E. 30th st., 2d ave., E. 28th st. and Lexington ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 30th st., East River, E. 29th st., 1st ave., E. 28th st. and 2d ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 31st st., East River, E. 30th st. and 2d ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 32d st., 1st ave., E. 31st st. and Lexington ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 34th st., 3d ave., E. 33d st., 2d ave., E. 31st st. and Lexington ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 33d st., East River, E. 31st st. and 2d ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 34th st., East River, E. 33d st. and 2d ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 35th st., 2d ave., E. 33d st. and 3d ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 36th st., East River, E. 34th st., 2d ave., E. 35th st. and 3d ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 37th st., East River., E. 36th st. and 2d ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 38th st., East River, E. 37th st. and 2d ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within W. 40th st., 11th ave., W. 38th st., 10th ave., W. 36th st. and Hudson River.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 40th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 38th st., 11th ave., W. 36th st. and Hudson River.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within E. 41st st., East River, E. 40th st. and Lexington ave.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within E. 42d st., Prospect Place, E. 42d st., East River, E. 41st st. and Lexington ave.

Fifteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 65th st., Columbus ave., W. 64th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within W. 67th st., Broadway, W. 68th st., Central Park West, W. 67th st., Columbus ave., W. 65th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within W. 68th st., Broadway, W. 67th st. and West End ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 70th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 69th st., West End ave., W. 67th st. and Hudson River.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 70th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 65th st. and West End ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 70th st., Central Park West, W. 68th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 74th st., Central Park West, W. 70th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 71st st. and Columbus ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 71st st., West End ave., W. 72d st., Columbus ave., W. 71st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 70th st. and Hudson River.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 74th st., Broadway, W. 72d st., West End ave., W. 71st st., Hudson River, across Riverside Park at W. 72d st. and Riverside Drive to the place of beginning.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 74th st., Columbus ave., W. 72d st. and Broadway.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 76th st., Columbus ave., W. 74th st., Central Park West, W. 74th st. and Broadway.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 77th st., Central Park West, W. 76th st., W. 75th st., Broadway, W. 76th st. and West end ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 77th st., West End ave., W. 76th st., Broadway, W. 74th st. and Riverside Drive.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 82d st., Broadway, W. 80th st., West End ave., W. 77th st. and Hudson River.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 80th st., Broadway, W. 78th st., Columbus ave., W. 77th st. and West End ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 82d st., Amsterdam ave., W. 78th st. and Broadway.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 85th st., Central Park West, W. 78th st., Columbus ave., W. 81st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 78th st. and Broadway.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Central Park West, W. 83d st., Columbus ave., W. 81st st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Central Park West, W. 81st st. and Columbus ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Columbus ave., W. 83d st., Broadway, W. 81st st. and Hudson River.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 83d st., Broadway, W. 81st st. and Columbus ave.

Sixteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 45th st., 3d ave., E. 43d st. and Lexington ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within E. 45th st., 2d ave. to E. 43d st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 43d st. and 2d ave. to the corner of 3d ave. and E. 42d st., and 3d ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within E. 48th st., East River, E. 43d st., Prospect place, E. 42d st., a diagonal line from the corner of 3d ave. and E. 42d st. to the corner of E. 43d st. and 2d ave., and 2d ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 48th st., 1st ave., E. 49th st., East River, E. 45th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st ave. and E. 48th st. to the corner of E. 46th st. and 2d ave., and 2d ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 47th st., 2d ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2d ave. and E. 46th st. to the corner of E. 45th st. and 1st ave., E. 45th st., and 3d ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 49th st., 3d ave., E. 46th st. and Lexington ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 49th st., 1st ave., E. 48th st., 2d ave., E. 47th st. and 3d ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 51st st., 2d ave., E. 49th st. and Lexington ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 51st st., 1st ave., E. 49th st. and 2d ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 52d st., East River, E. 49th st., Mitchell place, and 1st ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 52d st., 1st ave., E. 51st st. and Lexington ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 53d st., 1st ave., E. 52d st., and a diagonal line from the corner of Lexington ave. and E. 52d st. to the corner of 3d ave. and E. 53d st.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., 1st ave., E. 53d st., 2d ave., E. 53d st., a diagonal line from the corner of 3d ave. and E. 53d st. to the corner of E. 52d st. and Lexington ave. and Lexington ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., 1st ave., E. 55th st., 2d ave., E. 54th st. and 3d ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 55th st., 1st ave., E. 53d st. and 2d ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., East River, E. 52d st. and 1st ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within the entire Island of Blackwell's Island.

Seventeenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Central Park West, W. 83d st. and Columbus ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within W. 89th st., Central Park West, W. 86th st. and Columbus ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Central Park West, W. 89th st. and Columbus ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 93d st., Central Park West, W. 91st st. and Columbus ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 89th st., Columbus ave., W. 86th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 89th st., Broadway, W. 88th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 86th st. and Hudson River.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 90th st., Columbus ave., W. 89th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 88th st., Broadway, W. 86th st. and Hudson River.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 92d st., Columbus ave., W. 90th st. and Amsterdam ave., W. 91st st. and Broadway.

Sixteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 45th st., 3d ave., E. 43d st. and Lexington ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within E. 45th st., 2d ave. to E. 43d st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 43d st. and 2d ave. to the corner of 3d ave. and E. 42d st., and 3d ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within E. 48th st., East River, E. 43d st., Prospect place, E. 42d st., a diagonal line from the corner of 3d ave. and E. 42d st. to the corner of E. 43d st. and 2d ave., and 2d ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 48th st., 1st ave., E. 49th st., East River, E. 45th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st ave. and E. 48th st. to the corner of E. 46th st. and 2d ave., and 2d ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 47th st., 2d ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2d ave. and E. 46th st. to the corner of E. 45th st. and 1st ave., E. 45th st., and 3d ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 49th st., 3d ave., E. 46th st. and Lexington ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 49th st., 1st ave., E. 48th st., 2d ave., E. 47th st. and 3d ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 51st st., 2d ave., E. 49th st. and Lexington ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 51st st., 1st ave., E. 49th st. and 2d ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E, 52d st., East River, E. 49th st., Mitchell place, and 1st ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 52d st., 1st ave., E. 51st st. and Lexington ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 53d st., 1st ave., E. 52d st., and a diagonal line from the corner of Lexington ave. and E. 52d st. to the corner of 3d ave. and E. 53d st.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., 1st ave., E. 53d st., 2d ave., E. 53d st., a diagonal line from the corner of 3d ave. and E. 53d st. to the corner of E. 52d st. and Lexington ave. and Lexington ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., 1st ave., E. 55th st., 2d ave., E. 54th st. and 3d ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 55th st., 1st ave., E. 53d st. and 2d ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., East River, E. 52d st. and 1st ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within the entire Island of Blackwell's Island.

Seventeenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Central Park West, W. 83d st. and Columbus ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within W. 89th st., Central Park West, W. 86th st. and Columbus ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Central Park West, W. 89th st. and Columbus ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 93d st., Central Park West, W. 91st st. and Columbus ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 89th st., Columbus ave., W. 86th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 89th st., Broadway, W. 88th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 86th st. and Hudson River.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 90th st., Columbus ave., W. 89th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 88th st., Broadway, W. 86th st. and Hudson River.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 92d st., Columbus ave., W. 90th st. and Amsterdam ave., W. 91st st. and Broadway.

Sixteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 45th st., 3d ave., E. 43d st. and Lexington ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within E. 45th st., 2d ave. to E. 43d st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 43d st. and 2d ave. to the corner of 3d ave. and E. 42d st., and 3d ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within E. 48th st., East River, E. 43d st., Prospect place, E. 42d st., a diagonal line from the corner of 3d ave. and E. 42d st. to the corner of E. 43d st. and 2d ave., and 2d ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 48th st., 1st ave., E. 49th st., East River, E. 45th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st ave. and E. 48th st. to the corner of E. 46th st. and 2d ave., and 2d ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 47th st., 2d ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2d ave. and E. 46th st. to the corner of E. 45th st. and 1st ave., E. 45th st., and 3d ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 49th st., 3d ave., E. 46th st. and Lexington ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 49th st., 1st ave., E. 48th st., 2d ave., E. 47th st. and 3d ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 51st st., 2d ave., E. 49th st. and Lexington ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 51st st., 1st ave., E. 49th st. and 2d ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E, 52d st., East River, E. 49th st., Mitchell place, and 1st ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 52d st., 1st ave., E. 51st st. and Lexington ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 53d st., 1st ave., E. 52d st., and a diagonal line from the corner of Lexington ave. and E. 52d st. to the corner of 3d ave. and E. 53d st.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., 1st ave., E. 53d st., 2d ave., E. 53d st., a diagonal line from the corner of 3d ave. and E. 53d st. to the corner of E. 52d st. and Lexington ave. and Lexington ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., 1st ave., E. 55th st., 2d ave., E. 54th st. and 3d ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 55th st., 1st ave., E. 53d st. and 2d ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., East River, E. 52d st. and 1st ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within the entire Island of Blackwell's Island.

Seventeenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Central Park West, W. 83d st. and Columbus ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within W. 89th st., Central Park West, W. 86th st. and Columbus ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Central Park West, W. 89th st. and Columbus ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 93d st., Central Park West, W. 91st st. and Columbus ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 89th st., Columbus ave., W. 86th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 89th st., Broadway, W. 88th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 86th st. and Hudson River.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 90th st., Columbus ave., W. 89th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 88th st., Broadway, W. 86th st. and Hudson River.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 92d st., Columbus ave., W. 90th st. and Amsterdam ave., W. 91st st. and Broadway.

Eighteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 59th st., 2d ave., E. 56th st. and 3d ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within E. 58th st., 1st ave., E. 56th st. and 2d ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within E. 58th st., East River, E. 56th st. and 1st ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 59th st., East River, E. 58th st. and 2d ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 62d st., 1st ave., E. 59th st., 3d ave., E. 60th st. and 2d ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 63d st., 2d ave., E. 60th st. and 3d ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 65th st., 1st ave., E. 62d st., 2d ave., E. 63d st. and 3d ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 65th st., East River, E. 59th st. and 1st ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 66th st., East River, E. 65th st. and 2d ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., East River, E. 66th st. and 1st ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 69th st., 1st ave., E. 66th st. and 2d ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 69th st., 2d ave., E. 65th st. and 3d ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., 2d ave., E. 69th st. and Lexington ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., 1st ave., E. 69th st. and 2d ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 71st st., 1st ave., E. 70th st. and 3d ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 72d st., 1st ave., E. 71st st. and 3d ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 72d st., East River, E. 70th st. and 1st ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 73d st., East River, E. 72d st. and 1st ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 73d st., 1st ave., E. 72d st., and 2d ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within E. 74th st., 1st ave., E. 73d st. and 2d ave.

Nineteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 102d st., West End ave., W. 100th st., Broadway, W. 107st st. and Hudson River.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within W. 85th st., Central Park West, W. 81st st. and Columbus ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 84th st., Columbus ave., W. 82d st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within W. 83d st., Broadway, W. 84th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 82d st. and Riverside drive.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., West End ave., W. 83d st., Riverside drive, W. 82d st. and Hudson River.

The 23d Election District is bounded by and within W. 80th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 84th st., Broadway, W. 83d st. and West End ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Columbus ave., W. 84th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within W. 80th st., Columbus ave., W. 86th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 89th st., Broadway, W. 88th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 86th st. and Hudson River.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 90th st., Columbus ave., W. 89th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 88th st., Broadway, W. 86th st. and Hudson River.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 92d st., Columbus ave., W. 90th st. and Amsterdam ave., W. 91st st. and Broadway.

Sixteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 45th st., 3d ave., E. 43d st. and Lexington ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within E. 45th st., 2d ave. to E. 43d st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 43d st. and 2d ave. to the corner of 3d ave. and E. 42d st., and 3d ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within E. 48th st., East River, E. 43d st., Prospect place, E. 42d st., a diagonal line from the corner of 3d ave. and E. 42d st. to the corner of E. 43d st. and 2d ave., and 2d ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 48th st., 1st ave., E. 49th st., East River, E. 45th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st ave. and E. 48th st. to the corner of E. 46th st. and 2d ave., and 2d ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 47th st., 2d ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2d ave. and E. 46th st. to the corner of E. 45th st. and 1st ave., E. 45th st., and 3d ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 49th st., 3d ave., E. 46th st. and Lexington ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 49th st., 1st ave., E. 48th st., 2d ave., E. 47th st. and 3d ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 51st st., 2d ave., E. 49th st. and Lexington ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 51st st., 1st ave., E. 49th st. and 2d ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E, 52d st., East River, E. 49th st., Mitchell place, and 1st ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 52d st., 1st ave., E. 51st st. and Lexington ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 53d st., 1st ave., E. 52d st., and a diagonal line from the corner of Lexington ave. and E. 52d st. to the corner of 3d ave. and E. 53d st.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., 1st ave., E. 53d st., 2d ave., E. 53d st., a diagonal line from the corner of 3d ave. and E. 53d st. to the corner of E. 52d st. and Lexington ave. and Lexington ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., 1st ave., E. 55th st., 2d ave., E. 54th st. and 3d ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 55th st., 1st ave., E. 53d st. and 2d ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., East River, E. 52d st. and 1st ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within the entire Island of Blackwell's Island.

Seventeenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Central Park West, W. 83d st. and Columbus ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within W. 89th st., Central Park West, W. 86th st. and Columbus ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Central Park West, W. 89th st. and Columbus ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 93d st., Central Park West, W. 91st st. and Columbus ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 89th st., Columbus ave., W. 86th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 89th st., Broadway, W. 88th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 86th st. and Hudson River.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 90th st., Columbus ave., W. 89th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 88th st., Broadway, W. 86th st. and Hudson River.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 92d st., Columbus ave., W. 90th st. and Amsterdam ave., W. 91st st. and Broadway.

Eighteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 59th st., 2d ave., E. 56th st. and 3d ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within E. 58th st., 1st ave., E. 56th st. and 2d ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within E. 58th st., East River, E. 56th st. and 1st ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 59th st., East River, E. 58th st. and 2d ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 62d st., 1st ave., E. 59th st., 3d ave., E. 60th st. and 2d ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 63d st., 2d ave., E. 60th st. and 3d ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 65th st., 1st ave., E. 62d st., 2d ave., E. 63d st. and 3d ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 65th st., East River, E. 59th st. and 1st ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 66th st., East River, E. 65th st. and 2d ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., East River, E. 66th st. and 1st ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 69th st., 1st ave., E. 66th st. and 2d ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 69th st., 2d ave., E. 65th st. and 3d ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., 2d ave., E. 69th st. and Lexington ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., 1st ave., E. 69th st. and 2d ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 71st st., 1st ave., E. 70th st. and 3d ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 72d st., 1st ave., E. 71st st. and 3d ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 72d st., East River, E. 70th st. and 1st ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 73d st., East River, E. 72d st. and 1st ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 73d st., 1st ave., E. 72d st., and 2d ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within E. 74th st., 1st ave., E. 73d st. and 2d ave.

Nineteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 102d st., West End ave., W. 100th st., Broadway, W. 107st st. and Hudson River.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within W. 103d st., 10th ave., Central Park West, W. 102d st. and Broadway.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within W. 103d st., Broadway, W. 104th st., Amsterdam ave., to W. 102d st., a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 102d st. to the corner of Broadway and W. 103d st., W. 103d st. and Hudson River.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 106th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 104th st. and Broadway.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 107th st., Columbus ave., W. 106th st. and West End ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 108th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 107th st., West End ave., W. 106th st. and Hudson River.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 108th st., Central Park West, W. 107th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Central Park West, W. 108th st. and Columbus ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 109th st., Columbus ave., W. 108th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Columbus ave., W. 109th st. and Broadway.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Broadway, W. 109th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 108th st. and Hudson River.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 118th st., Broadway, W. 110th st. and Hudson River.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and 112th st. to the corner of 111th st. and Amsterdam ave., Amsterdam ave., W. 110th st. and Broadway.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 118th st., Morningside Drive, W. 110th st., Amsterdam ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and 112th st. and Broadway.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 117th st., across Morningside Park, Morningside ave., W. 110th st., Morningside Drive, W. 113th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 113th st. and Broadway.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 114th st., Broadway, W. 113th st. and Hudson River.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 116th st., Claremont ave., W. 119th st., Broadway, W. 114th st. and Hudson River.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within W. 122d st., Broadway, W. 119th st., Claremont ave., W. 116th st., and Hudson River.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 122d st., Amsterdam ave., W. 120th st., Broadway and Hudson River, and within a line running from the Hudson River across Riverside Park and between 526 and 528 Riverside Drive, through Fairview court, 175 Claremont ave., and between 526 and 528 Riverside drive, through Riverside park and Hudson River.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within W. 122d st., Broadway, W. 125th st., a line running through Fairview court, 175 Claremont ave., and between 526 and 528 Riverside drive, through Riverside park and Hudson River.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within W. 125th st., Old Broadway, W. 129th st., Broadway, and W. 127th st. and Hudson River.

The 23d Election District is bounded by and within W. 130th st., Old Broadway, W. 129th st., Broadway, and W. 127th st. and Hudson River.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 133d st., Amsterdam ave., W. 132d st., Old Broadway, W. 130th st. and Hudson River.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within W. 132d st., Amsterdam ave., Lawrence st., W. 129th st. and Old Broadway.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 130th st., Convent ave., Morningside ave., W. 125th st., Manhattan st., a diagonal line from the corner of Convent ave. and 130th st. to the corner of Old Broadway and Lawrence st., Lawrence st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within 125th st., a diagonal line from the corner of Old Broadway to the corner of Manhattan st. and Amsterdam ave., W. 126th st. and Broadway.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 126th st., Manhattan st., W. 125th st. and Broadway.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within W. 138th st., Amsterdam ave., Morningside ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 138th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 129th st. and Morningside ave., Morningside ave., W. 125th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within W. 125th st., Hancock place, Morningside ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 125th st. and Morningside ave. to the corner of W. 123d st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 123d st. to the corner of W. 124th st. and Morningside ave., Morningside ave., W. 120th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 32d Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Morningside ave., W. 117th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 33d Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Manhattan ave., W. 117th st. and Morningside ave.

The 34th Election District is bounded by and within W. 116th st., Manhattan ave., W. 118th st., 8th ave., W. 116th st. and Morningside ave.

The 35th Election District is bounded by and within W. 118th st., St. Nicholas ave., W. 117th st., 7th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 118th st. to the corner of W. 116th st. and 8th ave., 8th ave., W. 116th st., Manhattan ave., W. 114th st. and Morningside ave.

The 36th Election District is bounded by and within W. 116th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th ave. and W. 116th st. to the corner of W. 115th st. and 7th ave., 7th ave., W. 115th st., Manhattan ave., W. 114th st. and Morningside ave.

The 37th Election District is bounded by and within W. 114th st., Manhattan ave., W. 115th st., 7th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 115th st. to the corner of W. 114th st. and 8th ave., 8th ave., W. 113th st. and Morningside ave.

The 38th Election District is bounded by and within W. 113th st., 7th ave., W. 112th st. to 8th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 112th st. and 7th ave. to the corner of W. 111th st. and Manhattan ave., and Manhattan ave.

The 40th Election District is bounded by and within W. 112th st., 7th ave., W. 111th st., and 8th ave.

The 41st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Manhattan ave. and W. 111th st. to the corner of W. 112th st. and 8th ave., 8th ave., W. 111th st., 7th ave., W. 110th st. and Manhattan ave.

The 42d Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., 5th ave., a line running through Central Park from 5th ave. and 90th st. to Central Park West and 90th st., and Central Park West.

The 43d Election District is bounded by and within a line running from W. 90th st. and Central Park West to 5th ave., 5th ave., Transverse road, W. 97th st. and Central Park West.

Twentieth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 75th st., 2d ave., E. 73d st., 3d ave., E. 74th st. and Lexington ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within E. 76th st., 1st ave., E. 75th st. and Lexington ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within E. 75th st., 1st ave., E. 76th st., Avenue A, E. 74th st. and 2d ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 74th st.,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Pressure is high along the north border east of the Rocky Mountains, and low over the plains States, the Rocky Mountain region, and the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

This distribution has resulted in continued warm weather in the South, the Ohio Valley, and Middle Atlantic States, and moderately cold weather along the northern border.

The weather remains overcast over much of the country and during the last twenty-four hours there were rains in the great central valleys, the Gulf States, the Atlantic States north of Maryland, the region of the Great Lakes, and the Northwest. Heavy rains fell in the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valley.

There will be rain, with lower temperature Saturday in Southern New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley, followed by generally fair weather in these districts Sunday.

Cloudy weather and showers are also probable Saturday and Sunday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and the Mississippi Valley. Along the north border and over the Rocky Mountain regions the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northeast and east; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy north, rain and colder south portion Saturday. Sunday cloudy; moderate variable winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy and colder Saturday, preceded by rain. Sunday, cloudy; moderate north and northeast winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain and cooler Saturday. Sunday cloudy; moderate variable winds.

Western New York—Cloudy Saturday, probably preceded by rain. Sunday, cloudy; moderate northeast winds.

Northern New England—Cloudy Saturday. Sunday unsettled; moderate northeast and east winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.....59	51	4 P. M.....48		70
6 A. M.....61	50	6 P. M.....43		69
9 A. M.....64	55	9 P. M.....37		62
12 M.....59	64	11 P. M.....33		60

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 41.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 53; at 8 P. M. it was 65. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.24 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.10 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

12:10—129 Duane St.; Rambler Shoe Co..$100
12:25—202 10 Av.; Haft Bros.....None
8:10—112 E. 127 St.; Julia Colton.....Slight
8:10—498 E. 142d St.; Mary O'Hanlon.Slight
11:00—948 E. 216 St.; Jos. Frazer.....Slight
11:10—7 St. Mark's Pl.; Morris Spitzer...$50
11:40—53 Essex St.; Jacob Baum.....Slight

P. M. Loss.

1:30—3 W. 118 St.; Israel Frezes.....Slight
2:15—117 E. 130 St.; Judith Nasone.....Slight
6:00—270 Lenox Av.; L. Donner.....Slight
6:05—46 E. 112 St.; Abr. Gimpelson...Slight
6:05—590 E. 140 St.; Abr. Sayer.....Slight
6:25—2,707 5 Av.; Wm. Stein.....Slight
6:50—93 Bleecker St.; Empire Cap Co..Slight
6:40—7 Pike St.; J. Goodman.....$1,000
6:30—313 E. 12 St.; Lena Snyder....Slight
7:30—60 Stanton St.; L. Grust.....Slight
8:20—675-677 Water St.; Wm. Kreamer & Sons.....Slight
8:35—407 E. 24 St.; E. Haapes.....Slight
9:30—2,379 Marion Av.; Her. Frusht..Slight
11:00—79 3 Av.; Peter Doelger...$500
11:20—2,283 8 Av.; Edward Bock.....Slight
11:30—161 St. and Hud. Riv.; Nellie Mahon.

$2,000

11:45—241 Mulberry St.; S. Jennone....Slight
11:50—319 Grand St.; V. Falbaro.....Slight
11:55—357 E. 71 St.; not given St.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A class will be organized in the Hospital and Home of Rest for Consumptives, Inwood-on-Hudson, and will be made an annex to Public School 52, Manhattan.

Another class will be organized in the Montefiore Home, Gun Hill Road and East 210th Street, and will be made an annex to Public School 8, the Bronx.

It has been decided to make Public School 75 an annex to Public School 81, Queens, and Public School 74, Queens, an independent school.

Salmon Whitcomb, Laurence J. Young, and Francis Mahoney, teachers of shopwork, have been chosen to study and observe in the continuation and trade schools of Munich, Germany.

The sum of $445 has been appropriated from the school building fund to pay for the construction of a motion-picture booth in Public School 45, the Bronx.

The Board of Education will renew the lease of the premises on Main Street, Flushing, occupied for office purposes by the District Superintendent.

The salary of William Epstein, a clerk in City Supt. Maxwell's office, has been increased from $1,200 to $1,350 a year.

The former pupils of Public School Old No. 9, Eighty-second Street and West End Avenue, and (the present Public School 87, Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, will hold a reunion and informal dinner at Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway, on the evening of April 21, in honor of the many years service of Edward H. Boyer, successively Principal of both of these schools.

A meeting of the seventh and eighth year teachers in the elementary schools will be held this morning in the Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The Murray Hill Pre-Vocational School in Thirty-seventh Street, near Second Avenue, will be opened on Tuesday morning.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Col. S. W. Dunning, 13 Inf., to sail about May 5 to Manila.

Capt. E. D. Kilbourne, M. C., relieved as a member of board at Ft. McPherson, Ga., and Capt. J. C. Gregory, M. C., detailed a member of board.

Chapl. I. Fealy to the 1st F. A., July 1. He will remain at Ft. Myer until June 30 and sail about July 5 for Honolulu.

Col. W. Vinson, Q. M. C., incapacitated for active service, is retired.

Relieved as members of the board at Ft. Sam Houston: Capt. J. H. Reeves, 2 Cav.; Capt. F. S. Wright, M. C.; 1st Lt. H. B. Johnson and 2d Lt. H. M. Rayner, 3 Cav., and these detailed to the board: Capt. W. S. Wells, 3 Cav.; Capt. W. L. Hart, M. C.; 1st Lt. E. De L. Smith, 3 F. A., and 2d Lt. C. J. McConkey, 3 Cav.

Leave—1st Lt. G. H. Casaday, 3 mos.

Navy Orders.

Com. F. H. Scofield to temp. com. Isla de Luzon.

Com. L. McNamee to fitting out the Sacramento and in command when comm'd.

Lt. Com. H. E. Cook, to Nav. Insp. of Ord., Midvale Steel Co., Phila.

Lt. Com. A. E. Reynolds, Bu. of Steam Eng., April 11, to the Utah as 1st Lt.

Jr. Lt. R. S. Edwards, submarine flotilla, to exec. officer and navig. the Tallahassee.

Jr. Lt. E. J. Estess, res. torpedo div., Annapolis, to Nav. Acad.

Ens. P. M. Bates, the Calif., to the Pittsburgh.

Surg. C. M. De Valin, fleet surg., Pac. Fleet; to orders.

Asst. Nav. Const. J. E. Otterson, Boston, April 15, to New York.

Asst. Civ. Engr. G. Church, to hosp., Las Animas, Colo., for treat.

Asst. Surg. R. H. Lanning, the Saratoga, to Villalobos.

Asst. Surg. R. F Jones, Villalobos, to the hosp., Canacao, P. I.

Ch. Boatsw. F. D. Blakely, sta., Olongapo, P. I., to sta., Cavite.

Ch. Gun. J. C. Evans, to orders.

Gun. N. Chatillon, the Saratoga, to the Monterey.

Mach. F. San Soucie, the Saratoga, to orders.

Mach. S. K. Sorensen, Nav. Sta., Olongapo, to the Saratoga.

Carp. H. L. Herrmann, Nav. Sta., Olongapo, to orders.

Marine Corps Orders.

Col. J. A. Lejeune com'd a Col. from Feb. 25.

Lt. Col. W. C. Neville, com'd a Lt. Col. from Feb. 25.

Maj. H. Lee, com'd a Maj. from Feb. 25.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Glacier, at Guaymas; San Fran., at Tampico; H-3, at Seattle; Texas, at Tompkinsville; Wyo., at Hampt. R'ds; Worden, at Norfolk; Nanshan, at San Fran.; Tonopah, D-1, D-3, E-1, and E-2, at St. Petersburg, Fla.; Orion, at Melville, R. I.; Supply, at Guam.

Sailed—Raleigh, Guaymas, for La Paz; Cassin, Cummings, Ayiwin, and Parker, Guacanayabo Bay, for Guantanamo; Balch com'd at Phila., as soon as practicable after delivery by the contractors.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

AVERY, MARY A., (Jan. 25, 1911;) net N. Y. estate, $16,134; bonds and mtges., $14,390; money due, $2,110.

BANNON, MARY, (Feb. 25, 1910;) net estate, $548; bank, $548.

GILBERT, CLAUDE C. M., (Oct. 11, 1910;) gross estate in N. Y., $5,227; bank, $92; 85 shares Gen. Chem. Co. stocks, $3,135.

MEYER, EDGAR J., (Apr. 15, 1912;) net estate, $518,186; bank, $376; fixtures at 158 W. 88 St., $1,200; int. in Eugene Meyer, Jr, & Co., $153,287. Payment made by Eugene Meyer, Jr., $353,287.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Communication from Miss Upshaw, saying that at a meeting of the Advisory Board, she was instructed to recommend that the requirement of Rule VII., Paragraph 12, (which provides that "no person who has entered any examination for appointment to a competitive position and failed therein or who has withdrawn therefrom, shall be admitted within nine months from the date of such examination to a new examination for the same position be waived for the coming examination for finger print expert.

Recommendation by Assistant Chief Examiner Murray that the commission grant the request of the Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, that the second grade foremen be permitted to compete in the examination ordered for promotion to foreman of pavers, Grade, 2, in the Bureau of Highways.

Notification from the Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, of the reassignment to duty of James Hughes, rodman.

Notification from the President of Queens of the reassignment to duty of Joseph T. Allen, foreman, who had been absent since Nov. 5, 1913, by reason of illness.

Notification of the Secretary of the Department of Health, of the appointment of Charles H. Smith of Middletown, N. Y., to prepare plans and specifications for the reinforcement of Black Bear Lake, located at the Municipal Sanatorium, Otisville, N. Y., at a total compensation not to exceed $1,975.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for medical interne, for both men and women, on April 8, to fill vacancies in the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., at $900 a year, with maintenance. The Government Hospital for the Insane has over 3,000 patients and about 800 employes to care for. In addition to the general medical practice offered, the scientific opportunities in neurology and psychiatry are unsurpassed. As considerable difficulty has been experienced in filling vacancies in the position of medical interne in the hospital service during the past several years owing to the limited number of eligibles available, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Competitors will be examined in letter writing, anatomy and physiology, chemistry, materia medica, and therapeutics, surgery and surgical pathology, general pathology and practice, bacteriology and hygiene, obstetrics and gynecology. Graduation from a reputable medical college is a prerequisite. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DAVIS, PHILIP C., (March 26;) $300 personalty to Bertha S. Davis, wife.

GOING, CARRIE P., (March 5;) more than $10,000 personalty in uncorputed shares to Frederick R. Going, husband; Melvin P. Spalding, son; Rosalie Going, daughter; Francis C. Pratt, brother; Bertha D. Pratt, sister-in-law; Ella S. Bill, Hattie G. Pratt, cousins; Grace G. Shepard and Susan G. Wilson.

GRAY, JOHN C., (Feb. 13;) $3,000 personalty to Amelia P. Gray, wife.

GUMB, ADELE, (March 19;) more than $3,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty in life estate to Charles B. Gumb, husband; remainder in equal shares to Fanny Buchsbaum, Rose Gutfreund, and Jennie Buchsbaum, daughters.

JOUFFROY, LYDIA, (March 18;) $2,200 personalty; $1,050 each to H. Edward Babcock and Albert C. Call; others, $50 each to Laura Call and Dorothy Babcock.

KUBAN, MARGARET, (Nov. 19;) $2,000 realty and $270 personalty; $1,120 to Gustav Bohac, son; $150 to Joseph Kuban, son.

LICHTENHEIM, ADELA, (March 20;) more than $5,000 personalty; about $1,500 each to Murry and Isidore Lichtenheim, sons, and Mildred Galland, Fanny L. Sternfels, and Belle Nickelsberg, daughters.

MARTIN, FREDERICK T., (March 8;) published elsewhere in THE TIMES.

OSBORN, WALTER B., (Feb. 28;) $7,000 personalty to Marietta A. Osborn, wife.

PERCIO, GIOVANNINIE, (March 20;) $3,000 realty and $1,500 personalty in equal shares to Nicholas, Tommy, Pasquale, and Michael Percio, all, sons, and Angelina Lancellotti and Antoinette Marasca, daughters.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers—Sergt. W. J. Flynn, 28 to 7 Prect.; Patrol. F. F. Phelan, 5 Prect. to Det. Div.; W. T. Hemmerick, 285 Prect. to Det. Div.; P. J. Dillane, 4 to 25 Prect.; J. J. Shea, 25 to 4 Prect.

Assignments Act. Det. Sergts.—T. F. Phelan, to 3 Det. Dist.; W. T. Hemmerick, to 12 Det. Dist.

Temporary—Lt. J. M. Wheelwright, 279 Prect, to command prect. in absence of Capt. on sick leave.

Apptd. Special Patrol.—W. J. Reil, A. E. L. Newiger, J. C. Doyle, and T. J. Reilly, all with S. C. Dept.

Fire Department.

Death Announced: W. H. Burt, Eng. 215, on Thursday, at 213 Henry St.; funeral on Monday at 10:30 A. M. Members of Eng. 215 will act as escort. J. J. Hussey, H. & L. 12, on Thursday, at 378 W. 35 St.; funeral Monday at 8:45 A. M.; members of H. & L. 12 as escort.

Temporary detail: D. J. Oliver, Eng. 58, to H. & L. 10, as chauffeur.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices of the bureau, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,794. COMPRESSORS FOR USE IN OIL FIELDS.—A commission firm in Russia desires to hear from Am. mfrs. of compressors suitable for use in the local oil fields, with a view to obtaining the agency for them.

12,795. EQUIPMENT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF MOVING-PICTURE FILMS.—A foreign business man is considering the establishment of a factory, theatre, &c., for the mfre. of moving-picture films. He is desirous of receiving estimates as to the cost of the photographic apparatus, films, &c., for use in this work; it is estimated that about $400,000 will be spent at first.

12,796. SANDPAPER AND EMERY PAPER.—A Russian is anxious to get in touch with Am. mfrs. of sandpaper and emery paper.

12,797. PAVING WORK.—A competition is announced for paving work in the City of Madrid. Proposals must be submitted through a local agent before May 3, 1914.

12,798. BEESWAX.—A European business man would like to get in touch with firms exporting beeswax from Porto Rico and the Philippines.

12,799. CALIFORNIA WINES.—An importer of wines in a European city desires to extend his connection with American exporters of California wines. He can use California claret containing about 13 per cent. alcohol.

12,800. MOTOR BUSES.—A municipality will probably ask for bids shortly on about eighty motor buses. The particulars of the contract are not yet obtainable, but bids must be filed within six weeks of being called for.

12,801. PICTURE POSTCARDS.—A representative for picture postcards in a European city, at present getting his supplies from various German manufacturers, desires to be put in touch with Am. mfrs. of fancy subjects in colored varieties.

12,802. CASH REGISTERS.—A business man desires to hear from Am. mfrs. of cash registers. The inquirer believes that a good field is presented for second-hand or new cash registers sold at medium prices.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—Forecast: N. and S. Car., Ga.—Cloudy Sa., Su., prob. showers; mod. s. e. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy sa., Su.; mod. e., s. e. winds.

Ala., Miss., La., E. Tex.—Cloudy Sa., Su., prob. showers; mod. s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Sa., Su.

Utah—Cloudy Sa., Su. fair.

Okl.—Rains Sa.; Su. prob fair.

Ark., Tenn., Ky.—Cloudy Sa.; Su. prob. showers.

Ohio—Rain, colder Sa.; Su. unsetl.; mod. n. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy, prob. rain Sa., Su.; colder Sa. in s.

Ill.—Cloudy Sa., Su., prob rain; mod. n. e. and e. winds.

Lower Mich., Wis.—Cloudy Sa.; Su.; mod. n. e. and e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sa. ;Su. cloudy.

Minn.—Cloudy Sa. prob. rain in s., snow or rain in n.; Su. unsetl.

Mo.—Unsetl. Sa., Su., prob. showers.

N. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Sa., Su.

Iowa, Neb., Kan.—Rains Sa.; Su. cloudy.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Joseph P. Day
REAL ESTATE
31 Nassau Street

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847
BRYAN L. KENNELLY
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER, BROKER AND APPRAISER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Telephone Cortlandt 1547.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt Buys Big Plot on Cathedral Parkway from Cram Estate as Site for Apartment House — Important Park Avenue Deal Pending—Dorenzo Court Sold.

One of the most valuable apartment house sites in Harlem, consisting of a plot of about nine lots on the northwest corner of Cathedral Parkway, Lenox and St. Nicholas Avenues, was sold yesterday by Public Service Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram, as Trustee of the estate of Henry A. Cram, to Lucy W. Hewitt, wife of Peter Cooper Hewitt. About $300,000 was involved in the transaction.

The plot, which is at present vacant, fronts 125 feet on Cathedral Parkway or 110th Street, 83 feet on 111th Street, and occupies the entire block front of about 185 feet on the west side of the plaza between 110th and 111th Streets formed by the junction of Lenox and St. Nicholas Avenues.

It is understood that the buyer will break ground shortly for the erection of a high class apartment house to cover the entire site.

Park Avenue Deal Pending.

A deal which it was learned yesterday is pending on upper Fifth Avenue is of interest in that it may lead to the improvement of a choice corner with another big apartment house in the near future. The property is the northeast corner of the avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, occupied by four old brick buildings and one frame structure, and owned by Albert Fries. The frontage on the avenue is 100.8 feet by 55 on the street. More than one effort has been made in the past by operators to acquire the parcel, but it has been held at a price which the prospective buyers considered too high. Mr. Fries was content to hold on, and the gradual upward building movement has added not only to the value but to the desirability of his corner. Mr. Fries admitted that a deal was pending but beyond this declined to discuss the matter. Adjoining the property on the Eighty-sixth Street side a twelve-story apartment house is under construction.

$350,000 Deal in White Plains.

E. Nelson Ehrhart has sold to the Rochester Syndicate for John Miles his three business buildings in White Plains. They are the Miles, the Tod, and the Marion Buildings. The properties sold for $350,000.

The Miles Building is in Court Street, and is on a plot 50 by 100 feet. The Tod Building fronts on Martine Avenue, and extends from Court Street to Mamaroneck Avenue. The Marion Building, also in Martine Avenue, extends from Grand Street to Court Street.

This makes more than $1,000,000 worth of property that Mr. Miles has sold in this vicinity during the last few months. Recently he sold for R. H. Dula, former Vice President of the American Tobacco Company, eighty-one acres of land, and through Mr. Ehrhart disposed of holdings in the Bronx worth more than $100,000.

Mr. Miles, who formerly conducted a millinery establishment in Broadway, Manhattan, expects to dispose of all his property, as he intends leaving shortly for a trip around the world.

Investor Buys Dorenzo Court.

Dorenzo Court, a modern six-story elevator apartment house at 545 and 547 West 158th Street, was sold yesterday by the Moray Realty Company to an investing client of William B. May & Co.

The structure occupies a plot 100 by 99.11 adjoining Alta Court, a similar structure on the northeast corner of Broadway, which was purchased by the Hogan estate last month through L. J. Phillips & Co.

The Private Dwelling Market.

An investor has purchased from Louisa Kauzler, 106 West 121st Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 21 by 100.11 feet.

L. J. Wood has sold 1,068 Park Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16.9 by 80, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets.

Brooklyn.

David Porter has sold 85 Hicks Street, a five-story and cellar brick and limestone, high-class apartment house on a lot 24.3 by 100 for the P. L. Corporation to a New York client for investment. Also the south side of Caton Avenue 52 feet east of Kenmore Place, two and a half-story frame detached one-family house to a builder.

The Bulkley & Horton Company has sold 194 Hooper Street, between Lee and Marcy Avenues, for the White estate to S. Engelman. This is a three-story brownstone private dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.

Joseph Metzger sold for Jacob Pomernz to an investor 160 and 162 South First Street, a six-story tenement on a lot 50 by 100.

George W. Silsby has sold for the Alco Building Company the following one-family private dwellings in the Mapleton Park section: To David Dovale, 2,058 Sixty-sixth Street; to A. A. Goldman, 2,167 Sixty-seventh Street; to Samuel Lebowitz, 2,154 Sixty-second Street; to Benjamin Silverstein, 2,081 Sixty-sixth Street; to Louis Goldstein, 2,046 Sixty-sixth Street, and to Mrs. F. Levy, 2,048 Sixty-sixth Street.

$1,000,000 Y. M. C. A. Building.

Contracts for a $1,000,000 thirteen-story building, designed for the Central Branch Young Men's Christian Association, have been let to the Whitney Company of Manhattan.

The building, covering a plot 126 by 200, at Hanson, South Elliott, and Fort Greene Places, Brooklyn, will be known as the Clarence E. Smith Memorial, in recognition of a $500,000 gift from Mrs. William V. R. Smith.

New Brooklyn Apartment.

Plans are being prepared for a five-story apartment house structure to occupy the entire block front on Twentieth Avenue, extending from Sixty-second to Sixty-third Street. This plot was recently sold by the Realty Trust to the Kraslaw Construction Company.

City Wants Brooklyn Property.

A number of Brooklyn property owners along New Utrecht Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-sixth Streets, at the point where the New Utrecht Avenue elevated line makes a curve, were notified yesterday by the Public Service Commission that some of their property will be needed for this route, and were asked to place prices upon their holdings. The commission is willing to have the owners negotiate for private sale and thus avoid the delay and expense of condemnation proceedings.

$50,000 New Jersey Deal.

At a reported price of $50,000 William J. Romaine sold for the Ward estate to E. Ward Olney the Jacob E. Ward mansion opposite the Madison Avenue entrance to the estate of Mrs. Florence V. Twombley at Madison, N. J.

American Express Building Plans.

Plans were filed yesterday by the architects, Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, for the thirty-two story building which the American Express Company proposes to erect in the near future on its property at 63 and 65 Broadway. The cost is placed at $1,500,000. The Broadway frontage is 79.7 feet, the depth, 209 feet to Trinity Place. According to the plans, the facade will be of granite and terra cotta. There will be sixteen elevators.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

A second mortgage for $125,000 has been secured on the twelve-story apartment house just completed by the Johnson-Kahn Company at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. The mortgage is for two years at 6 per cent., and was made by Samuel Borchardt, who owns several large apartment houses on the west side. The first mortgage of $760,000 is held by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Eugene J. Busher has placed for Max Lederer a first mortgage of $41,000 at 5 per cent. on 1,348-48 Wilkens Avenue, five-story building with store, on plot 50 by 150; for Smada Realty Company, $15,000 at 5 per cent. on 2506 Courtlandt Avenue, three-story brick building with store, on lot 25 by 100; for Morris Cooper, $3,000 at 5 per cent. on 1,866 Cruger Avenue on two-family house on a lot 25 by 100; also $3,000 at 5 per cent. on 1,711 Filmore Street, two-family house, lot 25 by 100; also a second mortgage of $3,000 at 6 per cent. on 173 Willis Avenue for Harry Walls, on a five-story building, lot 25 by 100; also for Anna McCarthy, $3,000 at 6 per cent. on 981 Whitlock Avenue, four-story brick building, 38 by 100.

Change of Grade on Riverside Drive.

The Board of Estimate decided yesterday to change the grade of Riverside Drive, between 157th and 160th Streets; of West 158th Street, between Broadway and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, and of Audubon Place, between 157th and 158th Streets. The plan is to flatten the steep transverse grade across the platform formed at the intersection of Riverside Drive with West 158th Street and Audubon Place, by lowering the established grade of the easterly side of the platform and raising it on the westerly side.

Leases.

Nelson & Lee have leased for a term of years the John Street Store in the building southeast corner of Broadway and John Street to the Bennett Manufacturing Company.

M. M. Hayward & Co. have leased for Leopold Barzaghi for a term of years the store at 219 West 100th Street to Ludwig Einhorn; also leased for the same owner to Jacob Popper the store at 217 West 100th Street.

Shaw & Co. have leased for a term of years the store 1 West 125th Street for the International Amusement and Realty Company to the John F. Murphy Company.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Gross & Crook the entire buildings 434 and 436 Columbus Avenue, southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street, to George E. Anderson for a term of five years.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, n e corner of 9th St, 22.11x58; Max Fabrikant to Gussie Fabrikant, 1,766 Bergen St, Brooklyn, ½ part. Dec. 15, 1913; attorneys, Steinman & Ernst, 63 Park Row.

EAST RIVER, e s, 204, 157.6 ft s of Jefferson St, 26.4x65; Division St, 193, s s, 26.11x48.8x26.4x49.3; Max Applebaum to Abr. H. Sarasohn, 110 St. Nicholas Av, all liens, March 26; address, Abr. H. Sarasohn, 309 Broadway.....$100

GRAND ST, n e corner of Clinton St, 50x100; Max Aronson to Regal Mortgage and Security Co., $10,000; all liens, March 21; attorneys, Weed, H. & M. 62 William St.....$100

JANSEN AV, s e corner of Wicker Place, 50x100, Leonard Morgan and Irene B. Morgan, 710 West 179th St, ½ part, all liens, March 27; address, Leonard Morgan, 104 West 42d St.....$100

LENOX AV, w s, corner of Cathedral Parkway x n 171.10 to s of 111th St x e 83.9 to w s of St. Nicholas Av x s e — to w s of Lenox Av x s — to beginning; John S. Cram, individually, and as executor, &c., of Henry A. Cram, deceased, and others to Lucy W., wife of Peter Cooper Hewitt, Ringwood Manor, N. J., March 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$500,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 60.5 ft n of 57th St, 20x66; Libbie Spannocchia Fritze to William Marshall, April 8, 1901; attorney, Richard J. Morrison, 135 Broadway.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 48, e s, 99.1x100; Jacob Rosenthal to B. W. R. Realties, 63 Park Row, March 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; B. W. R. Realties to Wenonah Realty Co., 135 West 47th St, (mtg $15,900,) March 19; attorney, same.....$1

STRIP begins 130.6 ft s of Grand St x74.7 w of Crosby St, runs s 0.1x w 20x n 0.1x e 20; Martin Burke et al. to Aberdeen Realty Co., 49 Wall St, March 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

WEST ST, n e corner of Murray St, 26.6x 87.2; West St, e s, 26.6 ft n of Murray St, 26.6x87.2; Catherine Doscher, by her guardian, Herman Kornahrens, to Henry Behrman, Brooklyn, and Charles F. Mattlage, New York City, 1-6 part, C. A. G. R. S., $2,500, July 27, 1898; attorney, E. R. Vollmer, 220 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Maria D. Behrman, executrix of Henry Behrman, to William Conrad Mattlage, 1,000 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, et al, (mtg $60,000,) 1-12 part, Dec. 9, 1913; attorney, same.....$2,500

SAME PROPERTY; Charles H. Mattlage and another, &c., of Charles F. Mattlage, to same; 1-12 part, (mtg, $6,000,) Dec. 9, 1913; attorney, same.....$2,500

25 AV, 531, w s, 17.6x100; Mary Finley to Jos. J. Finley, 531 2d Av, March 18, (mtg $11,000).....$1

4TH ST, 309 West, 20x75; Mary L. Guernsey to Henry Ronsby, 183 Keap St, Brooklyn, March 27, (mtg $6,000,) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

8TH ST, 365 and 367 East, n s, 50x93.11; Ignatz Gluck to Jonas Blatt and another, 35 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $30,000,) March 25; attorney, L. J. Buchner, 287 East 7th St.....$100

8TH ST, 369 East, n s, 25x83.11; Fanny Cohen to Ignatz Gluck, 319 East 10th St, (mtg $15,000,) Jan. 3; attorney, same...$1

8TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; Samuel G. Phillips to Alpheus H. Favour, Spuyten Duyvil, 509 Willis Av, March 26; address, 43 Cedar St.....$125

23D ST, 125 East, n s, 28.6x98.9; Frederick C. Beach to F. C. Beach Realty Corporation, 261 Broadway, March 25; attorneys, Gilbert & W., 45 Cedar St.....$1

27TH ST, 579 West, 25x98.9; Ridgewood Estate Corporation to Frederick Reifel, 1,358 Stebbins Av, March 27; attorneys, Hirsh, Hirsh & Hirsh; attorney, John J. Phelan, 261 Broadway.....$1

75TH ST, 440 East, s s, 25x102.2; Louis Friedman et al to Angel Construction Co., 1928 Hone Av, (mtg $24,000,) Oct. 9, 1913; attorney, Emanuel I. Silberstein, 68 Fulton Row.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Angel Construction Co. to Sarah Friedman, 344 West 118th St, all liens, March 27; attorney, same.....$100

77TH ST, 17 East, 16.8x102.2; Catherine H. B. Smith to William L. Brower, 17 East 77th St, March 26; attorneys, VerPlanck, F. & F., 149 Broadway.....$100

83D ST, 417 East, n s, 16.8x102.2; Benjamin Klein to Julia Klein, 419 East 83d St, ½ part, March 26.....$1,000

106TH ST, 54 East, s s, 25x100.11, foreclosure March 25;) Joseph M. Herzberg, referee, to Rachel H. Pfeiffer, 2 W. 94th St, March 27, attorney, Max Stern, 64 Wall St.....$1

107TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.11; Thomas S. Roane and others to James H. and George B. Roane, both at 128 10th Av, mtg $50,000, March 26; attorneys, Wilder, E. & P., 45 Cedar St.....$100

116TH ST, 106 East, s s, 37.9x100.11; Isaac Covins to Robert Theobald, 1,441 Union St, Brooklyn, mtg $47,500, all lines, March 10; attorney, John J. Robertson, 233 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Robert Theobald, as to Estates Income Realty Corporation, 233 Broadway, mtg $47,500, all liens, March 27; attorney, same.....$1

124TH ST, 247 East, n s, 23x100; Henry A. Stahl to Pauline Stahl, 2,365 Davidson Av, (mtg $21,000,) March 2.....$1

128TH ST, s s, 150.6 ft w of 5th Av, 15x99.11; Hattie W. Church to Charles Hensle Realty Co., 530 West 207th St, March 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

137TH ST, 316 West, 17.5x99.11; Lenora S. Simons to Sanford Simons, 50 West 7th St, Jan. 16, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, H. M. Levin, 5 Beekman St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Sanford Simons to Robert Jakel, 73 West 131st St, (mtg $10,000,) March 27; attorney, same.....$1

138TH ST, 115 West, 26x99.11; Rachel Rodelsheimer to Mary Foley, Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 27, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Abr. Spiro, 140 Nassau St.....$100

Bronx.

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 250 ft s of Elizabeth, 25x125; Philip A. Ryan & others, (devisees,) to Helen L. Becker, 3,239 Olinville Av, July 31, 1912; attorney, Henry Hansen, 547 9th Av, Long Island City.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Helen L. Becker to Louise Wittmer, 484 11th Av, Borough of Queens, Long Island, March 26; attorney, same.....$100

LISBON PLACE, s s, 150 ft w of Cadiz Place, 25x125; Lucy Townsend to Patrick M. Burke, 326 East 21st St, March 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 216, map of 473 lots Haight estate; Samuel Cohen to Bronx Parkway Realty Co., 537 Broadway, March 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1

LOT 863, map portion Hunt Estate, 25x100; Katie E. to Louise O. Krueger, 888 E. 176th St. (mtg $2,800,) March 27; attorneys, Clocki, K. & G., 391 E. 149th St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Louise O. Krueger to Charles W. Giroux, 819 Marion St, Scranton, Penn., (mtg $2,800,) March 27; attorney, same.....$100

LOTS 4 to 9, map of 12 lots, being a subdivision of Lots 67, &c., on map of Bronxwood Park and map of Adee Park; also Lots 55, 56, and 63 amended map of Adee Park; Henry T. Smith, referee, to William C. Trull, 70 5th Av, March 23; attorney, L. E. French, 41 Park Row.....$6,800

LOTS 473 to 423, map 473 Lots Haight Estate; Heilbert Construction Co., Inc., to Edmont Realty Co., (mtg $1,500,) March 26; attorney, E. F. Schubert, 533 E. 166th..$100

MARION AV, s e s, 22 ft n e of 184th St, 25x127; Ridgefield Construction Company to Thomas P. Howley, 421 East 34th St, March 23; attorney, F. C. Hirleman, 391 East 149th St.....$100

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 161st St, strip 123x1 to e s, Morris Place, as on map on West Morrisania; Wilfred H. Gilley and others to Emily T. Cavanagh, 822 Morris Av, March 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Company, 160 Broadway.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 160 ft to s w of Tiffany St, 25x100; Marcus Weyl to M. and B. Weyl Co., Inc., 897 Cauldwell Av, March 27; attorneys, A. Weyl & Co., 1123 Broadway.....$100

SWINTON ST, n w corner of Eastern Boulevard, 100x25; George C. Austin, referee, to Peter J. Kelly, 1,900 Marmion Av, March 25; attorney, M. J. Scanlon, 61 Chambers St.....$800

VALENTINE AV, n w s, 242.6 ft n e of Bedford Park South, 50x68.3x67.1x113.1; Daniel Houlihan to Edward H. Kelly, 2,971 Valentine Av, March 26, (mtg $12,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Company, 160 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 125 ft n of Scott Av, 25x100; Christopher N. Comerford to Mary A. Comerford, 406 West 25th St, March 26, (mtg $1,750;) attorney, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....$100

87TH ST, s s, 92.2 ft e of Castlehill Av, 25x100; Charles Mohr, Jr., to Charles E. Devermann, 2,112 Watson Av, March 14; attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av.$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Inter

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By J. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Madison Av, 1,440-8, n w corner, 99th St, 100.11x125; seven-story apartment house and stores; adjourned to April 3.

1st St, 88 and 90 East, n s, 187 ft e of 1st Av, 42x103.11, six-story tenement and stores; Mary Mades vs. Julius Tishman and others; Paul Gross, attorney; H. C. S. Stimpson, referee; due on judgment, $4,375; subject to first mortgage of $56,000; to the plaintiff for $74,500.

By J. H. Mayers.

137th St West, n s, whole front between Edgecombe and St. Nicholas Avs, 34x229.10x72.8x252.11, vacant; Charter Construction Co. vs. Yale Realty Co. and others; Stoddard & M., attorneys; Phineas Lewinson, referee; due on judgment, $27,460; taxes, &c., $2,000; to the plaintiff for $45,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

2d Av, s e corner of 9th St, for a three-story moving picture theatre and office building, 26.10x125; Philip & B. Menschel, 142 4th Av, owners; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $15,000.

Broadway, 63 and 65, for a thirty-two-story office building, 79.7x209; American Express Co., 65 Broadway, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 320 5th Av., architects; cost, $1,800,000.

5th Av, e corner of 110th St, for a six-story tenement, 70.11x90; Olds Construction Co., 320 Broadway, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av., architects; cost, $80,000.

Webster Av, w s, 148 ft s of 169th St, for a one-story brick nicolette, 42.6x100; Yorktown Realty Co., Milton H. Silverman, 3,436 Broadway, President, owner; Gross & Kleinberger, Bible House, architects; cost, $18,000.

Webster Av, w s, 148 ft s of 169th St, for an open-air theatre, 57.6x100; Yorktown Realty Co., Milton M. Silverman, 3,436 Broadway, President, owner; Gross & Kleinberger, Bible House, architects; cost, $3,000.

Arthur Av, w s, 27.59 ft n of 187th St, for a one-story store and shop, 50x76.6; Anna Delfio, 1,043 Underhill Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

Palmer Av, w s, 356.67 ft n of Bussing Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21x25; Gaetano Amigroni, 1,716 Nereid Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av., architect; cost, $1,500.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

33d St, 43 to 47 West, and 24th St, 24 to 28 West, to an eight-story store; estate of William C. Schermerhorn, 25 Liberty St, owner; H. J. Hardenbergh, 47 West 34th St, architect; cost, $80,000.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 75 ft n of 164th St, 25x100; Mary J. Mondorf against Arthur Otten and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Clare.

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 385.7 ft w of Broadway, 25x35.11; Anna I. Marks and others against Maurice Rose and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

ESSEX ST, 85 to 89; State Bank against Abraham Kosower and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Kohn.

LENOX AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 143d St, 50x85; Charles H. Young and others against Samuel Parmass and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Ritchie.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x75; Georgette Brown against Carl Sotscheck and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 99 ft n of Spring St, 51x100; New York Life Insurance Co. against Mary A. Fitzgerald and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Hubbell.

84TH ST, s s, 177.11 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x102.2; Ellis E. Behning against Anna or Anne Volpe, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Lippold.

115TH ST, 109 and 111 West, and Willis Av, 578; Benjamin M. Loutrel against Charlotte A. Van Benschoten and others, (amended partition;) attorneys, Wilder, Ewen & Patterson.

Bronx.

153D ST, s w corner of Morris Av, 75x100; Mary D. Gerard against Michael Santangelo and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & S.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

1,520 President St., near Albany Av., new two-fam. stone.

1,386 Lincoln Pl., near Utica, beautiful one-fam. brick.

255 Schnectady Av., cor. Lincoln Pl., two-fam. stone.

Open daily. Will sacrifice; easy terms. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

$8,750—Modern brown stone residence; CHOICE LOCATION, 684 Greene Av., near Sumner Av., Brooklyn; 25 minutes to New York; 12 rooms; inside of house will please any one. ENTIRELY TOO FINE TO RENT, therefore will reduce price if sold this month.

Two-family brick house; one floor pays carrying charges; will sacrifice; reasonable terms. Owner, T 343 Times downtown.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Van Cortlandt Park South; 3 lots, corner; sacrifice; owner, T 342 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

For fully improved building sites at Thomson and Greenpoint Avs., opposite Dual Subway station, Long Island City, apply to Courtney Development Company, 1,170 Broadway, or Bryan L. Kennelly, 156 Broadway, New York City, or at offices on premises. Open Sundays.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE AT RYE.

On Milton Road, exceptionally attractive gentleman's place of 7 acres; beautiful and convenient location; modern house, 16 rooms; stable, chicken houses, &c.; lawn, garden, beautiful trees, shrubs all in perfect condition. J. T. SMITH, Rye, N. Y.

Best list of houses, lots, farms, and country estates for sale or rent at White Plains, Hartsdale, Scarsdale, and the better sections of Westchester County. Chauncey B. Griffen, Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Artistic stucco house, well built, 7 rooms, 2 baths; everything up to date; on plot 50x150, overlooking Larchmont Manor and I. I. Sound; will sell at $5,750 as real sacrifice; large part may remain on mortgage. "Owner," 350 Times Downtown.

Mount Vernon.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Beautiful Colonial house, built by day's work, with old-fashioned, hand-split shingles, great stucco columns, quarry tiled porch, living room, library, dining room, and sun porch, four large master's rooms, two sleeping porches, three bathrooms, billiard room, and ample servants' rooms and closets; $19,000. E. J. Lucas, 20 Depot Place, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

To rent, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, nine to eleven rooms, all improvements, oak floors, tiled baths; modern, central location; $70, $75, $85, and $90. E. J. Lucas, (Tel. 206,) Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

For Sale at New Rochelle.—Twelve-room house, plot 75x150; near railroad and Sound. Price $13,500. Real Estate, Box 27, New Rochelle, N. Y.

White Plains.

IF YOU WILL PAY
$13,000 to $15,000, according to amount of land desired, for very attractive home in one of our choicest neighborhoods, we will give a bargain and make terms right.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Square. Phone 413. White Plains.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Act quick; bungalow near Far Rockaway; waterfront; 5 rooms, furnished; launch, rowboat. Cook, 1,743 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Widow will sacrifice 85-acre poultry plant; good house, outbuildings; bargain to quick buyer. Rose, 54 West 39th St.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

GREENWICH, CONN., on water front. Estate of 5 acres; large residence.
Rent furnished for season.
Apply to Thomas N. Cooke,
Smith Bldg. Tel. 480 Greenwich, Conn.

A Bargain—for sale at Greenwich, Conn., Estate of 1½ acres; new house, 12 rooms 2 baths, ($12,000); owner leaving town.
Apply to Thomas N. Cooke,
Smith Bldg. Tel. 480 Greenwich, Conn.

Greenwich, Conn., attractive 15 room house, 3 baths, garage.
Rent unfurnished by the year at $1,500.
Apply to Thomas N. Cooke,
Smith Bldg. Tel. 480 Greenwich, Conn.

For sale, gentleman's country home, 10 acres, 12-room house, in good repair, and tools for farm; three miles from station; good road; will take good car in trade. Apply Farmer, Lock Box 25, Milford, Conn.

SECURE YOUR
FARM and SUMMER COTTAGE NOW.
Tell US what you want; we have them.
Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

Three farms from 80 to 700 acres, and two country places near the Sound and west of New Haven. For particulars address Bargains, Z 221 Times.

Waterfr. fur. bungalows; reas. rents; ill. circ. Crescent Beach Land Co., Crescent Beach, Ct.

Real Estate for Exchange.

We will draw your plans, secure your mortgage, and build your home; send postal and representative will call. Marlboro Construction Co., 29 West 32d St. Room 705.

Park Slope; modern house; $13,000. Offers wanted; commission paid. Spencer, 40 Court St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FOR SALE.

168 acres; located in America's best fruit and farming section, Niagara County, N. Y.; good buildings; 25 acres of splendid bearing apple orchard; this property is a big producing and money-making farm; it is a choice investment and will net over twenty (20%) per cent. yearly on the money invested; price for an immediate sale, $150 per acre; either cash or half down. For further particulars wire or write W. J. Mullett, Locyport, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

In ideal Ridgewood, N. J., 30 minutes from New York, we offer a remodeled homestead; also two new modern houses, with good size garden ground, fruit and shade trees, hedges, &c.; Ridgewood is known as the healthiest spot in the East. Saddle River Valley Construction Co., Walthery Av., Ridgewood, N. Y. office, 80 B'way. Tel. Ridgewood 889 and 528-W. Tel. Rector 4794-5.

A big, cheap, dandy, excellent, fine, good house at Fanwood, the park suburb, new, steam heat, hardwood, fine decorations, forest trees, near depot, &c.; $500 cash required; balance like rent. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

SAVE YOUR RENT.

$4,275 buys a fine new house of 6 rooms at Westfield; plot 75x100; steam heat, hardwood, &c.; 8 minutes to depot, 5 to trolley; little cash needed. "Home and Gardens Co., H. C. Lockwood, Agt., Woolworth Building.

Oceanic, N. J.—Shrewsbury River front, corner property, running from river to main road; 10-room frame house; good repair; water and gas; convenient boat landing; $10,000. Brettell, 184 East 123d.

SUMMIT, N. J.

Unusual opportunity to secure fine old residence, modernized; large grounds, gardens, barn; location exceptional; ideal home for large family. Owner, 66 Springfield Av.

Fanwood plot, 50 feet frontage, fine ground, 2 blocks to main depot; macadam, water, gas, electric walk, &c.; no assessments; $500; $10 cash, $5 monthly. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

1,000 satisfied commuters, 80 daily trains; homes for rent and for sale. Ask for booklet. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 556.

For rent, Montclair.—Attractive house, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, newly decorated throughout; lot 100x180 ft.; five minutes from station; rent, $50. Address Box Z 222 Times.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete, 6 to 10 rooms; large plots, near station; best section of N. J.; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company, Ridgewood, N. J.

For HUDSON COUNTY real estate write to Board of Real Estate Brokers of HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.
P. O. Box 57, Jersey City, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Corner lot, 100x165; covered with fine old trees; faces valley; restricted, improved; southern exposure. Inquire 88 Mountain Av.

New eight-room house, all improvements; plot 50 by 135; price reasonable. Robert Buchanan, Palisades Park, N. J.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Residence fourteen rooms, bath, heated, plumbed; garage, large stable, orchard, lawn, shade trees, three acres; three minutes' walk salt water; beautiful view; boating, bathing privilege; five minutes station; tax $3 thousand. Core, Orleans, Mass., Cape Cod.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

For Sale or Rent.—Factory building, on a plot of 50x121, at Ozone Park, Woodhaven Junction; plenty of light, and otherwise well equipped with experienced help. Inquire Weeden & Sheldin Bros., 475 Broadway, City.

Loft with plenty of light; size about 25x100 and 37x25; we can furnish power; live steam aud heat; woodworkers preferred; will divide to suit, and rent is very reasonable. James Fagan & Son, 202 West Houston St.

ATTRACTIVE store for rent, two large show windows, fronting on 23d St., near 7th Av., in Chelsea Hotel Building; size 45x23 feet.

Desk room in attractive suite of offices in the Chandler Building, $15; references required. V 2 Times.

The Marbridge Bldg., Broadway and 34th St. Offices and Showrooms. Apply Room 624.

Private office with service; exceptionally prominent corner. 39 East 42d, Room 7.

83d St., 121 West.—Parlor floor; separate entrance; electric light.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $28, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS on or near Riverside Drive; greatly reduced Summer rentals. Particulars call or phone Clark & de Florez, 30 East 42d St. Telephone Murray Hill 5392.

86th St., 120 West.—Seven rooms, three baths; front apartment; 11th floor; Southern exposure; elevated and Subway stations at 86th St.; present lease $2,100; furnished. Apply on premises.

Newly furnished apartment; high-class house; six rooms, bath; all outside; north, west, south exposure; three bedrooms; one double; May to October. Apply Superintendent, 102 West 93d.

Riverside Drive.—7 rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished, 12th floor, unobstructed view, all outside rooms; immediate possession to Oct. 1st to suit. Z 223 Times Annex.

Special Opportunity.—Almost new, elegantly furnished suites, 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; all modern improvements; lowest Summer rates. Windermere, 342 St. Nicholas Av., cor 127th.

114th St., 609 West.—Heathotoe Hall, beautiful four-room apartment to sublet, ninth floor, south and west exposure. Telephone Manager Hotel Royal, 684 Morningside.

Three-room kitchenette apartment (two bedrooms) fully furnished; handsome new building; electricians, telephone 198 Morningside, apt. 52. Appointment.

SUBLET, FURNISHED.
Two 2-room—one 3-room apartment.
HOTEL WALTON,
104 West 70th St.

Attractive high-class elevator apartment, finest neighborhood; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano, phonograph; bargain. H., 318 West 84th St.

From May to October, large 7-room furnished apartment, just off Riverside Drive, on 85th St.; references required. Address Box E 8 Times Annex.

To sublet short period, handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; excellent location; 92d; references. Phone 8597 River.

96th St., 71 East.—To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, March 1st or Oct. 8; large rooms; 2 baths; great sacrifice. Miss Looney.

Attractive list of furnished apartments mailed on request; all sizes; all prices. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; all conveniences; good service; moderate rental.

Beautifully furnished five room elevator apartment, near Subway; reasonable rent. 8,485 Broadway, Apt. 44.

44th St., 236 West.—Elaborately furnished suite in high-class elevator apartment; steam, telephone.

Beautiful suite; parlor, bedroom, bath; convenient; private entrance. Rose, 54 West 39th.

93d St., 308 W.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment; 6 sunny rooms; $65. Gagnez.

Four-room furnished apartment; every convenience. Rose, 54 West 39th St.

Four rooms, elegantly furnished; rent reasonable. Apply 21 Fort Washington Av.

East Side.

Social worker share sunny, furnished or unfurnished, apartment, April 1, with one or two business women; independent housekeeping; elevator and telephone; 5th Av., near 126th St.; references necessary. M 38 Times.

Apartments to sublet, handsomely furnished, 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; great bargain; blocks from Broadway; call and be convinced. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Apartment to sublet; handsomely furnished; two large rooms, facing south; plenty of sunshine; at a bargain; full hotel service. Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St.

ARGYLE HALL,
524 West 123d.—7 large, light, modern rooms; refined neighborhood; near Columbia; $35; concessions.

89th St., northeast corner Madison Av.—Nine rooms and two baths to sublet, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire Superintendent.

Fine apartment for bachelors and business people; near theatre; 4 rooms; maid service. Phone 302 Madison Square.

To sublet, furnished, sunny apartment, 2 rooms and bath. 660 Madison Av.

Choice apartments to sublet, now and during Summer; hotel service. 17 East 11th St.

Brooklyn.

Furnished apartments; two to four rooms and bath; excellent location; modern improvements. Apply to Davidson & Bulkley, 84 Montague St. Phone 929-J Main.

Clark St., 95, (Heights.)—Two rooms and bath; block from Hotel St. George; first-class; moderate price. Phone 4129 Main.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Thursday evening, at Eltinge Theatre or Hotel Knickerbocker, or between the two, a pearl and diamond brooch. Suitable reward if returned to 4 West 77th St. Fleischmann.

LOST—Tuesday evening, between Waldorf and Brooklyn Academy via Subway, bar pin set with sapphires and pearls; reward. R. V. V. Miller, 14 Wall St.

LOST—Pearl and diamond platinum earring between Altman's, Belmont Hotel, and Madison Av; suitable reward. Howard & Co., 624 5th Av.

LOST—A diamond bracelet from 43 5th Av. to 45 West 70th St., to 74th and Central Park West; reward $50. Mrs. Farnfornia, 43 5th Av.

LOST—In McCreery's, Tuesday, lady's diamond and pearl brooch; reward. Phone 5433 Broad. Mr. Love.

LOST—Fur scarf, Friday evening, Riverside Drive, between 72d and 103d St.; reward. 301 West 106th St., twelfth floor.

LOST—Between Hotel Astor and 20th St., diamond bar pin set in platinum; liberal reward. Return to Hotel Astor.

LOST—A small diamond circle, 11 stones. Reward if returned to G. W. Picknell, 227 West 74th St.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Dog, Wednesday afternoon, from 127 East 126th St; toy Yorkshire terrier; female; weight about 4 pounds; reward.

LOST—$25 reward, collie, Saturday, license 12,292. 911 Summit Av., Bronx. Phone Mel. 2148.

LOST—Sunday, French bull, male, license tag 1,784; reward. Bolling, 15 East 10th St.

LOST—Boston terrier, brindle, sore eye; liberal reward. Coots, 1,149 42d St., Bklyn.

LOST.—White English bull terrier; reward. J. W. Kaiser, 79 Hamilton Place.

$5 REWARD offered to the one who returns white French poodle with yellow spot on one of the ears. Dr. J. Glass, 67 2d Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

To sublet immediately, your own price, beautiful ten-room four-bath apartment; finest location in the city. A. B. Squire, 95 William St. Telephone John 1215.

To Sublet.—Corner 98th and Broadway, seven-room apartment, three baths, unfurnished, from April 1; price reasonable. Y 324 Times Annex.

Claremont Av., 192.—5-room apartments to rent; all improvements. Inquire Superintendent.

130TH, 202 WEST.—Modern apartments; seven light rooms; bath; $45; private block.

East Side.

Cheapest apartment 5th Av. section, 29 East 77th St., 7 rooms; $975; ground floor, admirable for physician or private family; seen any time.

Brooklyn.

$42—ST. JAMES'S PL., NR. FULTON.—$48, 6 and 7 rooms, high-class apartments.
Send for booklet. Caretaker on premises. GOLDEN REALTY CO., 13 Willoughby St.

Westchester County.

NEW CHATSWORTH ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Exceptionally large outside rooms; view of Sound; excellent location; four, five, six rooms with bath. Write or telephone, Chatsworth, 20 East 4th St., (Telephone 3350,) Mount Vernon.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

341 WEST 22D ST.
4-story dwelling; 16 rooms; $1,600 per annum.
WM. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

Storage.

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $8 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Country Property

To Let—Furnished.

At Shorelands, Sound Beach, Conn.—Furnished Summer cottages and bungalows for rent, $300 up; plots for sale. Box 84T, Sound Beach, Conn.

Cottages, furnished or unfurnished; high location. Mrs. W. Hess, Valley Cottage, N.Y.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Suite, private bath; single room; steam; table guests; references.

9TH ST., 12 East, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; bath; steam.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; running water; heated; excellent table.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Comfortable, large rooms; private bath; home cooking; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

37 EAST 38TH ST.
Large room, private bath; elevator; references.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Large and small room table board; references.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; also parlor suitable doctor; light business.

MADISON AV., 193.—Large room, superior house and table; transients accommodated; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Beautiful large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

12TH, 39 WEST.—Large, small front, southern exposure rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

26TH, 33 WEST.—Very desirable large room; private bath; small room; transient; Southerners.

45TH, 221 WEST, The Chandler.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; references.

47TH, 110 WEST.—Desirably furnished large, small rooms; French cuisine; table guests accommodated.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parlor suite; suitable for doctor; reasonable.

54TH STREET, 54 WEST.
Large, small rooms; first class; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, southern exposure, private bath, electricity; exceptionally well appointed house where only a few select people are taken; southern cooking; suit particular people; attentive service; near park.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Single room. A call may be to your advantage.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Elegant rooms, connected; private bath; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Second floor, private bathroom; hot water supply; room telephone.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Exceptional board; double, single rooms; private baths; steam, electricity.

71ST, 180 WEST.—REFINED, HOMELIKE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

72D, 117 WEST.—Medium sunny room in refined home; modern conveniences. 8906 Columbus.

72D, 266 WEST.—Large sunny rooms in attractive home; refined surroundings; excellent table.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure single room; water; steam; home cooking; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Handsome large room; newly furnished house; exceptionally good table; also small room; attractive rates; telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, front room; second story; also small one; private house.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels, attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, homelike surroundings; excellent table; quiet, refined; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; electricity; generous table; refined; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; refined, homelike; excellent table; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Three large connecting rooms; private bath; also single rooms, suitable for two; excellent board; table guests.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, with table board. Telephone Schuyler 8597.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; private baths; electricity, steam; table guests; references.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, private family; board optional; conveniences; references.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Large room, lavatory, electric light; excellent table; reference required.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Cozy room, suitable gentleman; excellent home cooking; references. Strauss.

94TH ST., 50 WEST.—32 extravagantly furnished rooms; sixteen on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

103D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Unusual accommodations, gentlemen or family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D, (corner West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Large, sunny room; table board; references.

108TH, 256 WEST.—Cheerful room; excellent table for business woman; reasonable. Rogers.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Special attention to table guests; service quiet and efficient.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; refined house; home cooking; with, without meals.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with alcove; excellent board; table guests.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Near Broadway, Subway, Riverside, glorious Washington Heights; most beautiful, healthiest section; The Audubon; among 80 bright rooms only three vacancies; large room, one flight, $16 only, for two, with excellent meals; smaller room, same floor, $8; seen to be appreciated. electricity, phone, bath, $18 for two; large room, expected vacant, $14 for two; parlor dining rooms, reception parlors, every comfort. Tel 2757 Audubon.

A.—25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light; telephone, elevator, full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week, one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $3, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

AMERICAN FAMILY adults offers small room, private bath, excellent table, to gentleman. Riverside Drive. Apt. 41. 8645 Morningside.

Charming All-Year Residence.
20 minutes from Manhattan.
Grand location, overlooking Ky. country, sea.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Beautifully furnished, superb dining room. Excellent chef and service, separate tables, everything sweet and clean.
No monotony, harmonious surroundings. Delightful short sail across the bay.
Single, from $11; two, from $17; with meals. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

COUPLE DESIRING PRIVATE HOME IN HANDSOMELY FURNISHED RIVERSIDE DRIVE APARTMENT; AM A WIDOW AND WISH COUPLE IN THE HOUSE; TERMS VERY REASONABLE. T 175 TIMES.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Private family; delightful location; 5 minutes from station. Tuckahoe, N. Y. Phone Harlem 216.

Long Island.

JAGGAR AV., 27, Flushing, L. I.—Selection of nicely furnished rooms, single and double, with first-class board, moderate prices; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged; nicely located; 3 minutes' walk to trolley or train.

Room to rent for the Summer season in a bungalow on the beach side, 32d St., Coney Island; can take possession May 1; gentleman preferred. Box E 361 Times Downtown.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, TOWANDA, PENN.—Ideal modern home for invalids, proprietress trained nurse; excellent food, special diets, beautiful large rooms; steam heat, open wood fires; massage, baths; boating, automobile, horses. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms; bathroom floor; private house; reasonable.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; quiet surroundings; breakfast served in rooms.

28TH, 108 EAST.—Large, comfortable rooms from $5 to $7; telephone; Subway.

34TH ST. and 4TH AV., (18 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms; $5 up.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; select house; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

55TH ST., 83 EAST.—Excellent large room with all conveniences; references.

60TH, 119 EAST.—Large front room; handsomely furnished; running water; reasonable; select neighborhood.

63TH, 158 EAST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; steam heat; hot water; phone.

67TH, 130 EAST.—Large room and bath; electric light; for single professional man only. Call 9-11, 3867 Plaza. Harbeck.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms, private baths; excellent board; phone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, 2 bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,833, near 89th St. "L."—Parlor floor; suitable doctor or dentist; also small room; conveniences; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Doctor's office; large sleeping room; handsomely furnished. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 162, (near 33d.)—Two connecting front rooms; private bath, electricity, parquet floors; reasonable. Telephone 3873 Greeley.

MADISON AV., 180, (at 34th.)—Medium-sized, nicely furnished room; $6; stationary water; telephone.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite, single room; gentlemen; electricity; telephone; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Neatly furnished, single room; southern exposure; private house; reference.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room, adjoining bath; private house; references required; bachelors.

48D ST., 118 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, with kitchenette; southern exposure; reasonable.

46TH ST., 228 WEST.—Front parlor; other well furnished rooms; heated, bath, telephone.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; electricity; steam; telephone; select.

48TH, 28 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, private bath, also other rooms, north and south; telephone.

48TH, 28 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room; suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

48TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor room; references.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; singly or en suite; refined surroundings; telephone.

49TH, 121 WEST.—Large, small; electric lights, shower baths; gentlemen; also doctor's office.

49TH, 78 WEST.—Young man would share large room with private bath; reasonable.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Large, light room; private bath; hall rooms; steam, telephone; $2.50.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; also small room; hot and cold water, bath, electricity, telephone; gentleman only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath; small room. Phone 2421 Plaza.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Single and double front rooms, $3 up; select house.

56TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor, bedroom, bath; conveniences; references. 6936 Columbus. Gray.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

56TH ST., 314 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished front room; private house; suitable two gentlemen.

57TH ST., 153 WEST. — Comfortably furnished large and small rooms in refined home; reasonable; telephone.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private bath, kitchenette, telephone, steam heat; $8, $10, $12.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Attractive large room, with alcove, in refined home. 2303 Columbus.

58TH, 322 WEST.—High-class, beautiful two-room suite; kitchenette; private bath; telephone; also large, small rooms; private baths.

58TH, 352 WEST.—Few medium rooms; well heated; plenty hot water, with comforts of well-conducted household; inexpensive.

58TH, 353 WEST.—Young couple, rent attractive rooms; business people. 715 Columbus.

64TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; also suite; private baths; southern exposure.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, with running water; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, with private baths; conveniences. 5319 Columbus.

69TH, 74 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, neatly furnished; refined surroundings; terms moderate.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Refined private house; large, small rooms; seen to be appreciated.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished and decorated rooms; also large front parlor; refined home; conveniences; telephone.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Sunny front parlor, running water; also small room. 4602 Columbus.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; also medium room; references; telephone.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large, small rooms; refined people; references exchanged.

71ST ST., 280 WEST.—Attractive suite, adjoining bath; large room, with kitchenette; conveniences; Subway express.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful connecting rooms; private bath; 2d floor; single or en suite; housekeeping privileges; Subway; references.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Two large, bright, adjoining rooms; comfortably furnished; elevator. Apartment 23.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front room; select neighborhood; refined home.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Medium and large sunny room, near bath; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 244 WEST. — Attractive room; private house; first floor front; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Nicely furnished room in private residence; all conveniences.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished single, double rooms; convenient Subway and Drive; tray breakfast if desired; telephone.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; suitable two; references.

78TH, 217 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; private bath; all conveniences.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath; kitchenette privileges; small, sunny room; Subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; modern conveniences; very reasonable.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large suite, with private family; electric light; unsurpassed neighborhood.

82D ST., 80 WEST.—Large, small outside rooms; every convenience; telephone. Anderson.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; gentlemen or business couple; reasonable.

82D 152 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; all conveniences. Telephone 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; private house; telephone; reference.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Desirable rooms; single or double, running water, telephone. Winters.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor; private bath; also small room.

86TH, 331 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished second floor front room; reasonable; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside; Subway and elevated.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, well furnished, sunny room; unusually desirable; references.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Handsome, large room; also small room; gentlemen; references.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; running water; refined home. Brune.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; conveniences; shower bath; private house; references.

89TH ST., (Near Drive.)—Exceptionally large and well appointed second floor room or suite in private house. 1596 Riverside.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; all conveniences; reasonable. Fallon.

93D, 50 WEST.—Exceptional accommodation; bath all floors; board optional; "L" stations.

93D, 69 WEST.—Dainty room; telephone; elevator; gentlemen; $3.50. Apt. 42.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large and small rooms; references.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single or en suite; high class; references.

99TH, 244 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable outside room; running water, electricity, telephone. Butters.

101ST, 230, Corner Broadway.—Front room; lavatory; elevator apartment; gentleman; references. Reilly.

103D, 128 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; block from Subway and elevator station; $5.

104TH ST., 64 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; private family; business people; running water. K

SEVEN BANKS TELL OF LOANS TO SIEGEL

Indictments on Each Transaction May Be Asked, Regardless of Settlement with Depositors.

$450,000 FUND IN DOUBT

Boston Creditors Will Pay $132,500 to Help Reorganize the Simpson Crawford Company.

Evidence upon which seven more indictments against Henry Siegel and his partner, Frank E. Vogel, may be asked has been obtained by the District Attorney's office for the additional Grand Jury which has returned one indictment charging grand larceny in the first degree against each of them and two joint indictments in which they are accused of having received bank deposits after they became aware that their private bank was insolvent. Should the additional indictments be found they will charge Siegel and Vogel with having obtained loans from banking institutions by false statements or the condition of their business enterprises.

The Grand Jury was in session again yesterday and heard the testimony of representatives of seven banks from which Siegel and Vogel are alleged to have obtained loans fraudulently. These banks and the sums that they advanced to Siegel and Vogel were: National Park Bank, $200,000; Union Exchange Bank, $50,000; Garfield National Bank, $25,000; National Bank of Commerce, $20,000; Bank of the Metropolis, $200,000; Mount Vernon Trust Company, $10,000, and the Equitable Trust Company, which made a loan not yet definitely ascertained.

Testimony from several men who formerly were confidential employes of Siegel and Vogel was heard by the Grand Jury in addition to that of the bank representatives. This new evidence, it is expected, will be turned in before Judge Otto A. Rosalsky in Part I., General Sessions, on Monday.

The office of the Depositors' Realization Corporation at 42 Broadway, through which $450,000, raised by "friends and relatives," was first offered to depositors, was still open yesterday, and William H. Caldwell, who was President of that organization, was in the office working over the ledgers of the bank. Mr. Caldwell said that the Depositors' Realization Corporation was no longer concerned with the $450,000 fund formerly offered to the depositors and later withdrawn. He did not know whether it was still available or not. The offices of the Depositors' Realization Corporation were being used merely as an agency to look after some of the very needy depositors for whom a small fund of several thousand dollars" had been contributed by a friend of counsel for the corporation.

When Mr. Caldwell was asked why the name of the Depositors' Realization Corporation should be used for the agency of which he was in charge, he said its location was known to many of the depositors and for that reason was retained. Asked why he was still working over the list of depositors if the $450,000 was not to be offered again, he said:

"Of course we can't tell yet. In other words; we have nothing to say."

Must Take Notes, Too.

Louis S. Levy of Stanchfield & Levy, counsel for Siegel and Vozel. was asked if there was any truth in the reports heard by the Creditors' Committee, which had been led to believe that the $450,000 would be contributed toward a settlement with the depositors by Siegel's and Vogel's relatives and friends. He said:

"You know as well as we where that matter stands. The money is intact, but it won't go without the notes, and they (Siegel and Vogel) won't give the notes, unless they have a chance to make them good."

Mr. Levy then was asked this question: "How will Siegel and Vogel make the notes good, when the Simpson Crawford Company is reorganized excluding them from its mangement, the Fourteenth Street Store is sold at auction, and the affairs of the other Siegel enterprises wound up?"

"They are both men of ability and resource," answered Mr. Levy. "The first note (2½ per cent.) was made small to give them a chance. Getting $65,000 or $70,000 is all that is necessary, and that is not much. The second note (7½ per cent.) calls for $200,000, but then they will have two years' breathing spell."

This ultimatum from Stanchfield & Levy was read to District Attorney Whitman, and he listened to it apparently with much interest. When it was finished he was asked if his proceedings could be stopped by a $450,000 payment to the depositors by Siegel and Vogel. Mr. Whitman replied:

"The case is going to proceed, and as soon as the evidence is ready they will go ahead. This is final, and we are going to do it. Under the law there is no other position that I can take."

James N. Rosenberg, counsel for William A. Marble and John S. Sheppard, Jr., receivers of the Siegel stores, and Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Creditors' Committee, went to Boston yesterday to complete the plans for reorganizing the Simpson Crawford store. Some disagreement has arisen among the creditors of the Henry Siegel Company of Boston regarding the amount that they are expected to contribute toward the fund of $525,000 for acquiring the claims of the depositors against the Simpson Crawford Company.

Boston Creditors Agree.

Mr. Rosenberg and Mr. Jay both were hopeful of making a proposal that would be acceptable to the Boston Trustees, and last night the Creditors' Committee was informed that the Henry Siegel Company of Boston, by the payment of $132,500, would liquidate the interrelated claims of the Siegel enterprises in this city, amounting to more than $1,500,000.

The compromise was reached at a hearing before Referee Olmstead in the Bankruptcy Court in Boston, and the understanding was that the money would go to the bank depositors. George R. Nutter, counsel for the Boston Trustees, said they expected to pay the mercantile creditors a dividend of 20 or 25 per cent. The mercantile creditors have proved claims aggregating $1,100,000.

The compromise with the depositors, as contemplated in the plan of the Creditors' Committee for the reorganization of the Simpson Crawford Company, was based on the collection of $140,000 from the Boston Store, $140,000 from the Simpson Crawford Company, and $45,000 from the Fourteenth Street Store. Inasmuch as $132,500 was agreed on as the share to be contributed by the Boston Store, it was presumed by members of the Creditors' Committee that Mr. Rosenberg and Mr. Jay probably had decided to raise the share of the Simpson Crawford Company or the Fourteenth Street Store, or perhaps both, to make up the $7,500 needed to complete the fund of $325,000.

The claims against the Boston store included in the compromise are those of the Simpson Crawford Company, amounting to $880,000; Fourteenth Street Store, $100,000; Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, $450,000; Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, $674,000; Henry Siegel & Co., wholesale, $175,000, and the Siegel Stores Corporation, $62,000 on a note not included in the settlement.

The reorganization plan of the Creditors' Committee will be considered fully at a meeting of the Central Creditors' Committee to-day in the offices of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association. No name for the reorganized company has as yet been accepted, but it is more than likely that the old name will still be used.

When Judge Hough on Monday morning undertakes to dispose of the bid of the Siegel Stores Corporation providing for the liquidation of the claims against the Simpson Crawford Company by 80 per cent. in stock, or 10 per cent. in cash and 50 per cent. in stock, the Creditors' Committee, judging by the progress so far, expect to inform the court that at least 75 per cent. of the creditors have agreed to accept the option for the all-stock payment. It is the belief of the committee that the small creditors will elect to receive part cash and part stock as provided in the second option.

William H. Bonynge of Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, counsel for three petitioners in bankruptcy proceedings against Siegel and Vogel, made arrangements by telephone yesterday for the physical examination of Frank E. Vogel, who is ill in Chicago, by a physician of the Federal court's appointment. Vogel was cited to appear for examination before United States Commissioner Gilchrist last Monday, when the hearing was postponed pending advice from Vogel's physician as to his ability to travel to this city.

The depositors held a meeting last night at Public School 27, Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, and adjourned to hold another on Wednesday evening at the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

RUSSIAN CATHEDRAL CHOIR

Gives Its Second Recital of Church Music in Aeolian Hall.

The Russian Cathedral Choir gave its second recital of the season at Aeolian Hall last night, the material which it has been instrumental in drawing public attention to lately, Russian church music, being the material in which it was heard. The concert was in essentials, if not in programme, the same as the first, and there remains little for comment except the reiteration of admiration for the singing of the choir and the material it presented.

Perhaps the boys' voices were not quite as sure in intonation and as incisive in tone quality as they were at the former hearing, but a great deal in this direction can be excused by those whose ears are trained in the classic school when they reflect how enormously difficult the music is to sing, judged by their standards, if not by the standards which the supremacy of vocal music over other sorts has brought about in Russian music.

EBERT DENIES REPORT.

Lawyer Tells Surrogate He Did Not Say He Would Appeal Will Case.

Louis V. Ebert, the attorney representing Miss Minnie Gehret of Brooklyn in the contest of the will of her sister, Anna Gehret, told Surrogate Cohalan yesterday that he had not made a statement reported to have been made by him in regard to the Appellate Division.

Anna Gehret was a servant employed by the Rev. Father Otto F. Strack. She drew a will leaving $200 to her sister, Minnie Gehret and the residue to Father Strack. The executors and the witnesses of the will were connected with Father Strack's church. Miss Gehret contested the will on the ground that undue influence had been exerted over her sister, but Surrogate Cohalan dismissed the case.

It was later reported to the Surrogate that Mr. Ebert had said outside the courtroom that he would carry the contest to the Appellate Division, and that he was certain that one of the Justices at least, provided he was not of the Roman Catholic Church, would favor his client. When this was told to Surrogate Cohalan he sent for Mr. Ebert and yesterday listened to his denial of the report.

LANDS AT CHERBOURG TO DIE

Liner Philadelphia's Passenger Found to be Strangely Wounded.

CHERBOURG, March 27.—Joseph Abdon, a Turkish subject, who arrived here March 13 on board the steamship Philadelphia from New York, died today in a hospital. He was on his way to Alexandria, Egypt.

When Abdon reached Cherbourg he was very ill, but was reluctant to have physicians attend him. He grew gradually worse, however, and finally when an examination was made it was found that he was suffering from the effects of a serious mutilation. It is believed that he suffered his injury during an altercation with a fellow-passenger on the steamer.

ASKS TO BE DISBARRED.

Appellate Division Grants the Request of a Convicted Lawyer.

Frank C. Baker, a lawyer, who formerly had an office at 50 Broad Street, appeared in he Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday and asked that he be disbarred. Baker said that he was convicted of larceny in the second degree a few weeks ago and Justice Davis had suspended sentence.

Baker's application, which is said to be the first of the kind ever made in the State, was granted.

DIES IN BOATHOUSE FIRE.

Body of Man Found in Ruins—Three Boats Burned Up.

Shortly before midnight last night Patrolman Boyle of the West 152d Street station saw flames coming from the windows of Nellie Mahan's two-story boathouse at 161st Street and the Hudson River. The boathouse burned to the water's edge. Three 25-foot motor boats were destroyed by the fire.

Firemen combed the ruins at 1:15 o'clock this morning and discovered the body of a man badly charred. There was nothing on the body to identify it.

Grace La Rue Back from London.

Grace La Rue, American actress, returned from London yesterday on the Lusitania to see her mother and spend ten days visiting friends. She spoke in glowing terms of the way American actresses were treated in London by the managers. She wore a straw mandarin hat and a blue cape of the latest London mode, which attracted attention on the pier.

Titus Gets a Pistol Permit.

Ex-Inspector George F. Titus, who retired recently from the Police Department and has formed a partnership in a private detective agency with ex-Capt. Bernard Kelliher, got a permit to carry a pistol last night from Magistrate Simms.

S. B. MANWARRING SUED FOR DIVORCE

Wife Accuses Connecticut Hotel Man and Politician of "Intolerable Cruelty."

ASKS CUSTODY OF THEIR SON

But No Claim for Alimony Is Made—Complaint Served in This City by Registered Mail.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 27.—Mrs. May C. Manwarring, who has filed a suit for divorce against her husband, Selden B. Manwarring, at present manager of Mendel's Restaurant, near the Grand Central Station in New York, said here to-day that she had been driven to her action by her husband's continued "intolerable cruelty" and gross unfaithfulness. In her complaint, which was served on Mr. Manwarring in New York by registered mail March 18 and is returnable on the first Tuesday in April in the Hartford County Superior Court, Mrs. Manwarring names Miss Jane Stiles of New York as corespondent. She also alleges misconduct on the part of her husband with other women, whose names are unknown to her.

Mrs. Manwarring asks for the custody of her twelve-year-old son, Philip Morgan Manwarring, with whom she is now living at the home of her mother, 137 Sigourney Street, this city, but she makes no petition for alimony. She says that when her husband went to New York last October to take charge of Mendel's restaurant, he refused to allow her and the boy to go with him. She lived at various hotels before going to her mother's home.

Mrs. Manwarring was Miss Sarah May Caldwell. She married Mr. Manwarring Feb. 14, 1900, in Westfield, Conn., and the two lived at different cities in the State until their recent separation. The acts of cruelty and unfaithfulness Mrs. Manwarring charges against her husband are said to have occurred sporadically from 1905 until the present time.

Selden B. Manwarring is the proprietor of the Oswegatchie Hotel, in Waterford, Conn., which is open only during the Summer months. He is a member of the Connecticut Democratic State Central Committee, and has been otherwise prominent in the politics of the State.

"JACK'S" LICENSE IN DOUBT.

Affidavits Leave the Fight There in Uncertainty Still.

At the Mayor's office it was said yesterday that the application of John Dunstan, proprietor of Jack's restaurant, to have his all-night license restored, might not be granted. The license was revoked as the result of an investigation of a row there a short time ago when it was alleged that waiters assaulted two patrons. In asking that his license be restored, Mr. Dunstan submitted to Arthur Woods, the Mayor's secretary, two affidavits, one by a man who said he had taken part in the fight and that it occurred in the street and not in the restaurant, and the other by the man who said the waiters had assaulted him, the two eyewitnesses of the fight told Secretary Woods that the man who made the first affidavit did not take part in the fight at all.

The names of both men making the affidavits were withheld. The first man swore that he got into an altercation with a young man in the restaurant and they went to the sidewalk and fought it out. He gave the name of the young man and this man made a second affidavit in which he said that the first man was not the man who attacked him, but that the waiters and employes kicked and beat him. Secretary Woods is investigating the case further.

CITY IN WELFARE WORK.

Mayor and Officials Get Points from Civic Federation.

A luncheon to interest city officials in welfare work for city employes was given yesterday in the Metropolitan Tower by Haley Fiske of the Executive Committee of the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation. Mayor Mitchel and his colleagues of the Board of Estimate were guests. There were talks on welfare work illustrated with stereopticon views. Each guest received a package of welfare work literature.

Among the speakers were William R. Willcox, Chairman of the federation's welfare department, and C. L. Close, Chairman of the welfare bureau of the United States Steel Corporation.

SUES ASTOR FOR FALL.

Woman Asks Damages Under Employers' Liability Law.

Vincent Astor, as owner of the premises at 209 West Forty-third Street, was sued yesterday by Agnes Toner, an employe there, under the employers' liability law.

"Through your negligence," she says in her complaint, referring to Mr. Astor, "in allowing the steps, hall, and hallway of said premises to be defective and covered with ice and debris, and otherwise defective, and allowing it to remain in a dangerous and unsafe condition, deponent sustained a fall while at work and injured her limbs and body. Some of the injuries will be permanent."

FULGORA ROBBED OF $750.

Vaudeville Actor Beaten by Stranger Who Awoke Him.

Robert Fulgora, a vaudeville actor, returned to town early yesterday morning from an up-State tour with $750 in his pockets and went to bed in his furnished room on the top floor of 104 West Forty-fourth Street. At 10:30 o'clock some one rapped vigorously on his door and demanded admission. Fulgora went to the door sleepily and met a tall, swarthy man, who swung a blackjack at him, seized him by the throat, and broke his scalp in several places. Fulgora pretended to become unconscious, and the assailant left him lying on the floor and rifled his pockets of the $750.

As the man started down the stairs, Fulgora ran screaming into the hall. Robert Norton, manager of the house, intercepted the thief, who swung his blackjack and then ran to the basement of the Hotel Seymour, at 44 West Forty-fourth Street, where all trace of him was lost. The police think he escaped through the Forty-fifth Street entrance of the hotel.

Oldest Fireman Retires.

Fire Commissioner Adamson announced yesterday the retirement of Hugh Burns, the oldest fireman in the service. Burns had been stationed for many years on Ward's Island, where he was driver of Engine 49. He asked to be retired, because, he said, he thought he was entitled to a rest after forty-five years of active duty. He is 78 years old and will receive half pay, $800 a year.

Introducing the DIAMOND Crown—It's a big Style Hit.

WHY do the best dressed men in town wear **Kaufman Hats?**

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Sun. Evg. Concert. Alma Gluck; Jorn, Gilly and entire Orchestra. Cond., Hageman.

Next Mon. at 8. Amore Medico. Bori, Alten; Cristalli, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Toscanini, folli'd by Secret of Suzanne. Alda; Scotti. Cond., Polacco.

Tues. at 8 (Prices $1 to $5.) Aida. Destinn, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.

Wed. at 7:45. Walkuere. Gadski, Fremstad, Ober; Berger, Weil, Rupsdat. Cond., Hertz.

Thurs. at 8. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Witherspoon, Con., Hertz.

Fri. at 8. Orfeo ed Euridice. Homer, Rappold, Case, Sparkes. Cond., Toscanini.

Sat. Mat. at 2. Tosca. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Polacco.

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Sunday afternoon, March 29, 3 P. M.

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